

Place No:
Barn Cottage - ruin, GREENOUGH

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Barn Cottage - ruin
Previous Place Number:	GR47
Other Names:	Waldeck's Cottage (fmr) Coles Cottage (fmr)
Place Type:	Other Built Type

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	220 McCartney Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	south side
Assessment No:	63594
Survey:	Lot 1, D053272
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6795476mN; 279937mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	3730
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Barn Cottage - ruin has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats in the mid 19th century. - This place has historic value for its association with Waldeck family who were significant landowners and prominent in the community in the late 19th century. - Although in poor condition the place has aesthetic and scientific value as a rare example of a simple brick cottage in the Victorian Georgian style. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of workers accommodation in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860;
Walls	Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following information is from earlier assessments. Situated south of the old barn and approximately 200 metres off McCartney Road on the west bank of the Greenough River, are the ruins of a three roomed cottage of brick construction. There is evidence of an original shingle roof beneath the corrugated iron hipped roof. There is also evidence of a lean-to to the east, a verandah to the west and casement style timber windows. The cottage is in a derelict state. There are remains of stone garden walls and remnant footings of other structures.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.	

The cottage is located on VL 85, part of the title granted to Joseph Green in 1858, including the adjacent VLs 83 and 84.

The adjacent stone barn and Wesley Methodist Chapel were also constructed on VL 85. Joseph Green sold the property to J. Mills along with VLs 83, 84, 161& 162 for £300 in 1860.

By October 1871 the property was owned by Mr Shenton and leased by W. Waldeck. The lot was described as having a stone barn and Mr Waldeck's dwelling house.

G. Shenton sold the property to W.F. Waldeck in 1878. By 1904 it was owned by Mr Gooch and occupied by Reuben Backshall.

By 1914, this cottage was owned by Reuben Backshall.

Further research may determine occupants and owners through the 20th century. It is presumed to have been unoccupied for many decades.

Conservation works, including the reroofing of the building and the boarding up of openings, occurred in April-May 1998.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Joseph Green J. Mills George Shenton William Waldeck Mr Gooch Reuben Backshall.	Owner Owner Owner Occupant and Owner Occupant and Owner Occupant and Owner
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.

Place No:
Barn, GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Barn
Previous Place Number:	GR48
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	220 McCartney Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	64086
Survey:	Lot 1, D053272
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6795549mN; 279891mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	3748	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Barn has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats in the mid 19th century. - This place has historic value for its association with pioneering Waldeck family and as the location of gatherings including the first Greenough Agricultural Show. - Although some changes have occurred to the place, the original barn structure retains the form and detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of agricultural buildings in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Barn
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1858; 1978
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located immediately west of the Greenough River on the south side of McCartney Road, the barn is of a simple vernacular style. The large rectangular structure is of rubble limestone construction with a gable corrugated iron roof and parapets to gable ends. A lean to roof has been added to the east elevation which previously included a cream brick kiln with chimney built to facilitate the use of the place for making pottery. The chimney, which is shown on the photograph, was removed during conservation works undertaken in 1998. The west elevation has an enclosed verandah clad with corrugated iron. There is evidence of stone extensions to the south and east.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.	

Previous research has found evidence that this barn was used by W.F. Waldeck in 1871. The first Greenough Agricultural Show was held in 1873 in this barn and was attended by Governor Weld. Since then the building has been used variously over the years for storage, shearing etc.

It was reconstructed by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and was used as a pottery from 1978 until 1994.

Since then the building has largely been used for storage.

The building was acquired by the National Trust of Australia (WA) together with others in the vicinity and continues to be maintained by the National Trust as part of the wider Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry.	
Associations	W.F. Waldeck	Owner and occupier
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004

Place No:
Bentwood, GREENOUGH

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Bentwood
Previous Place Number:	GR24
Other Names:	Second Eakins' Farmhouse
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	34732 Brand Highway
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63035
Survey:	Lot 182, P406604
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6797837mN; 279023mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13990
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded HCWA - Heritage Agreement 09/05/2017
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Eakins' Farmhouse (Bentwood) has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats in the mid 19th century - This place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Eakin and Clinch families. - Although altered and extended have occurred to the place, the original cottage retains the form and some detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming: Homestead
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Set well off Brand Highway, approximately 2.7 kilometres south of Phillips Road, this small stone cottage has been extended in rammed earth to facilitate its continued use as a dwelling. The original cottage to the south featured four rooms with a lean-to to the rear and a separate verandah to the front. A gable corrugated iron roof covers this section and the substantial rammed earth additions to the north and rear. The roof is punctuated by three brick chimneys. A verandah extends along the full length of the front (west) facade. Significant additions and separate structures are present adjacent to the place to offer accommodation for tourists. The gardens are well established and have many mature specimens of exotic and indigenous species.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Previous research has determined that this property designated as VL 1038 was taken up by John Eakins took up in 1877. According to the current [2025] owner the original stone cottage was built by Eakins.

By 1914, the property was owned by Arthur C. Clinch, an owner in the late 20th century was Fred Cilli and subsequently by the current owner Richard Jones.

When the property was purchased by Jones the place was a ruin with only external walls remaining. The ruined cottage was restored to function as a home, tea rooms and bed and breakfast holiday accommodation.

In the late 20th and early 21st century the Greenough landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Commerce.	
Associations	John Eakins Arthur Clinch Fred Cilli Richard Jones	Owner and Occupant Owner and Occupant Owner and Occupant Owner, Occupant and Builder
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019. Information for current [2025] owner.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004

ARCHIVAL IMAGE



Image of the remnants of the cottage prior to restoration and additions. Courtesy Richard Jones.

Place No:
Bootenal Spring, GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Bootenal Spring
Previous Place Number:	GR6
Other Names:	Boolungu Spring Pelican Spring Wula Bulangu
Place Type:	Landscape Historic Site

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Brand Highway
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	off Brand Highway via Bootenal Road West
Assessment No:	63211
Survey:	Lot 1834, P251654
Reserve:	1088
GPS Coordinates	6801320mN; 274193mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13877	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		

Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 09/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005
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SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The place has aesthetic value for its combination of natural elements; water, fauna and flora in an accessible location surrounded by a contrasting managed landscape. - The place has historic value for its association with the local Aboriginal people who continue to have a strong spiritual connection with the place. - The place has historic value as a massacre site that demonstrates the conflict that occurred between settlers and local Aboriginal people as settlement progressed in the 19th century. - The place has social value for the community as it has been as an opportunity for truth telling and reconciliation.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Landscape
Current Use	Park/Reserve
Other Use	Transport/Communications: Water Source

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	The freshwater Bootenall Spring (Boolungu Spring) is located on the Greenough River, west of the Brand Highway, approximately 400 metres south on Bootenall Road West. The site's built elements include a gravel carpark, a timber-framed gazebo placed on a concrete slab, and interpretive signage and plaques to explain the spiritual and historical value of the place for the Naaguja Yamatji people. The landscape is comprised of trees adjacent to the watercourse surrounded by low shrubs and further away from the Greenough River are cleared fields for crops.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The freshwater spring was a watering point for local Aboriginal people and the name of the spring derives from 'Boolungu' meaning pelican in the local language. This water source was the site of settlement in the mid 19th century and aboriginal people continued to camp near the springs. Conflict between settlers and local aborigines occurred regularly and escalated in mid 1854.	

A summary of the events at this site is noted in the University of Newcastle's Colonial Frontier Massacres website.

'This incident relates to retaliation for threats of cattle killing and threats on the lives of colonists including the spearing of shepherds. The local Aboriginal group made threats to Lockyer Burgess that they would kill his sheep 'when they wanted.' Deputy Superintendent of police, John Nicol Drummond, with a group of station hands from nearby property holdings conducted a massacre of the Aboriginal people who had allegedly been killing stock from the Bootenall (Greenough) area, with Drummond and his force attacking their refuge at Bootenall swamp/springs. Over the next couple of months follow up raids occurred on the Aboriginal people living on the Irwin, Bowes and Chapman Rivers around Geraldton.'

The numbers killed in these attacks ranges from 30 to 300 people.

The City of Greater Geraldton installed interpretive panels around this location to acknowledge the events and connection to this place still maintained by the local Aboriginal people.

In 2024, a truth telling ceremony was held at the site with representatives of the descendants of settlers and the Aboriginal people who were killed.

The site was also the location of stone cottages built by settlers, these were demolished in 1922 by Arnold Armstrong and much of the stone was used for road construction. Some stone remained at the site until the early 2000s and there is potential for archeological finds in the area.

Historic Themes:

Peopling WA: Colonisation
Governing: Law, Order and Defence
Economy: Rural Occupations.

Associations

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.
Interpretation panels by the City of Greater Geraldton
Naaguja people hold truth-telling of Bootenall massacre with descendants of the 'aggressors' ABC News, 4 August 2024.
<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-08-04/decendents-of-settlers-apologise-commemoration-bootenall-massacre/104147534>
Colonial Frontier Massacres in Australia, 1788-1930, Bootenall Swam/Spings Greenough
<https://c21ch.newcastle.edu.au/colonialmassacres/detail.php?r=890>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
Bridge Cottage (fmr), GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Bridge Cottage (fmr)	
Previous Place Number:	GR53	
Other Names:	Ahearn Cottage	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	240 McCartney Road	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63002	
Survey:	Lot 160, P231533	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6795691mN; 280025mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	3753	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005	
SIGNIFICANCE		

Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	• Bridge Cottage (fmr) has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats in the mid 19th century and particularly the construction of the adjacent bridge over the Greenough River. • This place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Burges, Russ and Ahearn families, and Mary Raynor. • Although altered and extended have occurred to the place, the original cottage retains the form and some detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. • The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1864;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located immediately to the east of Maley's Bridge and the Greenough River, Bridge Cottage (Ahearn Cottage) is a small and simple two-roomed stone building with a steeply pitched gable corrugated iron roof. There is a separate verandah to the front (north) elevation and the rear lean-to is enclosed with corrugated iron and fibro cladding. A small corrugated iron extension to the east accommodates the kitchen. The cottage has timber framed casement windows. The verandah is enclosed with balustrade with corrugated metal sheeting and plantings, these obscure views of the cottage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.	

Previous research has determined that parcel designated as VL 160 was taken up by L.C. Burges in 1858 and then sold the land to Titus Russ in 1864.

In October 1871, it was recorded that there was a cottage on the property owned by Mr Russ. It is believed that this two-roomed cottage was built around 1864 by 'ticket-of-leave' convict labour and used as an office while the adjacent Convict Bridge was under construction. Mrs Mary Raynor lived in the cottage c1904-1914.

In about 1930 the cottage became the home of the Ahearn family, who owned the place for many years.

The place continues to be used as a residence and has had periods of decline and restoration.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	L.C. Burges Titus Russ Mary Raynor Ahearn family	Owner and Occupier Owner and Occupier Occupier Owner and Occupier
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.

Place No:
Bridgeman's Cottage - ruin, GREENOUGH

Management Category
4

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Bridgeman's Cottage - ruin
Previous Place Number:	GR54
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Ruin

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	122 McCartney Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63789
Survey:	Lot 500, P054425
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6794179mN; 279054mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	3754
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.
Statement of Significance	- Bridgeman's Cottage ruin has historic value as a demonstration of the large extent of farming buildings on the Front Flats in the 1870s. - The place has historic value for its association with a major event on the Greenough Front Flats in 1880 which lead to changes in the locality of buildings and changes in fortune for many settlers, and the tragic loss of life of Mrs Bridgeman at this cottage. - The remnants of this structure have aesthetic and scientific value as evidence of the small, simple stone buildings common on rural holdings from this era, typically in the Victorian Georgian style. - The site of this former cottage has scientific value for its potential to reveal archaeological finds which demonstrate past activities and lifestyles.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1874;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is drawn from earlier Reviews. Situated to the west of the Temperance Lodge on Company Road and adjacent to the sandhills, are the ruins of a three-roomed rendered stone cottage. There are remnants of a stone lean-to to the rear while the centrally placed chimney may have punctuated a gable roof. A small square window is centrally placed on the south wall. The stone ruin is partly obscured by a large wattle to the east, behind which is evidence of a verandah. About 50m west of the cottage is a stone-lined well, approximately 20m deep.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Joseph Bridgeman took up the title to VL 1106 in 1880. He and his family were trapped in the cottage by rising flood waters in February 1888 and Mrs Bridgeman drowned.

A rescue party from Gray's Store managed to pull the rest of the family onto the roof. By 1914 the property was owned by J.W. Waldeck.

Subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Bridgeman family	Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2011

Municipal Heritage Inventory 2011

Place No:
Central Greenough School, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Central Greenough School
Previous Place Number:	GR39
Other Names:	Central Greenough State School Miss Duncan's School
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT
Assessment No:	63420
Survey:	Lot 9630, P159386
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796181mN; 280170mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1156 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified Australian Heritage Commission - Register
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Central Greenough School, a limestone masonry building with a timber shingle pitched roof, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is important in relation to the historical development of the Greenough community; - the place contributes towards a general historical understanding of the spread of settlement through Western Australia and therefore is important for its contribution to the public's understanding of the history of the community, locality and State; - the place is of social value to the community who were associated with it as a place for schooling, in the past, and for its contribution to the community sense of place; and, - the place is a rare demonstration of a simple school building in good condition in the Victorian Georgian style, with a replacement shingle roof that is consistent with the original materials.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Educational: Combined School
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1865;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Shingle
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on the east side of Gregory Road , this simple rectangular random rubble limestone structure is built in Victorian Georgian style. It has a hipped roof which extends to the west to form a porch which covers the front entry and is supported on two tall timber posts. A stone corbelled chimney is set in the east roof of the building. The front entry has double timber doors with an arched transom light above. The entrance is accessed by timber steps which are a later addition. There are three windows to the sides of the building which are six pane pivot style above and fixed below.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The first school building was erected in 1861 near Gray's Store in Company Road. However with the growth of the Central Greenough Community a new school was required which was constructed in 1865 to standard government specifications by builder William Trigg.

Twenty students were recorded as attending at the end of the first year of occupation. Miss Duncan was recorded as the teacher in 1880, and the place is sometimes named in recognition of her tenure.

By 1936, the population of the flats had declined and the school was operating from St Catherine's Hall as the school building proper was in a state of disrepair.

The building is very similar in style to the North Greenough State School which was demolished.

The building was reconstructed in 1977 by the National Trust of Australia (WA) who acquired this building and many adjacent in subsequent decades.

The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust of Australia (WA) as part of the Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural lifestyle.

Historic Themes:	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Colonisation Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services.	
Associations	William Trigg Miss Duncan	Builder Teacher
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1156 Central Greenough School Building, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 1997.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Cliff Grange Farmhouse, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Cliff Grange Farmhouse
Previous Place Number:	GR32
Other Names:	Cliffe Grange
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	11 Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT
Assessment No:	63485
Survey:	Lot 3, D064228
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796692mN; 279928mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1154 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	- Cliff Grange has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of farming and the wider community in Greenough in the mid 19th century. - The place has historic value as one of the early residences of the district, which has been enlarged over the years into a substantial dwelling in the Victorian Georgian style. - The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the district as a prominent building and for the group of mature Norfolk Island Pine trees which are visible from some distance. - The place has historic value for its association with early business figure Walter Padbury, and subsequently prominent settlers of the region, the Clinch family. - The place has historic value for its association with nearby Clinch's Mill which was a significant piece of infrastructure in the farming community of the late 19th and early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is drawn from earlier Reviews. Cliff Grange is located to the east of Brand Highway some 300 metres to the south east of Clinch's Mill. This farmhouse is a large random rubble limestone building with a corrugated iron roof. The structure was built in several stages. The central section has a hipped roof that adjoins two hipped roofs, which cover the wings of the building. Three small stone chimneys punctuate the roof to the apex of the central gable and to the rear of each wing. The central section front facade has a separate verandah, which stretches between the two wings. The verandah is supported on timber posts, and entry to it is via three steps from ground level. Windows are timber framed and double hung, entry from the front verandah is via timber and glass french doors. There is a shingle roof beneath the corrugated iron. To the west of the building, a garden is dominated by mature Norfolk Island Pines.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Cliff Grange is believed to have been built to provide accommodation for the mill manager at the nearby Padbury Mill. An advertisement placed in the "Perth Gazette" of 31 October 1865 offered for sale Padbury's Mill together with a "large stone house with roof of sawn mahogany and shingles". This property was purchased by Thomas Clinch.

Cliff Grange remained in the Clinch family until it was purchased by the National Trust of Australia (WA) from the estate of the late Bernard Clinch. The National Trust restored and furnished the property and it was opened for public viewing in May 1985.

The building is no longer open to the public but continues to be maintained by the National Trust of Australia (WA) as part of the Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural lifestyle.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry.	
Associations	Walter Padbury Clinch family	Owner Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1154 Cliff Grange Farmhouse, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
Clinch's Mill, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Clinch's Mill
Previous Place Number:	GR31
Other Names:	Padbury's Mill
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	9 Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT
Assessment No:	64119
Survey:	Lot 1, D049220
Reserve:	28085
GPS Coordinates	6796761mN; 279815mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1146 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	- Clinch's Mill has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of farming in Greenough in the mid 19th century. - The place has historic value as a rare example of a significant piece of infrastructure built through private investment, and enlarged over the years into a substantial building in the Victorian Georgian style. - The place has historic value for its association with early business figure Walter Padbury, and prominent settlers of the region, the Clinch family. - The place has historic value for its association with nearby residence Cliff Grange which is a substantial homestead in the vicinity. - The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the district which can be seen from a significant distance in the flat landscape. - The place has scientific value for the potential to reveal archaeological finds within and around the remaining structures.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Other
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	Farming/Pastoral: Silo or Grain Shed

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1857; 1869; c1889;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is drawn from earlier Reviews. Prominently located to the east of Brand Highway some 300 metres to the north west of Cliff Grange, the building known as Clinch's Mill has three distinct sections. The central and northern sections, which date from 1857 and 1869, are of limestone rubble construction, have no roof and are in a ruinous state. The southern section, dating from c1889 is a large three storey random rubble limestone structure with a colorbond gable roof. There are red brick quoins to corners and openings. The west façade has large centrally placed double timber doors at each level with small timber framed sash windows each side. Three similar sized windows are located at each level to the south façade and at the top storey on the north façade, which adjoins the central section of the structure. The east façade has two windows to each storey with a single entry door. The ruinous section of the mill to the north side has been stabilised and partly reconstructed.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

This mill and the associated buildings have been the subject of previous research which as identified three separate stages of development: 1857, c1869 and c1890. The two storey 1857 mill was constructed for Walter Padbury, and leased first to Edward Whitfield and Robert Sutherland and then was managed by William Forrest.

In 1868, Padbury lent the manager of his mill at Dandaragan, Thomas Clinch, £3000 to purchase the mill. Clinch optimistically enlarged the storage space on the north end of the building and in ten years had paid off the debt to Padbury.

In 1888, Clinch visited the Eastern States to inspect new roller mill technology. Whilst there he arranged with O.C. Schumacher to install a roller milling system at Greenough. To house the machinery a new three storey section of the mill was built by Mr Whitmore (this was the first specifically built roller mill in WA). The new machinery began operations in 1891 and continued operations until 1927. The machinery was subsequently removed in 1936 and the buildings and structures fell into decline.

The place was subsequently transferred to the National Trust of Australia (WA) and the three storey section was restored in the early 1990s.

A number of documented archaeological sites exist around the mill, including wells, sites of 2 cottages, stone stables, machinery shed, barn etc.

The place is not accessible to the public but continues to be owned and maintained by the National Trust.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Walter Padbury Edward Whitfield Robert Sutherland William Forrest Thomas Clinch Mr Whitmore	Owner Mill Manager Mill Manager Mill Manager Owner and manager Builder
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019. P1146 Clinch's Mill, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Corringle, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Corringle
Previous Place Number:	GR9
Other Names:	Peak Hill Woodburn House & Adlam Cottage
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	35174 Brand Highway
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	64175
Survey:	Lot 53, D078440
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6800682mN; 275641mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1134	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	Yes 19/01/2007	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Corringle, comprising Woodburn House, a two-storey limestone homestead constructed c.1897 originally in the Federation Filigree style, and adjoining two roomed 'Adlam Cottage' constructed c.1868, set within expansive grounds, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • 'Woodburn House' is a rare and attractive example of a substantial two storey homestead dating from the 1890s, and is also a rare domestic example of the Federation Filigree style; • the place contributes to the community's sense of place due to both its prominent location and long association with local families; • the place demonstrates the expansion of the Greenough district from the 1860s, and the subsequent reinvestment of capital in agricultural and pastoral property in the area following the Western Australian 'gold boom' of the 1890s; • 'Woodburn House' has associations with former prospector and gold miner, William Wilson, and architect, Howard Evans; and, • 'Adlam Cottage' has associations with Corporal James Adlam, an Enrolled Pensioner Guard allocated the land for his military service.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1868; 1897;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Tile: Terracotta
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Corringle is an estate comprising of the remains of the original Adlam Cottage, built in 1868, and the Woodburn House, built in 1897. The two-storey Woodburn House is the prominent structure on the site, and exhibits the Federation Filigree style. The wrapping verandah with columns dividing the façade into bays, along with the separate verandah roof are characteristic of the style. The rear, west side of the house is a random rubble pattern of limestone over its 2 storey height, has no verandah, has very little roof overhang and is only punctuated by the window onto the internal stairwell. The verandah roof is attached at the wall below the eaves of the main roof which is a hipped 'M' shape configuration clad with aluminium tiles capped with a decorative filigree ridge. Chimneys are tuckpointed brickwork with rendered mouldings. There are tall double hung windows or pairs of french doors opening from rooms onto the verandah and balcony. The front entry door features stained glass to side and high lights and opens onto the verandah above a sweeping half flight of stairs. The two storey, limestone walls of the house feature tuck pointed brick quoins at corners and around openings. The original verandah supports have been replaced with a reinforced concrete perimeter beams and 150mm dia. Pipe posts to the ground floor which also has a decorative,

	reinforced concrete panel forming the balustrade. A similar treatment to the first floor balcony has recently been replaced with turned timber posts and a simple timber balustrade and handrail. The original balustrade was likely cast iron lace of which several panels remain on site. The interior was not inspected but has been described to be retaining original ceiling roses, decorative cornices and mouldings. The plan has rooms arranged around a central hall and stair. Immediately to the rear of the two storey building is Adlam Cottage, the original single storey stone residence constructed on the lot in the Victorian Georgian style.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

In 1868, Corporal James Adlam was granted Greenough Lots G13 and G14, consisting of 33 acres, in consideration of his military services and built his home 'Adlam Cottage'. Adlam was stationed at Greenough in charge of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard, who formed a large proportion of the early settlers at Greenough. He and his wife Caroline (nee. Richards) had arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1858. Adlam was also employed as the local poundkeeper and was a member of the Mechanic's Institute until his death in 1893.

In 1886, Victoria Locations G13 and G14 were transferred to Charles Crowther. In March 1894, Crowther died, and the land was held in trust by the Western Australian Trustee Executor and Agency Co. Ltd.

In 1897, Victoria Locations G13 and G14 were transferred by endorsement to Clara Maud Wilson, wife of William Wilson. Clara Wilson (nee Pead), was the grand-daughter of James and Caroline Adlam, and Clara had resided in 'Adlam Cottage'.

After purchasing the property, William Wilson had a large two-storied home erected in front of 'Adlam Cottage', which became known as 'Woodburn House'. The whole property also became known as 'Woodburn', after James Adlam's English birthplace. (The homestead was also known as 'Peak Hill').

William John Wilson was born at Jerringong, New South Wales, in 1860, to Irish immigrant parents. As an adult, William Wilson unsuccessfully sought his fortune on Goldfields in New South Wales, Queensland and New Guinea, before traveling overland from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the Kimberley region of Western Australia. In 1892, along with George Woolhouse, a boyhood friend, Wilson discovered a large quantity of alluvial gold at the headwaters of the Murchison River. After registering the claim, Wilson and his partners worked their lease (named 'Peak Hill' after a New South Wales field) for some years (until 1897), when they sold the operation for a considerable sum.

'Woodburn House' was designed by the architect, Howard Hasler Evans and constructed for £997.

In 1901, a description of 'Woodburn' was given in Twentieth Century Impressions of Western Australia, as follows:

[William Wilson has erected] a beautiful and commodious two-storey homestead, with large airy rooms, and a balcony extending on three sides. He has also reticulated the premises and garden from elevated tanks with a holding capacity of 10,000 gallons.

William Wilson remained living at 'Woodburn House' until the mid-1930s, when he moved to Geraldton, and then later, to retirement in Perth. He died at his Nedlands home on 15 May 1948 at the age of 87 years. In 1936, 'Woodburn House' was purchased by the Royce family, who had moved to Western Australia from Victoria around 1928.

In the years since the Royce family purchased 'Woodburn House' (which they renamed Corringale), restoration was undertaken on the house including the replacement of the pine floorboards with salvaged timber from houses in the district. From 1996, the Royce family continued their generally sympathetic renovation of Corringale.

The place continues to be used as a family home.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Workers and working.	
Associations	James Adlam William Wilson Royce family Howard Evans E.A. Whitechurch	Owner and Occupier Owner and Occupier Owners and Occupiers Architect Builder
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019. P1134 Corringale, RHP Assessment Documentation, 19 January 2007.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

ARCHIVAL IMAGE



Corringle - Woodman House c.1930. Courtesy City of Greater Geraldton Local History Collection Image GN009.

Place No:
Delower's Cottage, GREENOUGH

Management Category
3

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Delower's Cottage
Previous Place Number:	GR21
Other Names:	Lot 503 Crowther Road
Place Type:	Ruin

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Crowther Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63970
Survey:	Lot 503, P058863
Reserve:	5525
GPS Coordinates	6797068mN; 276619mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1155
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/10/1980
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The ruin of Delower's Cottage has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats in the mid 19th century. - This place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Bishop family. - Although in poor condition, the original cottage retains the form and some detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is drawn from earlier Reviews. Located to the west of Crowther Road, approximately 1.5 kilometres south of Phillips Road, this small stone cottage has a corrugated iron hipped roof with a lean-to at the rear. The cottage had a verandah to the front (east) elevation. The front façade is not symmetrical and features rendering around the openings. There were palm trees to the rear.
Condition	Good
Integrity	
Authenticity	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. Previous research has determined that D.H. Scott took up the title to the land parcel designated as VL 1001 in 1880. Thomas Bishop farmed the property in the 1880s.	

In 1904 it was owned by John Bishop and in 1914 by Thomas & John Bishop.

The origin of the name DeLower's Cottage is not known.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Bishop family D.H. Scott	Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property"

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property"

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.

Place No:
Dominican Convent (fmr), GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Dominican Convent (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR46
Other Names:	Presentation Convent Greenough Convent
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	62 Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT - west side
Assessment No:	63188
Survey:	Lot 3, D055014
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796101mN; 280125mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1142 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/05/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Dominican Convent (fmr), a single-storey stone structure designed in the Victorian Rustic Gothic style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is an integral component of the Historic Greenough Hamlet, a small hamlet of national significance and has close associations with the Dominican and Presentation Sisters who taught and worked with the Greenough community; - the place has historic and social value for the members of the community who were taught by the Sisters who lived in this building in the 20th century; - the place is a well executed example of a stone convent in the Victorian Rustic Gothic style and is representative of convents that were built throughout Western Australia at that time; and, - the place is associated with the establishment and development of the Roman Catholic community in Greenough.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Religious: Monastery or Convent
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	Educational: Combined School

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1898;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Rustic Gothic
Physical Description	The former Greenough Convent is located on the west side of Gregory Road, in Central Greenough. The building is set back some fifty meters from the road with tall Norfolk Island Pine trees located to the south east and north east of the building. The L-shaped building, built in Victorian Rustic Gothic style, has a hipped colorbond corrugated iron roof which runs north to south and a gable roof which runs east to west, the west end of which has a timber cross set on the apex of the gable. A simple brick chimney is located below the gable at the centre of the hipped roof. Separate verandahs are located on the east and south elevations. The verandahs are supported on chamfered timber posts. The random rubble building has been lime washed and has red brick quoins to window and door openings. The gable end has a small circular timber louvered vent set high in the gable. Below is an arched opening which accommodates a glass transom light above glass and timber double entry doors, which are, set above two brick steps. Accesses from the verandah is via a timber door to the south west and french doors to the east. Windows are small and timber framed with two-over-two style panes.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Construction of the Greenough convent commenced in 1898. The building housed the Dominican Sisters who arrived at Greenough from New Zealand in 1899. The Sisters established a school in the large northern end room in June 1899 which was known as St Joseph's School. The order moved to Dongara in 1901 and the place was taken over by the Presentation Sisters who were active in the area until 1951.

In 1942, the nuns were evacuated and the convent was occupied by Australian Infantry Forces. Following World War Two it is presumed the Sisters did not return to this place.

The building was purchased, together with several others in the vicinity, by the National Trust of Australia (WA) from the 1970s. The place forms part of a small Catholic precinct in Central Greenough which includes St Peter's Church, the Greenough Convent and the Presbytery.

The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust of Australia (WA) as part of the wider Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life.

Historic Themes:

Cultural Life: Religion
Social Services: Education
Social Services: General Social Services.

Associations

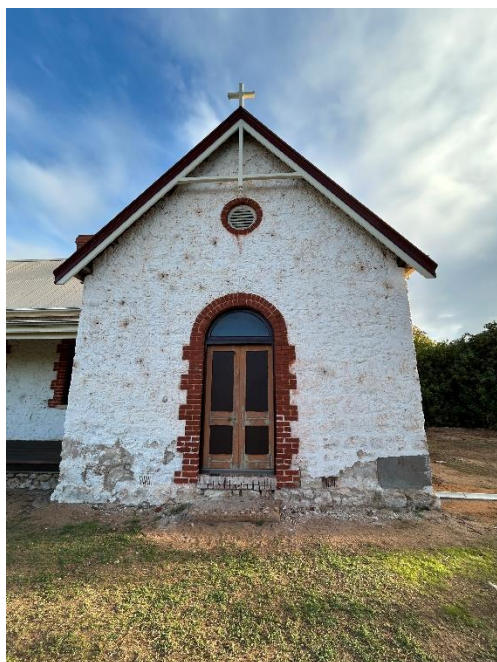
Dominican Sisters
Presentation Sisters
Occupants
Occupants

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
P1142 Dominican Convent, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Donaville (fmr), GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Donaville (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR68
Other Names:	Zephyrus Farm
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	34368 Brand Highway
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63811
Survey:	Lot 25, P019603
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6795265mN; 281700mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13881
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Donaville has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats. - This place has historic value for its association with several pioneering families, the Donaher and Clinch families and as the location of the first Court proceedings on the Greenough Flats. - Although some changes have occurred to the place, the original cottage retains the form and detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming: Homestead
Current Use	Farming: Homestead
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place is located to the east of Brand Highway, approximately 1.5 kilometres south of McCartney Road, Donaville consists of a stone farmhouse (the original courtroom), original stone dairy, new dairy, machinery sheds, hay shed, 4 stand shearing shed and cattle yards and an original convict built well. The farmhouse is of stone construction with a corrugated sheet metal hipped roof and verandah. The roof is punctuated by a brick chimneys. There are some corrugated iron clad verandah enclosures. There is a separate stone building located immediately to the north of the farmhouse and other outbuildings nearby. A windmill is located close to the front of the building, and a large aerial structure behind the building. A low random stone wall is located across the front of the building with two gate access.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However,	

several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Previous research has determined that J. Donaher took up the title of VL 204 in 1864. In 1867 sessions of the Greenough Court were conducted in a building at Donaville Farm. Donaher advertised the property for sale in February 1883. The farm was described as having a;

dwelling house – 3 rooms, surrounded by ample verandah, also storeroom, kitchen, a very large stone barn, shingled and floored, a commodious stable, good stockyard and extensive 'clearing up' yard. Well of splendid water.

In 1896 the property was purchased by Thomas Clinch for one of his sons, Francis Edward Mortimer Clinch, who married in 1905. Frank and his father added three rooms, a verandah and outbuildings to the original cottage.

In 1913, when the property was still owned by Frank Clinch, the Homestead was described as follows:

The homestead, which is reached by a three-mile drive from the Greenough Road Siding and five miles from Walkaway, is a substantially-built structure containing seven rooms, the stone used in its construction having been quarried out of the hillside quite close to the site of the house. It is surrounded by ornamental trees, and has a well-kept vegetable garden near by where fine fresh greens are produced with the aid of the good water supply; and a little distance apart is a small vineyard and orchard, also with the water laid on.

The property also accommodated one of the first dairies in the area. The property was renamed 'Zephyrus Farm' in 1994 and back to Donaville in 2005.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	J. Donaher Clinch family	Owner and occupier Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004

Place No:
First Eakins' Farmhouse - Ruin, GREENOUGH

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	First Eakins' Farmhouse - Ruin
Previous Place Number:	GR22
Other Names:	Hit or Miss
Place Type:	Other Built Type

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Georgina Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Lot 173 Georgina Road
Assessment No:	63213
Survey:	Lot 173, P246514
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6798661mN; 277784mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13989	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded Australian Heritage Commission - Registered 21/10/1980	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.
Statement of Significance	- The ruins of "Hit or Miss" have historic value for their association with the Eakins family who were prominent in the community in the 19th century. - This place has historic value as a demonstration of the large extent of farming buildings on the Front Flats in the 1870s. - The site of this former cottage has scientific value for its potential to reveal archaeological finds which demonstrate past activities and lifestyles.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	Farming/Pastoral: Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s;
Walls	Brick/Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	Located on the east side of Brand Highway, approximately 1.2 kilometres south of Phillips Road is the ruin of "Hit or Miss". The consultants were unable to secure access to the property and therefore the following description is drawn from Feilman, M., "Greenough Historical Survey of the Front Flats": Ruins of a three-roomed brick cottage which had a front verandah and corrugated iron roof. Nearby are the ruins of stone outbuildings and a well set amongst a cluster of trees. A shed has been built to the rear of the ruins in recent years.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. Previous research has determined that Walter Padbury took up the title to this land parcel, VL 173, in 1862. It is likely the Eakins family leased the property from Padbury. The place derives its name because it was the site of an early rifle-range.	

It was part of John Maley's farm that was advertised to let in 1882 and in c1904-14 the property was owned by H.K. Maley.

Subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined, nor when it began to deteriorate.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Eakins family Walter Padbury Maley family	Occupants Owner Owner
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004

Place No:
Gray's Store, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Gray's Store	
Previous Place Number:	GR50	
Other Names:	Lot 1 McCartney Road	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	McCartney Road	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:	Across from 180 McCartney Road, Greenough, bordering 122 McCartney Road	
Assessment No:	63789	
Survey:	Lot 1, P074425	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6795153mN; 279504mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1153	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified Australian Heritage Commission - Register	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	- Gray's Store has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of commerce and the wider community in Greenough in the mid 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with Henry Gray who was an influential member of the small Greenough community in the second half of the 19th century. - The place has aesthetic value as good and intact example of a commercial premises and residence in the Victorian Georgian style executed in stone and the timber shingle roof is a rare example of its type. - The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the district given its large size, prominent position and good condition.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store [single]
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	Residential: Two Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1861;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Timber: Shingle
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on the south west corner of Company and McCartney Roads, this large two storey building has a smaller single storey structure adjoining the south side and remnants of garden walls to the south and west. The two storey section, constructed in Victorian Georgian style of random rubble limestone, has a hipped shingle roof with simple chimneys located to the south and east. The single storey structure has a gable roof with a two tier parapet wall to the east façade below which are large timber double doors. Windows to the two structures are symmetrically placed timber framed six pane and double hung. There are two timber entry doors to the north façade. A large flat masonry sign with a decorative border is located on the north side second storey. The lettering, barely visible, reads "H Gray & Co. Dealers in Imported Goods & Produce". A plaque, set on a concrete plinth is sited some 10 meters to the east of the building. The hipped roofs to both buildings have been re-shingled as part of National Trust conservation works and the interiors have been partially restored.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Gray's Store was constructed c1861 using ticket-of-leave labour. Henry Gray was an importer and trader whose store served the Greenough community who lived on the west side of the Greenough River. Most of the store's provisions came from overseas in sailing boats which docked at Dongara.

The building was constructed in two stages and used as a house (two storey section) and a store/workshop (single storey).

In 1890, Gray closed his Greenough operations and the following year the lease for the building was taken over by Mr A. Meadowcroft. It was used as a residence until the 1950s. The place was badly damaged by fire in 1975 and was largely reconstructed in the 1980s by the current owners, the National Trust of Australia (WA).

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce 603 Local heroes and battlers.	
Associations	Henry Gray A. Meadowcroft	Owner, manager and occupier Manager and occupier
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1153 Gray's Store, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
Greenough Court House, Police Station
and Gaol, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Greenough Court House, Police Station and Gaol	
Previous Place Number:	GR37	
Other Names:	Government Buildings	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	Gregory Road	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT east side	
Assessment No:	63484	
Survey:	Lot 10593, P168028	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796231mN; 280110mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1157	Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified Australian Heritage Commission - Register Heritage Council of WA - Register	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	The Government Buildings has high historic significance given its connection to the early administration. The former Government Buildings, a complex of buildings constructed of limestone masonry with corrugated sheet metal pitched roofs, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is important in relation to the historical development of the Greenough community, in particular the provision of government services, including postage, policing and administration of the law; - the place contributes towards a general historical understanding of the spread of settlement through Western Australia and therefore is important for its contribution to the public's understanding of the history of the community, locality and State; - the place is of social value to the community who associate this place with a variety of community services as well its contribution to the community sense of place; - the place is a good, intact demonstration of an administrative complex in the Victorian Georgian style.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Governmental: Courthouse
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	Governmental: Police Station or Quarters

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1870;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This complex of buildings comprise a number of buildings and elements, the most significant building is the former Court House, Police Station and Gaol. Built of locally quarried limewashed limestone, this large L-shaped building has a steeply pitched hipped corrugated sheet metal roof. A separate verandah to the west and south sides also has a hipped corrugated sheet metal roof, which is supported on chamfered timber posts. To the south side, a skillion corrugated sheet metal roof extends to cover an addition, which was the post office. To the east end of the main building, a high stone walls surrounds an exercise yard. A low stone wall forms an enclosed garden area to the (front) west side of the building. The front windows are timber framed double hung six pane. Entrance to the court room is via large double timber entry doors. To the rear, a skillion to the east side extends from the rear main roof and is punctuated by two large stone chimneys. Windows to the rear are eight pane casement style with plank entry doors. The gaol to the south has small barred windows set just below the eaves, and a single plank entry door. Set behind the main building are the stables which are of stone construction with a corrugated sheet metal gable roof. Four barred

	openings are set high in the walls and between them there are two wide double timber entry doors. The main buildings and the stables form the three sides of the rear courtyard; a stone wall to the north completes the yard. There is a stone lined well in the centre of the yard. The buildings are generally in good condition and were undergoing further conservation works in 2025.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The first resident magistrate in Greenough, Maitland Brown, was appointed in 1866. In 1870, work started on the lock-up, police station, courthouse and living quarters. Early drawings indicate a substantial structure with rear stabling facilities. The builder was J. Nunan and H.F. Brophy and the cost was £1,500.

In 1874, a post and telegraph office was built by Richard Lucas, abutting the south wall of the lock-up area.

After the Central Greenough School closed, the school teacher's quarters were occupied by the Greenough Road Board secretary up until 1952.

The police station ceased operating on 10/12/1930. Local family, the Cants moved into the Police Sergeant's quarters and ran a store in the Court Room until c1934.

The next inhabitants were George and Gladys Connolly who looked after the Post Office until it closed in 1970.

The Maguires then lived in the building until it was purchased, together with several others in the vicinity, by the National Trust of Australia (WA) from the 1970s.

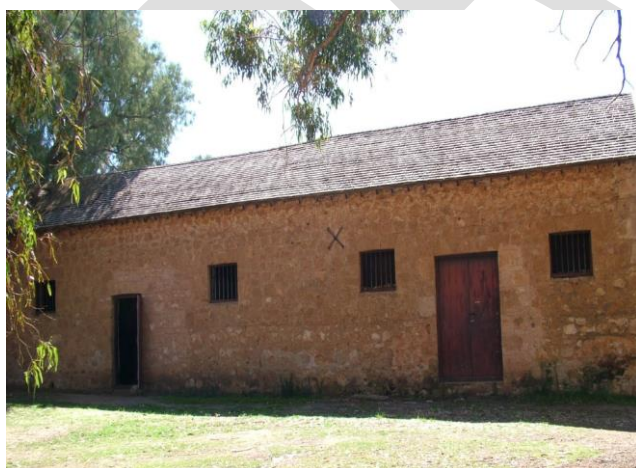
The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust of Australia (WA) as part of the Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life.

Historic Themes:	Governing: Law, Order and Defence Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Social Services: General Social Services.	
Associations	J. Nunan H.F. Brophy Richard Lucas Cant family Connolly family Maguire family	Builder Builder Builder Occupants Occupants Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1157 Greenough Court House, Police Station and Gaol, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2011



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2011

Place No:
Greenough Hotel (fmr), GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Greenough Hotel (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR30
Other Names:	Mill Farm
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	9 Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT
Assessment No:	64119
Survey:	Lot 1, D049220
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796950mN; 279776mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1143 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified Australian Heritage Commission - Register
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005
SIGNIFICANCE	

Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	- The former Greenough Hotel, has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of farming and the wider community in Greenough in the mid 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the role it held in the social lives of the early settlers as one of the few venues for gathering and socialising in the 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Clinch family, who were prominent leaders in all aspects of the community in the district. - Although in a ruinous condition the place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of its construction in the Victorian Georgian style, and its elevated position and its close relationship with nearby Clinch's Mill and Cliff Grange which together are landmarks in the district.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	Residential: Two Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1867;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is drawn from earlier Reviews. The former Greenough Hotel is set on the side of a hill some 300 metres to the north of Cliff Grange. To the north, the original part of the building has two hipped corrugated iron roofs, each with a low set chimney in the centre of the roof at the apex of the gable. There is evidence of verandahs to the west and north facades. This section of the building is constructed of rendered random rubble limestone and has 12-pane timber framed double hung windows. To the south, a stone addition also has a corrugated iron hipped roof with a tall arched entry door set in the west façade. To the east, the original stone kitchen was replaced by a concrete block extension. There is a large cypress tree to the west side of the building. The place is in a deteriorated condition with much of its interior fittings removed. Conservation works, including the reroofing of the building and boarding up of the openings, occurred in April-May 1998, to assist with preservation. In 2025/26 it is not known what condition the place is in, although the roof structure appears to be intact.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Previous research has determined that Thomas Walsh had been granted freehold title to 25 acres of land on location 293 in 1859.

In 1867 he was granted a license for a hotel he had built on his property. The licence of the Greenough Hotel was taken over by R. Lucas from 1872-76, then by Hugh Stephens from 1876-80 and J.B. Thompson from 1881-88. The hotel was delicensed in 1888 and purchased by Thomas Clinch for his eldest son, Arthur Charles.

On 31 July 1888, Thomas Clinch held a complimentary ball for upwards of 150 people in the ballroom at the Greenough Hotel to celebrate his recent purchase of the property.

The hotel then became known as Mill Farm. Arthur Clinch ran the nearby flour mill and the extensive farm and was Chairman of the Road Board for many years. Arthur married Edith Waldeck, daughter of Joshua Waldeck of Mt Pleasant on 8 November 1892.

The Clinch family continued to use the ballroom and the place was a centre of social activity during their period of ownership. Gladstone, the youngest son of Arthur Clinch married Caroline Wilson of Woodburn in 1923. On their return from their honeymoon they planted the cypress tree which is to be seen in front of the house. It was after Gladstone's marriage that the ballroom was divided into separate smaller rooms.

In 1941, the Clinch family sold the property to Terence Angel. At the end of WWII, Cyril Ducas managed the farm which he later purchased.

In the 1950s he bulldozed the rear courtyard buildings.

The building was purchased, together with several others in the vicinity, by the National Trust of Australia (WA) from the 1970s.

The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust as part of the wider Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life.

Historic Themes:	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Thomas Walsh R. Lucas Hugh Stephens J.B. Thompson Clinch family Terence Angel Cyril Ducas	Owner and Occupier Licensee Licensee Licensee Owners and Occupants Owner and Occupant Owner and Occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1143 Greenough Hotel (fmr), RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 20005

Place No:
Greenough Leaning Trees, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Greenough Leaning Trees	
Previous Place Number:	GR186	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Trees	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	34819 Brand Highway	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:	Tourist pullover near 34819 Brand Highway Greenough	
Assessment No:	10977	
Survey:	Lot 146, P231533	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6798151mN; 278017mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13950	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 10/05/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	- The Greenough Leaning Trees have aesthetic value for their physical demonstration of the forces in the environment and contribute to the landscape of the Greenough Front Flats. - The trees have historic value for their longevity in the landscape. - The trees have social value to the local community as shown by the inclusion of a leaning tree in the logo for the former Shire of Greenough. - The trees are valued as a popular tourist attraction for their unusual form.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Park/Reserve
Current Use	Park/Reserve
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	The leaning trees in the City of Greater Geraldton are a distinctive group of River Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) eucalypt trees that appear to bow down to the ground. A number of the trees are situated in open paddocks with no close-by natural or built elements. This accentuates the bizarre shapes and posture of the trees. Each tree seems to point north as their form is caused by constant strong southerly winds that burn off growths on the windward side, as River Gum branches are characteristically soft and weak. The trees are located on various lots throughout the region.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The leaning trees of the City of Greater Geraldton are an element in the landscape that is closely associated with the identity of the region.

The tree identified on the Brand Highway is a good and accessible example of the impact of the strong and constant winds on the River Gum species (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). It represents the many other trees in the region that demonstrate this form. An interpretation panel has been erected adjacent to the tree and is regularly photographed by visitors.

Other trees previously identified include; a large specimen in the grounds of the Greenough Museum in Philips Road, and a tree adjacent to Gray's Store in McCartney Road.

One of the trees located to the east of the Greenough Pioneer Museum is reputed to be over 750 years old.

Historic Themes:

Environment
Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services.

Associations

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004

Place No:
Greenough Pioneer Cemetery, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Greenough Pioneer Cemetery
Previous Place Number:	GR26
Other Names:	Greenough Cemetery
Place Type:	Other Built Type

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Old Cemetery Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Off Brand Highway behind a private property
Assessment No:	63768
Survey:	Lots 220, 221, 222, 223, P254750; P254751; P254743; P254821
Reserve:	21717
GPS Coordinates	6797189mN; 279594mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1133 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 24/03/2000
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Greenough Pioneer Cemetery, a municipal cemetery reserve divided into denominational sections, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has landmark quality with respect to the nationally significant Greenough Hamlet, - the place has been used as a cemetery since 1864 and serves as a burial place for many individuals and families who were associated with the development of the Greenough area. Some of these people include; pioneer pastoralists Major Logue and Thomas Brown, the Waldeck family, the Maley Family, the Clinch family, and also the graves of a number of Pensioner Guards who had been stationed at the town; - the place has significant cultural and religious associations with the different denominations who have been, and still are, involved with the cemetery; - the place is one of the largest and most intact pioneer cemeteries located in the mid-west region of Western Australia; and, - the place is representative of a number of cemeteries in Western Australia which were established as settlements developed. It provides an example of how western societies divided and administered burial grounds on a cultural and denominational basis

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery: Cemetery
Current Use	Monument/Cemetery: Cemetery
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1853; 2004;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	Located on the east side of Brand Highway approximately 1.3 kilometres north of McCartney Road, the Pioneer Cemetery is accessed via Old Cemetery Road. Set in an elevated position, the cemetery commands picturesque views of the Front Flats although it is partly obscured by a farmhouse immediately to the west. The cemetery is divided into Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Congregational sections and contains numerous headstones, cast iron railings and various examples of grave decoration. Cypress trees have been planted in a semi circle on the western side of the cemetery while other plantings have occurred along the eastern boundary.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The first recorded burial at this cemetery was in 1853, although it was noted in 1864 that the ground was consecrated by Bishop Hale. The cemetery consisted of four cemeteries for the separate use of Anglicans, Wesleyans, Congregationalists (not used) and Roman Catholics. There were also smaller public cemeteries at Old Waldaway and Bootenal, with private cemeteries at Ellendale, Sandsprings, Tibbradden, Narra Tarra and Minnenooka. It is recognised that many of the early settlers were buried in unmarked graves.

The last person was buried at the site in 1974, and more than 1,000 burials were registered in the region.

In 2004, considerable work was carried out at the cemetery. These works included general tidying up of the entire area, formation of pathways, construction of entry gates and the installation of interpretive signage.

In 2020, additional interpretive signage was erected on the site and an acknowledgement of the many Yamaji people buried in the area over thousands of years.

Historic Themes:	Social Services: General Social Services Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development.
Associations	
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1133 HCWA RHP Documentation, 24 March 2000. Interpretive Signage at the site.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.

Place No:
Greenough Road Board Office (fmr),
GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Greenough Road Board Office (fmr)	
Previous Place Number:	GR35	
Other Names:	Greenough Road Board Office	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	39 Gregory Road	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT	
Assessment No:	63476	
Survey:	Lot 500, P301970	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796278mN; 280044mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1159	Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 14/12/2001	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997	
	Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 06/05/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Greenough Road Board Office (fmr) building and grounds, consisting of a single room rectangular stone building of Victorian Georgian style with brick quoining to corners and openings and a corrugated roof, and a concrete lined corrugated galvanised iron water tank (1907) at the northern corner of the building, are of cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is a well executed and intact example of a modest stone civic building; - the place is located in the centre of Greenough, a precinct of significant buildings which together form a cultural landscape of considerable significance; - the place is the former centre of local government in Greenough; - the place is typical of local government buildings constructed in early twentieth century regional Western Australia; and - the place contributes to the Greenough community's sense of place. It has served as venue for the Anglican Ladies Guild and has continuing associations as a venue for the Anglican Sunday School.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Governmental: Office or Administration Building
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	Social/Recreational: Other Community Hall/Centre

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1906;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Set on the east side of, and close to Gregory Road, this small rectangular random rubble limestone building is constructed in Victorian Georgian style. There are red brick quoins to corners and openings. It has a colorbond gable roof with a tall corbelled brick chimney set in the south east corner of the roof. The front flying gable has decorative barge board with a flag pole extending above the roof level. Windows are timber framed and double hung with two set in each of the north and south facades. Entry is via centrally placed double timber entry doors in the west façade, which are set above two stone steps. Above the door is a sign: "GREENOUGH ROAD BOARD". The land around the building is cleared and a circular water tank is present at the rear of the building.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The Greenough Road Board was formed in 1871 and first held meetings at the Hampton Hotel and then in the Court Room at the Central Greenough Historic Settlement.

In the early 1900s there was considerable debate about where to locate their own Greenough Road Board building with many local people arguing that Central Greenough had been eclipsed in importance by Walkaway. However a site for the new office was surveyed at Central Greenough in 1906.

Road Board Minutes of July 1906 reveal that the Road Board Office in Central Greenough was completed by the contractors, Jenner and Haffner, with the exception of tuckpointing.

The first meeting of the Greenough Road Board was held in the office on 4 September 1906. The last meeting was held there on 11 March 1952.

In 1956 the building was purchased by the Greenough Anglican Vestry for use as a Guild Hall. In 1962 ownership was transferred to the Trustees of the Diocese of North West Australia.

The Greenough/Walkaway Anglican Ladies Guild used the building as their meeting room up until 1995 when due to a decline in numbers, the Guild ceased to meet on a regular basis.

The building was purchased by the 1970s, together with others in the vicinity by the National Trust of Australia (WA). The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust as part of the wider Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life.

Historic Themes:

Governing: Government and Politics
Social Services: General Social Services

Associations

Jenner & Hafner Builders and Designers

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
P1159 Greenough Road Board Office (fmr), RHP Documentation, 14 December 2001.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005

Place No:
Hackett's Cottage, GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Hackett's Cottage
Previous Place Number:	GR41
Other Names:	Lot 158 Gregory Road
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT west side
Assessment No:	63188
Survey:	Lot 158, P231533
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796199mN; 280065mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1144	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Hackett's Cottage has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats. - This place has historic value for its association with the Hackett family who operated a store in Central Greenough for many years and lived in this cottage and contributed to the local community. - The place has historic value for its association with the many small businesses which operated in the Greenough Hamlet and contributed to the development of the community. - The cottage has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the late 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1890;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on the west side of Gregory Road, Hackett's Cottage is a simple rectangular limewashed random rubble limestone building with a hipped corrugated iron roof. A portion of the east elevation is clad with corrugated sheet metal. There is a simple limewashed stone chimney to the apex of the gable. The front (east) elevation of the building has a separate verandah roof. The verandah is supported on timber posts and has horizontal timber boarding as infill to the upper section at each end. Windows are large pane timber framed and double hung with casement windows to the rear. A small addition is located to the north-west corner of the main building.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.	

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

This house was constructed in c1890 as the home of Ned and Harriet Hackett who ran a store on land to the north and adjacent to the cottage. There are no visible remains of the store but a well and a well bore are located nearby.

Harriet Hackett sold the property in 1914. Extensions were made to the building several times the most recent being in the 1960s.

The building was acquired by the National Trust of Australia (WA) together with others in the vicinity and was largely reconstructed by the owners, the National Trust of Australia (WA), in the 1970s with additional restoration work including re-roofing in 1996.

It continues to be maintained by the National Trust as part of the wider Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services.	
Associations	Hackett family	Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Hampton Arms, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Hampton Arms
Previous Place Number:	GR58
Other Names:	Hampton Hotel (fmr)
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	338 Company Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63563
Survey:	Lot 3, D064761
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6793954mN; 280889mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1151	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	Yes 22/01/2002	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 16/09/2004	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Hampton Arms, a two storey stone and iron building with single storey wings on either side of the main section and a stone stable block situated to the north of the main building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is a surviving remnant of the town of Hampton and serves to indicate the former breadth and importance of the Greenough District; - the place is one of only a few colonial hotels to survive to the present day and is a rare example, which continues to operate as a hotel; - the place is associated with Francis Pearson, one of the key figures of the settlement of the mid-west of Western Australia; - the place is an excellent example of the Victorian Regency style; - the place was the first hotel to be built in the Greenough District and was once an important venue for local residents and travellers; and, - the place has the potential to reveal valuable archaeological evidence.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Other Use	Commercial: Restaurant

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1863;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	The Hampton Arms Hotel is a two storey rendered limestone Georgian style building with continuous verandah and balconies on the long east and west elevations under a corrugated sheet metal roof with hipped, 'dutch' type gable ends. There are two, single storey wings at the north and south ends forming a 'U' shaped plan with an internalised courtyard. There are adjacent outbuildings that would originally have provided stabling for horses and staff quarters. The ground floor, at the southern end has a large 'ballroom' now used as a restaurant/function space. The northern wing houses a bar. Guest's residential accommodation is located in the rooms on the ground and immediately above on the first floor to which access is gained via an old wide and winding external timber stair incorporated into the rear verandah balcony. All access is external along the verandahs or balconies and there are few internal connecting doors. The rooms are simply decorated with mini orb corrugated iron ceilings to the top floor rooms.
Condition	Good
Integrity	
Authenticity	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The Hampton Arms, named after the Governor of Western Australia, Dr John Steven Hampton, was built by Francis Watson Pearson and officially opened on 1 May 1863. The name also originates with the surveyed townsite of Hampton which was a short lived townsite

The hotel was a popular resting place for travellers who could also get repairs undertaken to their vehicles and harnesses as Pearson was a good blacksmith as well as a publican. The Hampton Arms ballroom was a focal point for Greenough social life and the first ploughing match was held adjacent to the hotel in 1868. A meeting to elect seven men to the newly formed Greenough Road Board was held at the hotel on 17 February 1871.

Later licencees were Henry Woodman (1872-74), Thomas Wiley (1877-78), Mary Ann Pearson (1880-81 and 1889), Hugh Stephens (1881-86), Joshua Waldeck (1886-89), Henry Eaton (1889-92), Thomas Webb (1893-94) and James Criddle (1895-96). The construction of the Midland to Walkaway railway in 1894 drastically reduced road traffic and eventually resulted in the closure of the hotel in June 1896. Mrs Pearson's daughter, Elizabeth Wiley purchased the property in 1904. Mr A.A. Vince purchased the property in 1915 and the building was used as a farmhouse and gradually fell into disrepair. Alistair and Robin McKechnie bought the building in 1978 and commenced restoring the old hotel. The Hampton Arms was relicensed in 1981. The hotel was purchased by Judy Kennington in 1984.

The majority of the main building was reroofed as part funded by a Federal Historic Hotels grant. In addition attention was afforded to site drainage to alleviate rising damp problems in the stone walls.

In the 2020s the building reopened as a café and bookshop, as well as offering accommodation.

The building no longer functions as a hotel and remains in use as a residential premises.

Historic Themes:	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	Francis Pearson Alistair and Robin McKechnie Judith Kennington	Owner and builder Owners, Managers and Occupants Owner, Manager and Occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1151 Hampton Arms, RHP Assessment Documentation, 22 November 2002.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

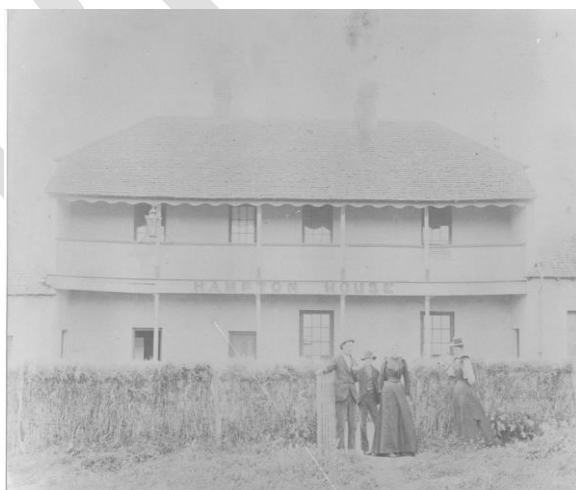


PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004

ARCHIVAL IMAGE



Hampton Arms, c1910. Courtesy Geraldton Local History Collection.

Place No:
Harrison Cottage and Outbuildings,
GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Harrison Cottage and Outbuildings
Previous Place Number:	GR18
Other Names:	Rock of Ages
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	18 Phillips Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63051
Survey:	Lot 5, D074236
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6799268mN; 276693mE
HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	3755
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 14/04/2004

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Harrison Cottage and Outbuildings have historic value as one of the earliest remaining farm houses built on the Front Flats. - The place has historic value for its association with former convict John Patience, his wife Ann Criddle and her second husband Thomas Harrison who farmed the Greenough Flats in the second half of the 19th century and built and extended this cottage. - The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of residences for working families.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1857;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Rendered
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Rock of Ages is located on the north side of Phillips Road, approximately 300 metres west of Brand Highway. The rendered stone cottage has a steeply pitched corrugated iron hipped roof which extends to cover the front (east) verandah. The verandah, which is supported on timber chamfered posts, is enclosed to each end with stone to form rooms. The place has stone additions to the north and west to facilitate continued use as a residence, and in more recent times as a Bed and Breakfast establishment. Windows are generally casement style with small panes. There is a rendered chimney to the south. A feature of the garden is an old pepper tree located immediately to the east of the cottage. Adjacent to the cottage is a rammed earth building which is a separate residence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Originally known as "Rock of Ages" after the well known hymn, this cottage was built in 1857 by ex-convict John Patience (1819-1870). Patience was convicted of burglary in Dorset in 1848 and sentenced to 14 years transportation. He arrived on the 'Scindian' in June 1850, and after being granted a ticket-of-leave in 1851 worked in Perth, Fremantle and Champion Bay. He married Ann Criddle in 1857 at Port Gregory and settled on this small farm. After his death, Ann Patience and her six children continued to live and farm in the area.

In 1877, Ann married another former convict, Thomas Harrison (1843-1931), who had arrived aboard the 'Lord Dalhousie' in 1863. After being granted a full pardon in 1872, he worked in the Greenough area as a farm labourer and cartage contractor. Harrison farmed the property and extended the cottage to accommodate a further six children.

The cottage remained in the Harrison family until 1978 when it was sold to Barry Edmunds who has restored the building and, in 1997, opened a Bed and Breakfast in the original part of the cottage.

"Rock of Ages" was the recipient of the Shire of Greenough Heritage Award in 1998.

The place continues to be a residence and 'Bed and Breakfast' with later additions and alterations to accommodate the changing needs of the occupants.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Commerce.	
Associations	John Patience Ann and Thomas Harrison Barry Edmunds	Builder, Owner and Occupant Owners and Occupants Owner and Occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.

Place No:
Ironbarks Farm and Outbuildings,
GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Ironbarks Farm and Outbuildings
Previous Place Number:	GR10
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	1237 Company Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	west side
Assessment No:	63173
Survey:	Lot 159, P058231
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6800014mN; 274380mE
HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	3741
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	HCWA Assessment Program 31/10/2003 National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	• Ironbarks has historic value as one of the earliest remaining farm houses built on the Front Flats. • The place has historic value for its close association with the Brand and Morrell families who were early settlers and prominent members of the Greenough community. • The house, together with the outbuildings, walled yards and significant vegetation has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style in stone which is enhanced by its setting near the Greenough River and at the foot of coastal sand dunes. • The place has historic and social value as a good example of the scale and form of farm buildings as they are adapted and added to over many decades.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Other Use	Farming/Pastoral: Outbuildings

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1861; 1905;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Rendered
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Ironbarks is sited on the west side of Company Road, close to the sand dunes and about one kilometre off Brand Highway. The place has been built in several stages commencing with a simple stone cottage c1860s. The original section to the rear has rendered stone walls with a corrugated iron roof and houses the kitchen. It features red brick quoins to corners and window openings and painted render to the window opening to the east. The front section, 1905, has a hipped corrugated iron roof to the south, which extends to cover a front verandah, which is supported on turned timber posts mounted on small masonry piers. The stone work to this section is random rubble construction with painted render to openings and below window height. To the rear, a hipped corrugated iron roof covers an attached rectangular stone wing. Between this wing and the kitchen was a courtyard which has been roofed over with exposed metal trusses in more recent times to form a large living area. A low pitched metal deck carport on the northern side of the residence is an intrusive element. To the north east of the cottage there is a small stone barn and remnants of stone walls which are in various stages of deterioration. Melaleuca trees, (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>) for which it is believed the building was named, are located to the east and north east of the cottage. An old palm tree (<i>washingtonia robusta</i>) is located to the front of the building.

	Information from previous LHS Reviews note that in the period 1994 to 2005 the owners carried out considerable work to the homestead including restoration of the Music Room and installation of timber floor to the living area. In 2003 the CGI shearing shed was badly damaged in a storm and was replaced.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Previous research has determined that Ironbarks is the original homestead of the Brand family. The original lot of 40 acres was leased by George Brand an expirée (convict #3354) from Charles Crowther a local merchant who took up the title in 1861. Brand was joined in 1859 by his wife Isabella and their four children.

The family constructed most of the buildings on the property and began farming the land and breeding livestock. The barn was completed by 1861 and was used by a visiting Wesleyan Minister, Dr Samuel Hardy to conduct a sermon on Sunday 17 March that year.

George Brand was killed in a buggy accident in 1872.

John and Reuben Morrell took over the lease of the property in 1879.

John married Mary Waldeck from Mt Pleasant and Reuben married Elizabeth Duncan from Raphoe). After Reuben's marriage in 1888, John and Mary moved to the Island Farm at Walkaway.

Reuben and Elizabeth Morrell raised eight children at Ironbarks. In the late 1890s extensions were made to the homestead with the addition of the music room. By the early 1900s, Ironbarks was one of the largest commercial producers of butter in the area.

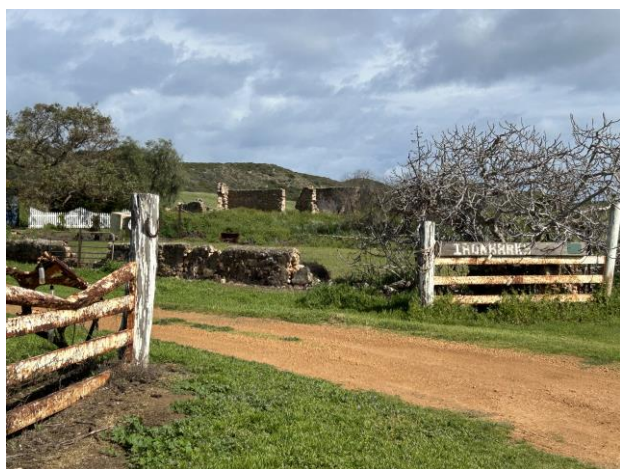
Reuben Morrell died in 1919, and eventually three of his children, Fred, Septimus and their sister Gladys took over the property. Two of them remained at Ironbarks until 1980. Septimus was then 79 and Gladys was 85.

The house was then purchased by Max and Sue Sheilds. Mike Piesse bought the property from John and Pearl Marriot in 1994 and extensive conservation work was undertaken on the house. Mike Piesse sold the property in 2005.

Since then the place continues to be maintained and used as a working homestead for the adjacent farming property.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Brand family Morrell family Piesse family	Owners and Occupiers Owners and Occupiers Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2011



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2011

Place No:
James Carson's Cottage and Well,
GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	James Carson's Cottage and Well	
Previous Place Number:	GR12	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	35052 Brand Highway	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63212	
Survey:	Lot G5, P231533	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6799758mN; 276473mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	9243	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/12/2004	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- James Carson's Cottage and Well has historic value as one of the earliest remaining farm houses built on the Front Flats. - The place has historic value for its association with the Pensioner Guards who settled on the Greenough Flats in the 1860s and 1870s. - The place has historic value for its close association with Pensioner Guard James Carson, and the Osborne family, and Rev Laurie who were occupants of this place and contributed to the Greenough community. - The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place Has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of residences for working families.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Other Use	Farming: Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	The cottage is of random limestone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof which extends to cover the front (west) verandah. The verandah is supported on metal poles. The place has a symmetrical facade with two timber framed double hung 12-pane windows either side of a central french door. The lean-to at the rear has two simple stone chimneys. A small concrete block extension is located to the northeast corner of the cottage. There is a well situated approximately 20 metres to the north of the cottage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.	

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

James Carson, a Private in the 57th Regiment, was allocated this land and took up the title in 1874. In 1881, the property was sold to J. Osborne.

In 1914 the cottage was owned by Mrs N. Osborne. The Rev. R. Laurie, Anglican Minister at Greenough later resided here.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	James Carson Osborne family Rev R. Laurie	Owner and occupier Owners and Occupiers Occupier
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004

Place No:
Leverman's Cottage, GREENOUGH

Management Category
3

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Leverman's Cottage
Previous Place Number:	GR67
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	34379 Brand Highway
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63638
Survey:	Lot 166, P231533
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6795013mN; 281303mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	3734 Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Leverman's Cottage has historic value as one of the earliest remaining farm houses built on the Front Flats. - The place has historic value for its close association with local carpenter Louis Leverman who built the cottage and was an early settler of the Greenough community. - The house, together with the significant vegetation has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the district for its close proximity to the Brand Highway. - The place has historic and social value as a good example of the scale and form of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is drawn from earlier Reviews. Located close to the Brand Highway and surrounded by several large trees is the painted stone cottage which has a combination hipped and gable corrugated iron roof. The original stone cottage comprises the central section which has additions to the north, south and west. The roof has been extended to the north to form a carport. To the rear of the cottage is a stone barn which has been limewashed, a stone lined 40 foot deep well and a very large palm tree.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.	

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Previous research has determined that land parcel VL 166 was conveyed from W. Padbury to Louis Leverman for £35 in 1864. The cottage was built in the early 1860s by Louis Leverman, carpenter and undertaker, who worked on the original St Peter's Catholic Church at Central Greenough.

The cottage has been occupied continuously since that time.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Walter Padbury Louis Leverman	Owner Owner and Occupier
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

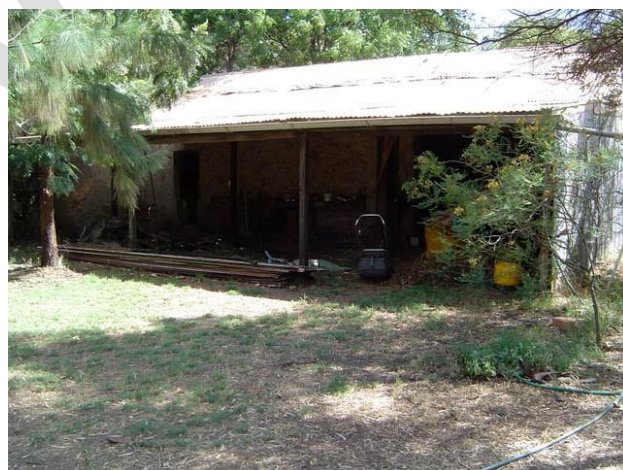
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

<i>To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.</i>	<i>To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.</i>
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PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004

Place No:
Lily Cottage, GREENOUGH

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Lily Cottage
Previous Place Number:	GR13
Other Names:	Armstrong Cottage Anderson Cottage
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	35037 Brand Highway
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63200
Survey:	Lot 23, P231870
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6799609mN; 276524mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13988 Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/12/2004

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Lily Cottage has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats in the mid 19th century. - This place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Brand, Armstrong and Anderson families. - Although altered and extended have occurred to the place, the original cottage retains the form and some detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the district for its prominent location on the Brand Highway. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s;
Walls	Limestone/CGI
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Lily Cottage is located immediately to the west of Brand Highway and approximately 300 metres to the north of Phillips Road. A steeply pitched combination hipped and gable roof covers a small 'T' shaped house of local stone and corrugated sheet metal construction. There are verandahs to three sides which feature a decorative scalloped valance. An addition to the rear is contemporary in design but complimentary in scale and form. Immediately to the south are some stone and brick outbuildings with corrugated iron roofs.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.	

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

In 1904, the cottage was owned by G. Brand and occupied by Thomas Kember. It was then the home of Francis Gow Armstrong and his family. Armstrong was a former Mayor of Geraldton. Lily Cottage was later owned by Tim and Meta Anderson (nee Harrison) consequently the place was known as Anderson Cottage.

The owners in 1998, claimed that a blacksmiths shop was located in the adjacent outbuildings. It has not been established if this is correct but archaeological finds would not be unreasonable in a place of this age.

In recent years a new addition has been constructed at the rear which compliments the original cottage.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Brand Thomas Kember Armstrong family Anderson family	Owner Occupier Owners and Occupiers Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004

Place No:
Maley's Bridge, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Maley's Bridge
Previous Place Number:	GR52
Other Names:	Convict Bridge MRWA 4554 Lot 510 McCartney Road
Place Type:	Other Built Types

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	McCartney Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63594
Survey:	Lot 510, P070484
Reserve:	Road Reserve
GPS Coordinates	6795627mN; 279933mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1166	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	Yes 16/07/1993	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	- Maley's Bridge, also known as the Convict Bridge, has historic value for its connection to the establishment and development of the Greenough district, in particular for its role in linking the east and west Greenough communities. - The place has historic value for its association with prominent Greenough identity, John S. Maley who was active in many aspects of the community. - The place has historic and scientific value as example of a convict built structure and has potential to reveal information relevant to the understanding of past practices and techniques. - The place has aesthetic value as a simple structure in a rural setting that is a landmark in the district.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Transport/Communications: Road: Bridge
Current Use	Transport/Communications: Road: Bridge
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1864-1866;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Timber: Decking
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	This bridge is the crossing point of McCartney Road across the Greenough River. The bridge has a timber deck, rails and supports set on four stone piers. There are stone walls to the west and east forming the approaches to the bridge which feature a unique capping of small rocks placed vertically in mortar. To the east of the bridge are low sloping stone walls, approximately 70 metres in length, which gradually rise to the same height as the bridge rail.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.	

This bridge was possibly designed by John S. Maley of Home Cottage. Construction of the Convict Bridge commenced in 1864 but was not completed until 1866.

The bridge formed an important link between the Greenough Flats communities on the east and west sides of the Greenough River.

Greenough Road Board minutes in 1905 indicate that repairs were made to the bridge with old timber used to establish a shelter on McCartney Beach Road.

The bridge continues to be used although it has seen periods in which it is in poor condition and reconstruction and conservation works have been undertaken to improve the structure when required. Major works were undertaken in 2006 when one section of the bridge collapsed.

The bridge is part of the Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings and structures have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century places demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural lifestyle.

Historic Themes:	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Economy: Rural Occupations Governing: Law, Order and Defence.	
Associations	John S. Maley Convicts	Designer Builders
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1166 Maley's Bridge, RHP Assessment Documentation, 16 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006



Municipal Heritage Inventory 1999.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
Maley's Mill, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Maley's Mill
Previous Place Number:	GR17
Other Names:	Victoria Flour Mill
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	17 Phillips Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63213
Survey:	Lot 142, P231533
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6799231mN; 276707mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1165
State Heritage Register:	Yes 24/11/2000
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Heritage Council of WA - Register 21/03/1978
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Maley's Mill, a complex of industrial and agricultural structures constructed principally of limestone masonry, timber floor and roof framing, and corrugated iron roof cladding in the Victorian Georgian style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - its historical use during the nineteenth century as a steam driven flour mill within Greenough, which developed in the 1850s and 1850s as 'the granary of the colony'; - the place demonstrates the cultural and economic development on the Front Flats of Greenough in the years prior to the opening of the railway to Walkaway; - the association between its development and George Shenton, Solomon Cook and J. S. Maley; - the place is a component within Maley's commercial and agricultural development of Greenough; - the place is rare example of a flour mill with a co-located general store, and the interior of the store is in itself rare for its authentic nineteenth century shop fittings; - the place is representative of a nineteenth century steam flour mill, built in the colonial vernacular tradition; - the mill forms a component of an historic precinct characterised by a homogeneity of materials and forms; and, - the picturesque quality of the mill located within a rural landscape and its prominence as a landmark both contribute to the community of Greenough's sense of place. The steel roller door, the steel pergola and repairs using formed concrete and concrete blocks are assessed as having no significance.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Other
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Shed or Barn
Other Use	Farming/Pastoral: Silo or Grain Shed

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1861-1865;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Maley's Mill comprises a collection of buildings being a former mill, attached store and outbuildings. The mill and store are constructed from limestone and appear to have been built separately and later joined as evidenced by the change in stonework between them. The store comprises the ground floor with rooms above on the first floor that were accessed from the rear. The mill is 3 storeys high with stone lintels over window and door openings that diminish in size at each level.

	The roofs are hipped corrugated metal sheeting and the mill is now used for shearing sheds and storage. There have been various alterations and additions at different periods on the rear of the buildings, some of which are in brick with skillion roofs in lean-to style against the original mill walls. Further to the south are a collection of stone ruins that were once a barn, stables and walled yards. The condition of these buildings is poor and urgent assistance is required to arrest deterioration and stabilise the structures.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

In 1860 John Stephen Maley arrived in the district and oversaw the construction of the district's second steam mill on 50 acres of land owned by George Shenton. Built by Edward Willis, Maley's Mill traded as the Victoria Flour Mill and the first silk dressing machinery to be used in the colony was installed in 1872. Engineer Solomon Cook was also instrumental in the establishment of the Victoria Steam Mill.

By 1862, Maley had built a stone cottage on the same block, known as Home Cottage.

In 1863, a two-storey general store was built onto the eastern end of the mill. The mill ceased operating about 1894 and is now used as a shearing shed and storage by the current owners.

The condition of the buildings continues to deteriorate although in 2005 a new roof was installed on the three storey mill building.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	John Stephen Maley Edward Willis George Shenton Solomon Cook	Owner and Operator Builder Land Owner Engineer
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1165 Maley's Mill, RHP Assessment Documentation, 24 November 2000.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2011



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2011

Place No:
Mount Pleasant Farmhouse, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mount Pleasant Farmhouse
Previous Place Number:	GR29
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	577 Company Road (west side)
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63787
Survey:	Lot 200, P056038
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6795119mN; 278778mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1148
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/10/1980
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	• Mount Pleasant has high historic value as one of the earliest remaining houses built on the Front Flats. • The place has historic value for its close association with the Waldeck family, who were early settlers and prominent members of the Greenough community. • The house has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style in stone which is enhanced by its elevated position with commanding views over the surrounding countryside. • The place has historic and social value as a good example of the scale and form of housing for affluent farming families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Set in an elevated position, this stone building has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof which extends to cover the central verandah. The verandah, which is supported on timber posts, is accessed via timber stairs with a metal handrail. Two stone rooms either side of the verandah are covered with hipped corrugated iron roofs. Windows to the place are timber framed and double hung with small panes. There is a large stone room attached to the south of the house and a lean-to roof to the rear. An olive tree which has a long association with the place is located to the north east of the house.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.	

Mount Pleasant was built using locally quarried stone around 1860 as a family home for Frederick and Fredericka Waldeck, one of the first families to purchase farming land at Greenough.

Frederick Waldeck was granted Victoria Locations 76 and 77, comprising 202 acres, in April 1857, however the Waldecks did not settle in Greenough until early 1860.

The Waldecks were staunch Wesleyan community members and the house was often used as a gathering place for regular fellowship meetings before the opening of Wesley Church in 1870.

Mount Pleasant was also used as a doctor's surgery, consulting rooms and post office, as Frederick's son, William, was the Postmaster from 1866 until 1874.

The place is now part of the National Trust collection of buildings designated as the Greenough Hamlet. It is used for accommodation by the National Trust staff and visitors.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Waldeck family	Owners and Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2011

Place No:
Old Store, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Old Store
Previous Place Number:	GR40
Other Names:	Wainwright's Store, Greenough Store
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	91 Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT - east side
Assessment No:	63420
Survey:	Lot 11237, P214138
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796104mN; 280170mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1152 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	The Old Store, formerly known as Wainwright's Store a limestone masonry building with corrugated sheet metal hipped roof, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is important in relation to the historical development of the Greenough community; - the place contributes towards a general historical understanding of the spread of settlement through Western Australia and therefore is important for its contribution to the public's understanding of the history of the community, locality and State; - the place is of social value as it was a place well known in the community as a store for many decades - the place is a good demonstration of a simple building in the Victorian Georgian style that has been adapted for a variety of uses.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store (single)
Current Use	Commercial: Restaurant
Other Use	Educational: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1886; 1970s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on the east side of Gregory Road at the south end of Central Greenough, this limestone rubble building, built in Victorian Georgian style, has a high pitched colorbond roof with separate verandahs to three sides which are supported on timber posts. An extension to the rear (east) has a skillion roof with a stone fireplace and chimney set in the north wall. Windows are double hung timber framed and there is a central french door to the front verandah. A modern addition has been constructed to the rear and now accommodates the tearooms while the front original stone building houses the interpretive centre. Adjacent to the building is parking and this building provides the point of access to the Hamlet complex.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To	

encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The Greenough Store was constructed c1886 in the peak period of growth for the Greenough community. In late 1886 the building was purchased by H.E. Kenny. The building was inundated during the 1888 flood. In 1889, Geraldton based Wainwright & Co purchased the business and placed Arnold Meadowcroft there as manager. Meadowcroft purchased the business in 1900.

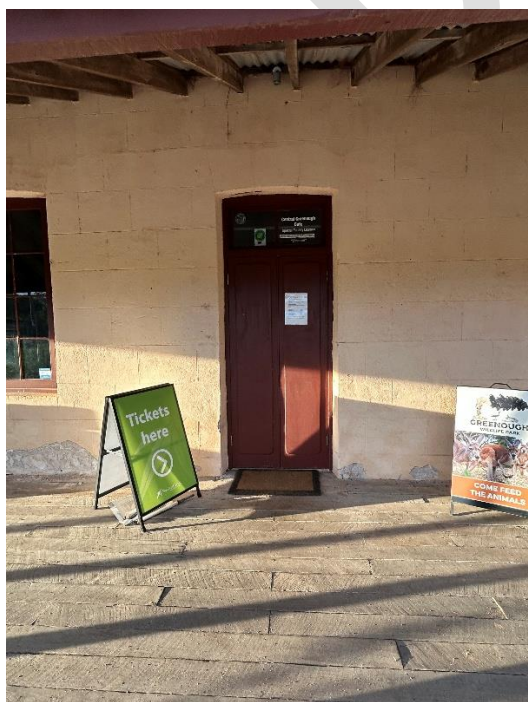
The Greenough Store closed in the 1920s and the building was used as a residence. Photographic evidence reveals that the building was inundated with water during the 1953 flood. The building was reconstructed in 1977 by the National Trust of Australia (WA) who acquired this building and many adjacent in subsequent decades.

The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust of Australia (WA) as part of the Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural lifestyle.

This building serves as a visitor centre and café for Central Greenough.

Historic Themes:	Economy: Commerce Economy: Rural Occupations Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services.	
Associations	H.E. Kenny Wainwright and Co Arnold Meadowcroft	Owner and manager Owner and manager Owner and manager
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1152 Old Store, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Pensioner Kelly's Cottage & Barn,
GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Pensioner Kelly's Cottage & Barn
Previous Place Number:	GR7
Other Names:	Riverside
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	26 Devlin Pool Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63117
Survey:	Lot 2, D057438
Reserve:	13769
GPS Coordinates	6802207mN; 273383mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	3731
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Pensioner Kelly's Cottage and Barn have historic value as one of the earliest remaining farm cottages built on the Front Flats. - The place has historic value for its association with the Pensioner Guards who settled on the Greenough Flats in the 1860s and 1870s. - The place has historic value for its close association with Pensioner Guard John Kelly and his family, and the Morrell family who were occupants of this place and contributed to the Greenough community. - The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of residences for working families.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1888;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	The original four-roomed rendered stone cottage has been renovated to facilitate continued use as a residence. Located immediately north of Scott Road, the place has a gable red colorbond roof and a separate hipped verandah to the front (east) elevation which is enclosed to the north-east corner. There is a lean-to roof to the rear, also clad with red colorbond. The roof is punctuated by an unusual rendered chimney which features curved moulding. Immediately behind and to the west of Kelly's Cottage is the former barn building which has been renovated in recent years for use as additional accommodation. This work has included rammed earth additions. Originally running straight past the cottage, Devlin Pool Road was deviated away from the cottage several years ago.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However,	

several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

John Kelly was a Crimean War injury pensioner who came out from England in the Enrolled Pensioner Force, landing at Fremantle in January 1862. In May 1865 he arrived in Geraldton as a Temporary Warder.

In July 1888 he was granted Victoria Lot X14, consisting of 20 acres. It is believed that Kelly built the cottage shortly after that and lived there with his wife and children until his death in 1908. Mrs Kelly died in 1912.

The property was originally known as Riverside.

The property was purchased from Charles Bennett by the Morrells of Ironbarks in 1911. Fred Morrell married Alice Farrington in 1924 and the couple lived in the cottage. Alice did not have good health and died in 1926.

In 1937, Fred married Margaret (Peg) Ibbotson. Peg Morrell subsequently lived in the cottage until 1981. The current owners moved into the cottage in 1986 and have undertaken renovation work to the cottage and the adjacent barn which is now used as a residential annexe.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	John Kelly and family Morrell family	Owner, Builder and Occupant Owners and Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

DRAFT

Place No:
Phillips Road Olive Trees, GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Phillips Road Olive Trees
Previous Place Number:	GR214
Other Names:	Olea europaea
Place Type:	Tree

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	17 Phillips Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	South of the junction between Phillips Road and Brand Highway.
Assessment No:	11665
Survey:	Lot 142, P231533
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6799173mN; 276631mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	17195	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 18/05/2005 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 11/03/2010	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Phillips Road olive trees have aesthetic value as a landmark in the environment and are good examples of the species. - The trees have historic value for their association with John Stephen Maley, a prominent settler on the Greenough Flats in the mid 19th century. - The trees have historic value for their demonstration of the type of planting that occurred on the Greenough Flats in the mid 19th century when settlers took up land in the region. - The trees have social value for their contribution to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Trees
Current Use	Trees
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	unknown;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	Located on the south side of Phillips Road and to the west of Maley's Mill are a line of old olive trees. The trees are generally in good condition and have a landmark quality as they are taller than any built or natural elements nearby. They have been kept from growing over into the road reserve through ongoing pruning and maintenance.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. In 1860, John Stephen Maley arrived in the district and oversaw the construction of the district's second steam mill on 50 acres of land owned by George Shenton. This mill is located north of the trees on Phillips Road and is designated as Maley's Mill.	

These trees were planted by John Maley and it is believed the young trees/seedlings came from the Benedictine Monastery at New Norcia and are reputed to be the largest olive trees growing in the Greenough locality.

It was common practice for settlers to plant olive trees when establishing a household as they provided oil and fruit, in addition to being a hardy specimen that provided shelter for stock.

Historic Themes:

Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Economy: Workers and Working
Economy: Rural Occupations.

Associations

John Stephen Maley

Planted the trees

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
Pioneer Gardens, GREENOUGH

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Pioneer Gardens	
Previous Place Number:	GR23	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	34806 Brand Highway	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63077	
Survey:	Lot 800, P302014	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6798332mN; 278471mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13951	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/01/1998	
	Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Pioneer Gardens has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats in the mid 19th century - This place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Eakins and Eves families. - Although altered and extended have occurred to the place, the original cottage retains the form and some detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone set within a group of mature trees. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century. - The place has social value as the location of a commercial tea rooms since the 1910s and demonstrates the growth of the area for tourism.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming: Homestead
Current Use	Farming: Homestead
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1857; 1910s;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Colorbond
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located approximately 200 metres east of Brand Highway and 1.9 kilometres south of Phillips Road, this stone farmhouse is set amongst a large group of mature trees which partly obscure it when viewed from the road. The place has a hipped colorbond roof which has recently replaced the old corrugated iron cladding. There is a separate verandah to three sides which is supported on timber posts. The house features brick quoining to window openings; the windows being timber framed and double hung with 12 panes. In recent times a bathroom has been added to the north-east corner which incorporates stone walls and brick quoining to match the main house. Two brick chimneys punctuate the roof. Restoration works to the cottage included replacing the roof with green colorbond cladding. There is a new shed located immediately to the south elevation.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination. Previous research has determined that J. Eakins took up the title to this parcel of land designated as VL 1036 in 1877. In the 1910s the Eakins opened up the gardens to the public as Picnic Grounds.

In 1915, the place was described as having a "well built Stone House of 6 rooms, Stables & outhouses also famous vineyard and orchard of about 5 acres in full bearing".

The name 'Pioneer Gardens' applies to this period of use.

The last inhabitant to occupy the cottage before it was restored by the current owners was Sunny Eves, a member of the extensive Eves family who had lived in the Greenough region for many years.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Commerce.	
Associations	Eakins family	Owners and Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004

Place No:
Pioneer Museum, Greenough, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Pioneer Museum, Greenough
Previous Place Number:	GR16
Other Names:	Home Cottage (fmr) Wonga Park
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	11 Phillips Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	south side
Assessment No:	63383
Survey:	Lot 1, D040717
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6799266mN; 276741mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	4285	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	Yes 22/11/2002	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997	

Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 14/04/2004

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Pioneer Museum, Greenough, comprising a two storey brick and stone walled cottage with a corrugated iron roof and a cellar, a wash house and surrounding gardens, arranged around a central courtyard, is of cultural heritage significance for the following reasons; - the scale and location of the place make it a prominent landmark in the Front Flats at Greenough, where, collectively, the place forms an historic precinct with Maley's Mill and the Rock of Ages Cottage; - the place is an intact residence, established in the early years of the agricultural development of the Greenough Front Flats, and exhibits the evolution of a building from cottage through to homestead; - the place contributes to an understanding of the growth, development and then decline of the Greenough Front Flats, a process that occurred in many small wheat growing areas in Western Australia; - the place, although no longer used for its original purpose, remains largely unaltered, and as such easily demonstrates the way in which the residence operated during its most significant period, from 1885 to 1890; - the place is a component within Maley's commercial and agricultural development of Greenough, and as such, demonstrates the cultural and economic development on the Front Flats of Greenough in the years prior to the opening of the railway to Walkaway; - the place is attractively situated in a walled garden, which includes pepper trees that may date from 1870s plantings; - the place houses the Greenough Pioneer Museum, one of the earliest museums of its kind to be established in the Midwest region of Western Australia, in 1966; and, - the place is associated with John and Elizabeth Maley, and the Maley family, who were influential not only in the development of Greenough, but further afield as well. The public toilets, fire hose reels and lattice are considered to be intrusive

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1862;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Rendered
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian

Physical Description	Located adjacent to Maley's Mill, the former Home Cottage is now operated as the "Greenough Pioneer Museum" by the Geraldton Historical Society. The house was built in several stages, the first of which was a single storey cottage at the front, followed by a separate kitchen wing and cellar which were connected to the front cottage by a 2nd storey section at the corner to complete an 'L' shape floor plan as seen today. The residence has sections of natural stone walls as well as some limewashed and rendered areas. The roof is hipped, corrugated sheet metal with little or no overhang to protect the walls. Some areas of roof were originally shingled and sheeted over whilst they are timber boarded on the underside to form ceilings. Located in the front garden are 3 pepper trees (<i>Schinus molle</i>) that were reputedly planted from seed provided by the eminent botanist Baron von Mueller who visited Home Cottage in 1877.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	
Authenticity	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

John Stephen Maley, a prominent early colonist, had this house built with the assistance of convict labour in 1862 in preparation for his marriage to Elizabeth Waldeck, daughter of the pioneer missionaries Frederick and Fredericka Waldeck of Mt Pleasant.

The cottage originally had four rooms built of brick and roofed with she-oak shingles. These rooms now form the north-east wing of the building.

In 1863, 2 rooms were added onto the western end of the cottage and stone walls built around the garden. A larger separate kitchen, dining room and cellar were built in 1856 and across the courtyard the bath house, maid's room, pantry and laundry were built in 1867.

Construction of the two-storey section commenced in 1878. John and Elizabeth called their new house 'Home Cottage' and it became the social centre of the North Greenough settlement for many decades.

The Maleys had a large family of 9 boys and 5 girls. Born in Albany in 1839, Maley served as an engineering apprentice with Solomon Cook in Perth, who later backed his entry into flour mill enterprises.

Maley built the adjacent Victoria Flour Mill in 1860-1, and was involved in the construction of the first flour mill at Dongara. Maley became an auctioneer, property agent, hotel proprietor, farmer, controlling shareholder of the Geraldton Brewery Co, chairman of the Greenough Road Board and president of the Geraldton Agricultural Society.

John Maley died in 1910 and Frederick Rudduck bought the property from the Maley family in 1932 and renamed the farm 'Wonga Park', after his Victorian orchard property.

He extended it from 500 acres to 1600 acres. In 1971 the dwelling was purchased from Peter Rudduck by the Shire of Greenough and leased to the Geraldton Historical Society for use as a museum.

Now called the Greenough Pioneer Museum, the property houses valuable pioneering relics and displays.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	John Stephen Maley and family Frederick Ruddock	Owner and occupant Owner and occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P4285 Pioneer Museum, Greenough, RHP Assessment Documentation, 22 November 2002.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Priest's House (fmr), GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Priest's House (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR43
Other Names:	St Peter's Presbytery
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	54 Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Building at northwest edge of property boundary
Assessment No:	63188
Survey:	Lot 5, D055014
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796185mN; 280082mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1158 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified Australian Heritage Commission - Register
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	The Priest's House (fmr) a limestone masonry cottage with corrugated sheet metal pitched roof, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is important in relation to the historical development of the Greenough community; - the place contributes towards a general historical understanding of the spread of settlement through Western Australia and therefore is important for its contribution to the public's understanding of the history of the community, locality and State; - the place is of social value to a large number of Catholics for its association with the development of the local Catholic church; - the place is a good demonstration of a simple cottage in the Victorian Georgian style that was associated with many local Priests who were known in the community including Mons John Hawes.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Religious: Housing or Quarters
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1900;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on the west side of Gregory Road, this simple two roomed random rubble limestone structure is built in Victorian Georgian style. The building has a hipped corrugated sheet metal roof with a separate hipped corrugated iron verandah roof to the front (east) elevation, which is supported on chamfered timber posts. To the south end of the building there is a tall corbelled rendered masonry chimney. The place has a symmetrical façade with timber framed double hung sash windows.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.	

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The Presbytery was constructed in 1900 by Mr Bennett.

This small cottage has been home to a number of Parish Priests over the years. The first was Rev. Father Creagh and the last, Monsignor John Hawes, the prominent priest and architect.

The building was then used only occasionally as a rest and recreation home for retired priests, or if there was shortage of sleeping room at the convent.

The place, which is currently owned by the National Trust of Australia (WA), forms part of a small Catholic precinct in Central Greenough which includes St Peter's Church, the Greenough Convent and the Presbytery.

The building is open to the public and continues to be maintained by the National Trust of Australia (WA) as part of the Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural lifestyle.

Historic Themes:

Cultural Life: Religion
Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services.

Associations

Mr Bennett	Builder
Rev Father Creagh	Occupant
Mons John Hawes	Occupant

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
P1158 Priest's House, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Raphoe - ruin, GREENOUGH

Management Category
3

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Raphoe - ruin
Previous Place Number:	GR20
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Other Built Type

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Brand Highway
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	west side no road access
Assessment No:	63214
Survey:	Lot 94, P231533
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6797539mN; 277108mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1149
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/10/1980
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 28/01/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The ruins of Raphoe, whilst in a virtually ruinous condition has historic value for its association with the Duncan family who were early settlers in the Greenough Flats in the 19th century. - This place has historic value as a demonstration of the large extent of farming buildings on the Front Flats in the 1870s. It is one of only a few two-storey houses in the district. - The site of this former cottage has scientific value for its potential to reveal archaeological finds which demonstrate past activities and lifestyles.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Common Brick
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is drawn from earlier Reviews. Raphoe comprises a collection of limestone buildings with a walled garden, approximately 1.2m high said to have been built as a barrier against the flooding Greenough River. The place is now almost in a state of irretrievable ruin. Further deterioration of the buildings was caused when a fire went through in recent years. The main residence is a simple Victorian-Georgian style building built in the mid to late 1800's, likely to have been built in several stages, with the centre section of the residence being two storey between single storey sections on each end forming an 'H' shaped floor plan overall. The centre wing has a single room either side of a central passage/hall with access to the 1st floor via an external timber stair on the rear (east) verandah/balcony. The stair and balcony are all now in a state of collapse. The verandah/balcony running across the face of the centre wing connects with the two single storey wings to provide the main means of access which is generally all external. The southern wing has one large living room (or ballroom) running from the front to the rear verandah. A single room with fireplace has been added to this wing to extend it to the east. The northern wing has two large rooms of brick construction with connecting doors and back to back fireplaces. Internally the stone walls generally are rendered and ceilings to the ground floor are pressed metal whilst the 1st floor has lathe and plaster raking ceilings on the underside of the roof members. The corrugated iron roof was originally shingled and these are exposed where several sheets of corrugated iron have blown off over the two storey section.

	Some of the walls are beginning to crumble and the timber floors have been removed or destroyed by stock. Within the walled garden, there are several outbuildings, probably originally used as external kitchen and staff quarters. The remains of a small cottage are located just outside the walled area to the south.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Thomas Duncan, who migrated from Raphoe (pronounced Ra-foe) in Northern Ireland, settled in the Greenough District where he met and married Isabella Pearson. In 1858, Thomas Duncan operated a small horse drawn mill for grinding locally grown grain, probably on one of four blocks, Nos 91-94. Lot No. 94 became the site of the Raphoe Homestead. He built a two-roomed cottage with a thatched roof which he named after his home town.

Thomas and Isabella Duncan had a family of eight children, four boys and four girls. Following Thomas's death Isabella moved to the newly built Rose Cottage, leaving her eldest son David and his new wife to run Raphoe.

The property remained in the Duncan family until 1970 when it was purchased by Peter Rudduck. The subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined.

The deterioration of the place has been ongoing for many decades.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Duncan family	Owners and Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

<i>To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.</i>	<i>To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property.</i>
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PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEY 2004



Place No:
Reake's Cottage, GREENOUGH

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Reake's Cottage	
Previous Place Number:	GR25	
Other Names:	Edwards' Cottage	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	34731 Brand Highway	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63204	
Survey:	Lot 521, P302105	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6797469mN; 278726mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	3733	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Recorded 05/09/1977	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997	
	Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	• Edward's Cottage has some local historic significance for its long association with the settlement of the Front Flats. • This place has historic value for its association with early settler Police Constable Watson and several pioneering families of the district including the Eakin, Clinch, Broad, Clarkson and Harris families. • Although some changes have occurred to the place, the original cottage retains the form and some detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. • The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming: Cottage
Current Use	Farming: Cottage
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1859;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	
Physical Description	Situated immediately to the west of Brand Highway, approximately 2.7 kilometres south of Phillips Road, this is a three roomed stone cottage with a corrugated iron gable roof. The front (east) verandah has been enclosed with glass to create more living space. There is a lean-to to the rear which has been reclad with fibro sheeting. The roof is punctuated by two rendered chimneys. There is evidence of rendered ashlar to the north and east walls while the south wall is painted random stone. Views of the place are limited therefore this description has sourced information from previous reviews.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.	

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

Previous research has determined that Lot 150 was originally taken up by Police Constable Joseph Watson in 1859. By 1904, the land was owned by Clarkson, and the cottage was the residence of Thomas Harris.

In 1906, it was sold to local farmer John Eakins jnr.

In 1910, Mr A.C. Clinch offered to sell the land and cottage to the Education Board. By 1911 the cottage was not considered worth repairing. Mr E. Broad purchased the property in 1912 and rebuilt the cottage which had 3 large rooms, a smaller room, kitchen and outhouse, 8ft boarded verandah and a well.

Since then the place has continued to be used as a residence and has undergone alterations and additions although the original form of the place can still be determined.

The origin of the name Reake's Cottage is not known.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Joseph Watson Clarkson Thomas Harris John Eakins A.C. Clinch E. Broad	Owner and occupant Owner and occupant Owner and occupant Owner and occupant Owner and occupant Owner and occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004

Place No:
Rock House and outbuildings, GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Rock House and outbuildings
Previous Place Number:	GR57
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	415 Company Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63015
Survey:	Lot 503, P424026
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6794431mN; 280268mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1147	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/10/1980	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	• Rock House has historic value for its long association with the establishment and development of settlement of the Front Flats. • This place has historic value for its association with early landowner Walter Padbury and early settlers of the district including the Allender, Vince and Hindley families. • Although some changes have occurred to the place, the original cottage retains the form and detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. • The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Rendered
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on Company Road, Rock House is a stone building with a hipped corrugated sheet metal roof which is punctuated by a corbelled brick chimney. The roof extends to cover the front verandah which is supported on timber chamfered posts. The roof has been extended to the south to cover a car port while to the rear there is a lean-to. The cottage has timber framed casement windows. There is evidence of an ashlar finish to the front wall and brick fill of earlier openings. A random rubble stone wall which appears to be of a recent construction is located on the front property boundary. There are mature trees around the building.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

Rock House was occupied by Francis Allender, a tenant farmer of Walter Padbury's in the 1860s. The house and the 200 acres on which it was located was later occupied from 1889 by a coal and iron merchant named Thomas Henry Hindley, who came from England to settle at Greenough. His eldest daughter, Ann Elizabeth, married Alexander Alfred Vince, who with their three sons, Hindley, Alec and Percy and daughter, Priscilla, farmed the Hampton Arms property until it and Rock House were sold in the 1970s.

Restoration of Rock House commenced in 1986 and has continued, with recent works including a new stone boundary wall and drainage works around the building.

The origin of the name 'Rock House' is not known.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Francis Allender Walter Padbury Thomas Hindley Vince family	Occupant Owner Owner and Occupant Owners and Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004

Place No:
Rose Cottage, GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Rose Cottage	
Previous Place Number:	GR19	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	123 Phillips Road	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63625	
Survey:	Lot 202, P065753	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6798348mN; 276058mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	3724	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 HCWA - Heritage Agreement 07/09/2010	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 12/11/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Rose Cottage has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Greenough Front Flats. - This place has historic value for its association with the Duncan family who were well known in the Greenough community. - Although some additions have been undertaken to the place, the original cottage demonstrates the form and detail of the Victorian Georgian style in stone. - The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the mid 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1898;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located at the end of Phillips Road on the west side of the Greenough River, Rose Cottage is a four-roomed stone house with a hipped corrugated iron roof. A separate verandah roof supported on square timbers wraps the front and sides of the building. The building features brick quoining to corners and openings and the front facade is enhanced by pointed stonework. Two rendered and moulded chimneys punctuate the roof; the curved moulding being similar to the chimney on Pensioner Kelly's Cottage. French doors are located either side of the central doorway. The main entrance includes a side light. Entry steps to the verandah featuring decorative rendered columns lead up to the doorway. The building is located within a formal, well established garden enclosed within a random rubble stone wall and lawned to the street frontage. A large addition has been constructed to the rear of the original cottage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre	

(12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

Previous research has determined that this land parcel designated as VL 229 was taken up by F.W. Smith in 1869. He advertised the place for sale in 1893. It was described as having several fruit trees and 3 wells.

Initially living at Raphoe, Isabella Duncan built Rose Cottage on the property when her eldest son married. Isabella lived at Rose Cottage with her eldest daughter, Mary, who had never married, while her son David, took over farming at Raphoe.

Mary died in 1927 and Isabella in 1940. Cyril and Ivy Ducas briefly lived in the cottage after Cyril was discharged from the Air Force.

The cottage was later abandoned until bought by the current owners who have restored the building and reinstated the verandahs and undertaken considerable restoration works.

The origin of the name of the place is not known.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	F.W. Smith Isabella Duncan and family Ducas family	Owner Owner and Occupier Owner and Occupier
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.

Place No:
St Catherine's Anglican Church, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	St Catherine's Anglican Church	
Previous Place Number:	GR36	
Other Names:	Lot 6286 Gregory Road	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	Gregory Road	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT	
Assessment No:	63687	
Survey:	Lot 6286, P082959	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796284mN; 280084mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1161	Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 14/12/2001	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 06/05/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	St Catherine's Anglican Church, a single-storey stone structure designed in the Federation Gothic style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is an integral component of the Historic Greenough Hamlet, a small hamlet of national significance and has close associations with those families who played a major part in its development; - the place is a well executed example of a stone church in the Federation Gothic style and is representative of community churches that were built throughout Western Australia at that time; and, - the place represents the development of the Anglican community in Greenough.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current Use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1913; 1951
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Gothic
Physical Description	This church, built in Federation Gothic style, is constructed from random rubble limestone with red brick quoining to openings and to corners above the buttresses. The corrugated iron gable roof has parapeted gables with a masonry cross above the apex of each. An entry porch to the west façade has a similar roof style and features. The corners of the main building and porch have rendered masonry buttresses. Windows to the north and south sides are arched Gothic style with red brick surrounds, while small rectangular windows to the porch have rendered lintels and sills with red brick to the sides. A set of 6 stained glass commemorative windows are located in the nave. Entry to the porch is via concrete steps set on the north side as well as via a set of arched double entry doors set in the north façade. There is a foundation stone located on the west wall of the porch.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The Anglican St Catherine's Church is the second church of that name. The previous St Catherine's Church was a transportable timber and iron structure sent from England in 1892 and was located on Company Road. It no longer exists. The present church was built near the administrative centre.

Designed by architect Herbert Parry, the building was constructed by Mr W. Bennett in 1913. The furniture, fittings and stained glass windows came from the original St Catherine's Church. The vestry was built in 1951 by Mr Poole.

The church is located within the Greenough Hamlet managed by the National Trust of WA and has undergone conservation works in recent years. It is still used by the Anglican Church and the local community for regular services.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Religion Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	Herbert Parry W. Bennett	Architect Builder
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1161 St Catherine's Anglican Church, Assessment Documentation for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places, 14 December 2001.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2011

Place No:
St Catherine's Church Hall, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Catherine's Church Hall
Previous Place Number:	GR33
Other Names:	Gregory Road
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	39 Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT
Assessment No:	63159
Survey:	Lot 500, P301970
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796318mN; 280030mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1160	Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	St Catherine's Hall, a single-storey stone structure designed in the Victorian Georgian style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is an integral component of the Historic Greenough Hamlet, a small hamlet of national significance and has close associations with those families who played a major part in its development; - the place is a well executed example of a stone church in the Victorian Georgian style and is representative of community halls that were built throughout Western Australia at that time; and, - the place represents the development of the Anglican community in Greenough.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Religious: Church Hall
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	Educational: Combined School

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1898;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	St Catherine's Hall is located to the east side of Brand Highway at the north end of Central Greenough. This simple rectangular hall is built in Victorian Georgian style of locally quarried limestone with red brick quoins to openings and corners. The place has a gable colorbond roof and a stone entry porch to the west façade. Entry is via five timber steps to a timber deck located on the north side of the entry porch. A small circular timber louvered vent is set below the apex of the west gable end and below is a painted sign : "ST CATHERINE'S HALL". Three arched window openings to the north and south facades contain four pane double hung windows. Matching style windows are located each side of and in the centre of the porch west façade. To the rear, a colorbond clad timber framed lean-to serves as a kitchen for the hall. Information from previous LHS reviews not that the stage was replaced in the hall and interior conservation work took place along with provision of Interpretation Displays in April 2005.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to sThe building was purchased, together with several others in the vicinity, by the National Trust of Australia (WA) from the 1970s. The place forms part of a small Catholic precinct in Central Greenough which includes St Peter's Church, the Greenough Convent and the Presbytery.

The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust of Australia (WA) as part of the wider Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The Rev. Harston was one of the first supporters for a public hall at Central Greenough. He had been responsible for the construction of St Catherine's Church in 1892.

For several years the nearby Temperance Lodge was renamed St Catherine's Hall and used for social gatherings.

A.C. & W.R. Clinch made a block of land available to the north of the Government buildings and tenders were called to build a hall to the specifications of plans drawn up by Thomas Whitney, a Perth architect, in 1893.

Construction of the new hall at Central Greenough did not commence until 1898 due to lack of finances. St Catherine's Hall was officially opened on 4 May 1898 with a concert and a dance, the music being supplied by the Geraldton Orchestra. Once opened it proved a popular venue for social functions such as dances, parties, wedding receptions, ratepayers' meetings, political meetings, school concerts, public lectures, badminton and the annual flower shows.

A piano was purchased, and in 1901 the hall was extended by the building of a porch.

During the 1930s the hall was used as a school.

The building was purchased, together with several others in the vicinity, by the National Trust of Australia (WA) from the 1970s. The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust as part of the wider Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Religion	
Associations	Clinch family Thomas Whitney	Donor of Land Architect
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019. P1160 St Catherine's Church Hall, RHP Assessment Documentation, 19 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.

Place No:
St Joseph's School (fmr), GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Joseph's School (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR44
Other Names:	Ned Goodwin's Cottage St Peter's School
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	54 Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Building at south east edge of property boundary
Assessment No:	63188
Survey:	Lot 5, D055014
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796164mN; 280111mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1164 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 09/07/1993
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified Australian Heritage Commission - Register
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	St Joseph's School (fmr) a limestone masonry cottage with corrugated sheet metal pitched roof, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is important in relation to the historical development of the Greenough community; - the place contributes towards a general historical understanding of the spread of settlement through Western Australia and therefore is important for its contribution to the public's understanding of the history of the community, locality and State; - the place is of social value to a large number of Catholics who were associated with it as a place for schooling, in the past, and is important for its part in the development of the local Catholic church; - the place is a good demonstration of a simple farming cottage in the Victorian Georgian style that was associated with the Goodwin family and the Presentation Sisters.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	Educational: Combined School

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1891;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Goodwin's Cottage is located on the east side of Gregory Road immediately to the north of St. Peter's Church. Built in Victorian Georgian style, the building has a steeply pitched corrugated sheet metal gable roof. The front (east) facade of the building has a separate corrugated sheet metal roofed verandah, which is supported on chamfered timber posts. An extension to the rear has a low-pitched lean-to roof. The symmetrical front façade has double hung timber sash windows with small panes. A small window is located in the centre of the north side of the building. There are several small vernacular outbuildings to the north-west of the school, possibly used in the past as a toilet, barn and stables.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

Constructed for Edward (Ned) Goodwin as a dwelling in 1891, the Goodwin's lived in the cottage until Mr Goodwin's death in 1912.

Subsequently, the Presentation Sisters used the building as a school, changing the original four room interior to three rooms. The building was used for this purpose until about 1958.

The place, which is currently owned by the National Trust of Australia (WA), forms part of a small Catholic precinct in Central Greenough which includes St Peter's Church, the Greenough Convent and the Presbytery.

It has been restored and reroofed to enable the ongoing understanding of the place and its context.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education.	
Associations	Ned Goodwin and family Presentation Sisters	Owners and Occupants Owners and Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1164 St Joseph's School, RHP Assessment Documentation, 9 July 1993.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

DRAFT

Place No:
St Peter's Catholic Church, GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Peter's Catholic Church
Previous Place Number:	GR45
Other Names:	Lot 4 Gregory Road
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Gregory Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Greenough Hamlet - NT - west side
Assessment No:	64080
Survey:	Lot 4, D055014
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796150mN; 280125mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1162 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	Yes 02/09/1997
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified Australian Heritage Commission - Register
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 19/04/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Saint Peter's Catholic Church, a limestone masonry church with corrugated iron clad, duo pitched roof, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is important in relation to the historical development of the Greenough community; - the place contributes towards a general historical understanding of the spread of settlement through Western Australia, being an early building of consequence in the north-west, and therefore is important for its contribution to the public's understanding of the history of the community, locality and State; - the place is of social value to a large number of Catholics who are presently associated with it, or have been in the past, and is important for its part in the development of the local Catholic church.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current Use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1908;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Gothic
Physical Description	Located on the west side of Gregory Road between Goodwin's Cottage and the former Greenough Convent, St Peter's Church is built in Federation Gothic style. The building is constructed of random rubble limestone and the steeply pitched corrugated sheet metal gable roof has parapeted gables. A porch to the east façade has a roof of similar style. Windows are Gothic arch style and the building is buttressed to the corners and sides. Entry is via double timber entry doors set in the north side of the porch. There is a foundation stone in the east wall of the porch. Five small dormer style vents were set into the roof on each side of the building in 1997 to match the original roof structure.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The Roman Catholic Church purchased this land from Thomas Clinch in 1885. Three years later, their church, located on lower ground to the north, was damaged in the floods of 1888, so a decision was made to build a new church on this higher ground.

The new church was designed and built by the Martin brothers. Some of the stone used was salvaged from the first church. The foundation stone was laid on 13 September 1908. Mr F. Short, D. Gray and A. Neill contracted to do the masonry, F. Mooney was responsible for the cementing, plastering and ornamental moulding and the carpentry and joining was undertaken by W. Radford, E. Martin and N. Beringer. The stained glass windows were made by Messrs Barnett Bros. of Perth.

St Peter's Church was consecrated and opened on 31 January 1909. Mass continues to be celebrated regularly in St Peter's Church.

The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust of Australia (WA) as part of the Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural lifestyle.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services.	
Associations	Thomas Clinch Martin Brothers F.Short, D. Gray, A. Neill F. Mooney W. Radford, E. Martin, N. Beringer Barnett Bros	Donor of land Designer and Builders Masons Plasterer Carpenters Leadlight windows
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1162 St Peter's Catholic Church, RHP Assessment Documentation, 2 September 1997.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.

Place No:
Temperance Lodge (ruin), GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Temperance Lodge (ruin)	
Previous Place Number:	GR51	
Other Names:	Certainly Not St Catherine's Hall	
Place Type:	Other Built Type	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	527 Company Road	
Locality:	GREENOUGH	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63789	
Survey:	Lot 77, P231533	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6794905mN; 279789mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	3729	Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 1137
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 14/07/2021 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Temperance Lodge ruin has historic value for its association to the early development of educational and social activities on the Greenough Flats, in particular for its association with the Wesleyan Community. - The place has aesthetic value, despite being a ruin, as a landmark and for the evidence of the Victorian Georgian style and its construction. - The place has social value for its contribution to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Educational: Combined School
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	Social/Recreational: Other Community Hall

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1861;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Fronting onto Company Road, the former Temperance Lodge is located to the south of Gray's Store. The building is of simple rectangular form of a vernacular design. The place is unroofed. Window openings are set high in the walls.
Condition	Good
Integrity	
Authenticity	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. The Temperance Lodge was completed in late 1861 on land donated by Frederick Waldeck and first used as a school, the place had 34 pupils during its first year of operation. It ceased being a school in 1863 and was subsequently used as a meeting place of the Methodist Temperance organisation of the Good Templars. By 1881, it was known locally as the "Certainly Not" because no alcohol was allowed at the social gatherings which took place there. It was later renamed St Catherine's Hall when used by the Anglican Community between 1891 and 1898.	

Bob Lawrie lived in the building c1908. The building was eventually bought by Mr McAuliffe and was accidentally burnt out in the early 1940s.

The structure has continued to deteriorate since that time although stabilisation work has been undertaken.

Historic Themes:	Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	Frederick Waldeck Bob Lawrie Mr McCauliffe	Donor of Land Occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.

Place No:
Walkaway Cemetery, GREENOUGH

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Walkaway Cemetery
Previous Place Number:	GR70
Other Names:	Lot 22 Brand Highway
Place Type:	Other Built Type

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Brand Highway
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Northeast of Brand Highway, between Hamersley Rd to the southeast and McCartney Rd to the northwest
Assessment No:	63878
Survey:	Lot 227, P255083
Reserve:	43960
GPS Coordinates	6794088mN; 282439mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	9246
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Walkaway Cemetery has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of this region in the mid 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with a number of the district's early pioneering families buried here between 1867 and 1993. - Prominently located on the Brand Highway, the cemetery has aesthetic value for its combination of simple headstones and burial markers in an open bushland setting that is used as a place of reflection.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery
Current Use	Monument/Cemetery
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1867; closed 1981;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	Located on the east side of Brand Highway approximately 2.2 kilometres south of McCartney Road, the Walkaway Cemetery consists of a small fenced area with a number of headstones which mark the graves of some of the pioneers of the Greenough district. Surrounding the cemetery are a number of trees which were planted in 1992 under the Greening Australia program. Within the cemetery is a plaque which was erected in 1979 as a memorial to the early pioneers of the area. Since then a interpretation panel has been erected by the City of Greater Geraldton which outlines the history of the place and lists the known burials within the borders.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.	

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The Walkaway Cemetery was surveyed in 1867 by William Phelps and he designated four cemeteries for Anglican, Wesleyans, Congregationalists and Roman Catholics as well as Catholic Glebe land. In his notes accompanying his survey he noted that burials had already occurred in the Roman Catholic section.

As time passed it was only the Roman Catholic section which was ever used.

Records indicate that at least 33 people were buried in this cemetery, many of whom were infants.

Some of the names on the headstones include, Walsh, Pearse, O'Brien, Stafford, Reynolds and Desmond.

The Old Walkaway Cemetery was closed for burials on 30 January 1981. The last person to be interred was Aileen Maud Desmond, who died on 4 February 1993. She was granted special permission by the Governor to be buried next to her husband.

Signage has been installed at the site which lists those known to be buried within the grounds.

Historic Themes:

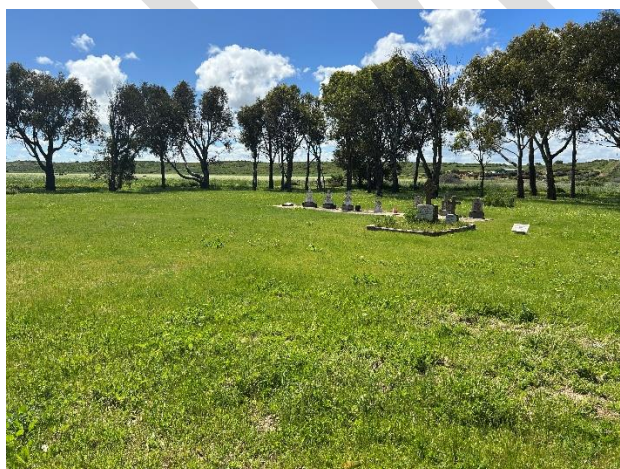
Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Cultural Life: Religion
Economy: Rural Occupations.

Associations

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2011

Place No:
Wesley Methodist Chapel (fmr), GREENOUGH

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Wesley Methodist Chapel (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR49
Other Names:	Wesley Church
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	180 McCartney Road
Locality:	GREENOUGH
Location Detail:	Corner of Company Road
Assessment No:	63594
Survey:	Lot 2, P074425
Reserve:	36061
GPS Coordinates	6795194mN; 279567mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1167	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	Yes 15/10/1999	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 05/09/1977 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/02/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (fmr) at Greenough, a limestone masonry stabilised ruin with a trussed timber roof structure and corrugated iron roof, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the chapel forms part of a cultural landscape involving a rural setting with numerous historic structures and few modern intrusions, and is one of the more visually prominent structures in this landscape; - the chapel is a popular subject for artists and photographers because of its design, notably its fine proportions and restrained ornamentation, as well as the romantic qualities which derive from its ruined condition; - the chapel provides tangible evidence of Wesleyan Methodist faith which is an important aspect of the Mid-West region's cultural history. In the past the chapel was one of the most important in the locality and served as a place for Wesleyan Methodist worship since the 1860s, during which time many social and religious events have been conducted within its walls; - at present the building contributes importantly to the community's sense of place, and as a monument has the potential to increase local and visitor awareness of the history of the Front Flats; - the chapel commemorates the progression of society's values: the confidence which early pioneers had in the Christian faith and the important place that this faith had within the community, the - contemporary social influences as expressed in the use of gothic motifs in the architecture, the habits of Wesleyan worship as evidenced in the twin doorways, the celebration of certain families' exertions in the area of church work, and the widespread shift away from traditional Christian worship that occurred after World War II; and, - the place has some potential to contribute to an understanding of aspects of Western Australian cultural history, particularly that which relates to early building practices, and the architectural form of other contemporary Wesleyan Methodist churches.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1867-1870;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Rustic Gothic
Physical Description	Wesley Church, located on the south east corner of the intersection of Company and McCartney Roads opposite Gray's Store, is a tall Victorian Gothic Revival random rubble limestone building.

	Originally a shingled roof, the place has a steeply pitched and re-sheeted gable corrugated colorbond roof. The side walls and corners of the church are buttressed from just below roof level to form three structural bays down each side. Each bay has a tall slender gothic arched window. The front entry gable has two entry doors, one at each corner and a large central window built up into the gable; all three openings have gothic arched heads and the window arch is framed by a stone architrave with a boss at each side. Previous reviews have identified that the internal the walls are rendered and the ceiling and floors have been removed and not replaced. The condition of the stone walls is sound and re-roofing has stabilised deterioration to the stone shell of the building. All the window and door openings have been boarded up to secure the building.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms.

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

The foundation stone for the Wesley Church was laid in 1867 by Joseph Hardey of Tranby House in Maylands. Land for the church was donated by John Mills.

The place was constructed using ticket of leave labour and opened for worship in 1870. Many of Greenough's early settlers were members of the strong Wesleyan Community which was led by the Waldeck family, who lived in nearby Mt Pleasant.

It had taken just over two years to build the chapel, from the date of the foundation stone being laid to the first Sunday when it was put to use for worship services. Over the next four decades, as funds came to hand, improvements were made to the building. In 1880 the building was,

among other things, painted by local painter Charlie Durnell.

In October 1912, the Waldeck memorial windows were dedicated. Due to a declining population, the church was closed and the pews were sent to the Methodist Church Hall in Geraldton and the pulpit to Mullewa.

In December 1955, half the roof was torn off the Wesleyan Church in a storm, fortunately the memorial windows were not damaged. The building remained without a roof for decades.

The building was acquired by the National Trust of Australia (WA) in 1975 and in the 1980s underwent conservation works including the replacement of the roof cladding.

The building continues to be maintained by the National Trust as part of the wider Central Greenough Front Flats (Historic Hamlet Conservation Area). This group of buildings have been identified as a rare, cohesive group of 19th century buildings demonstrating many aspects of 19th century rural life.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Cultural Life: Religion 602 Early settlers.	
Associations	John Mills Convict Labourers	Donor of Land Builders

Sources:	Waldeck family	Donors
	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1167 Wesley Methodist Chapel (fmr), RHP Assessment Documentation, 15 October 1999.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.