

# Ordinary Meeting of Council

Tom Price



## Public Attachments PART 2

22 October 2019

Clem Thompson Sports Pavilion  
Stadium Road, Tom Price

1.00pm



The Shire of Ashburton 10 year Strategic Community Plan (2017-2027) provides focus, direction and represents the hopes and aspirations of the Shire.

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# Our Vision

*We will embrace our unique Pilbara environment and lifestyle through the development of vibrant, connected and active communities that have access to quality services, exceptional amenities and economic vitality.*



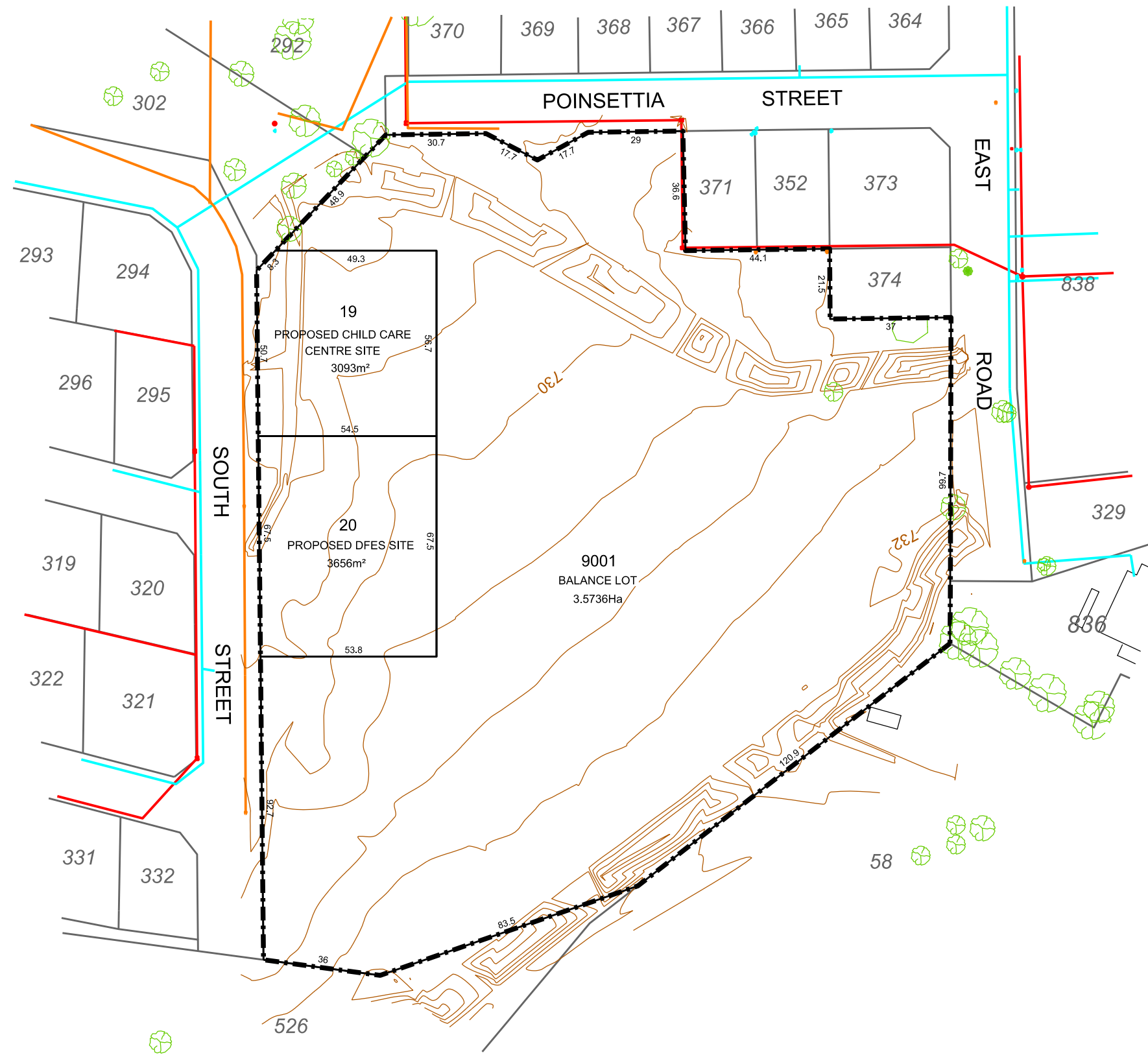
## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

1. Vibrant and Active Communities
2. Economic Prosperity
3. Unique Heritage and Environment
4. Quality Services and Infrastructure
5. Inspiring Governance



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The Shire of Ashburton respectfully acknowledges the traditional custodians of this land.



<b>EXISTING</b>	
Lot 46	- 0.6118ha
Lot 400	- 3.5882ha
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>- 4.2500a</b>
<b>PROPOSED</b>	
Child Care Site	1
DFES Site	1

Plan No. : 635486-1  
 Revision : REV.1  
 Scale : 1:1500@A3

Level 10, 3 Hasler Road Osborne Park WA 6017 www.veris.com.au

**LEGEND**

Application Area	Drainage	Sewer
Proposed Lot Boundary	Electrical	Telstra
Existing Lot Boundaries	Gas	Water
Existing Contours	Optic Fibre	

**PROPOSED GREEN TITLE SUBDIVISION  
 LOTS 46 & 400 EAST ROAD  
 TOM PRICE**



DATE DRAWN: 7/2/2019  
 DRAWN BY: RM  
 CHECKED BY: SJF

FILE: 190206 subdivision plan Lots 46 & 314 east Road tom Price  
 V DATUM: AHD  
 H DATUM: MGA94 (50)

**NOMINATED SITES**

Address	Site Area	Site sufficient in size to accommodate required Buildings/structures	Existing Services Available	Close proximity to other services	Owner	Zoning	Comments
Lot 315 R 42327 Central Road, Tom Price	Approx. 5,517.9sqm	Yes, but not for colocated facilities	Yes	Yes	Department of Planning Lands & Heritage (DPLH) vested in Shire of Ashburton for 21 years, subject to consent of Minister.	Public Purposes	Good location, close to main town precinct and other services, but lot size is restrictive and will not provide for a colocated facility i.e Administration Centre, Gymnasium, Squash Courts and Bowling Club.



Address	Site Area	Site sufficient in size to accommodate required Buildings/structures	Existing Services Available	Close proximity to other services	Owner	Zoning	Comments
R40835 & R42659 East Road, Tom Price	Approx. 10,369sqm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Department of Planning Lands & Heritage (DPLH) vested in Shire of Ashburton for 21 years, subject to consent of Minister.	Recreation & Club & Club Premises	This site provides the best location to enable the construction of a colocated facility, which will encompass the Shire Administrative Centre, Gymnasium, Bowling Club and Squash Courts. It will also provide much needed added security via physical presence for the current facilities at Clem Thompson Pavilion.





Address	Site Area	Site sufficient in size to accommodate required Buildings/structures	Existing Services Available	Close proximity to other services	Owner	Zoning	Comments
<a href="#">Lot 246 Poinciana Street, Tom Price</a>	Approx. 3,282sqm	No (limited)	Yes	Yes	Shire of Ashburton	Commercial & Civic	Lot size is restrive and together with the exisitng drainage swale will limit the desired development potential. AS the property is solely owned by the Shire of Ashburton, it provides the opportunity for sale and proceeds to aid the construction of the new Administration Centre.





# DRAFT

## **Lease of Community Facility**

Shire of Ashburton  
(ABN 45 503 070 070)

Paraburdoo Saints Football & Sporting Club Inc  
(Incorporation Number A0820812N)

**STOREROOM 2, PETER SUTHERLAND STOREROOMS  
AND AMENITIES**

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## Parties

**Shire of Ashburton**, a body corporate pursuant to the Local Government Act 1995 of PO Box 567, Tom Price, Western Australia (**Shire**)

**Paraburdoo Saints Football and Sporting Club**, of PO Box 64, Paraburdoo, Western Australia (**Lessee**)

## Background

If Crown land:

- A. The Lessor is the management body of the land described in Item 1(a) of the Schedule (Land), under the Management Order N845388.
- B. Under the Management Order the Lessor has the power to lease the Land for any term not exceeding 21 years, subject to the approval of the Minister for Lands first being obtained.
- C. The Lessee has requested that the Lessor grant it a lease of that portion of the Land described in Item 1(c) of the Schedule (Premises), and the Lessor has agreed subject to the Parties entering into this agreement.

## Operative provisions

### 1 Definitions and interpretation

#### Definitions

1.1 In this Lease the following definitions apply:

**Amounts Payable** means the Rent and any other money payable by the Lessee under this Lease;

**Authorised Persons** means:

- (a) an agent, employee, licensee, contractor or invitee of the Lessee;
- (b) any person visiting the Leased Premises with the express or implied consent of any person referred to in paragraph (a) of this definition;
- (c) any person claiming under or through the Lessee.

**Authorised Use** is defined in Item 9 of Schedule 1.

**Commencement Date** is defined in Item 6 of Schedule 1.

**Community Facility** is defined in Item 1 of Schedule 1.

**Council** means the council of the Shire.

**Default Interest Rate** means 10% per annum above the above the Reserve Bank of Australia target cash rate from time to time.

**End Date** is defined in Item 8 of Schedule 1.

**Encumbrance** means a mortgage, charge, bill of sale, lien, pledge, easement, restrictive covenant, writ, warrant or caveat and the claim stated in that caveat affecting the Land or the Leased Premises.

**Event of Default** means any of the events or occurrences set out in clause 21.1 of this Lease.

**Final Expiry Date** is defined in Item 12 of Schedule 1.

**Further Term** is defined in Item 11 of Schedule 1.

**GST** means goods and services tax or similar value added tax levied or imposed in Australia pursuant to the GST Law or otherwise on a supply.

**GST Act** means *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth).

**GST Law** has the same meanings as in the GST Act.

**Land** is defined in Item 2 of Schedule 1 and where the context so requires includes the Community Facility.

**Law** means all statutes, rules, regulations, proclamations, ordinances, local laws, or by-laws present or future and includes applicable Australian Standards and Codes of Practice as varied from time to time.

**Lease** means this deed and the Schedules and, where applicable, any appendices, plans or other attachments to this deed as amended from time to time.

**Leased Premises** is defined in Item 3 of Schedule 1.

**Rent** is defined in Item 4 of Schedule 1.

**Minister** means Minister for Lands.

**Occupiers** mean any person (other than the Lessee) with a right to use any part of the Land from time to time.

**Party or Parties** means respectively a party or parties to this Lease.

**Plant and Equipment** means the plant and equipment used in connection with the provision of any utilities or services or the heating, cooling, lighting, power or plumbing for the Leased Premises.

**Reinstatement Notice** means a notice given by the Shire to the Lessee of the Shire's intention to carry out the Reinstatement Works.

**Reinstatement Works** means the work necessary to:

- (a) reinstate the Leased Premises; or
- (b) make the Leased Premises fit for occupation and use or accessible by the Lessee.

**Relevant Authority** means any government, statutory, public or other authority or body having jurisdiction over the Land or any matter or thing relating to the Land.

**Renewal Date** is defined in Item 10 of Schedule 1.

**Requirements** mean any requirements, notices, orders or directions of any Relevant Authority.

**Review Dates** is defined in Item 5 of Schedule 1.

**Shire's Rights** means the rights of the Shire as landlord under this Lease or implied by Law, including the benefit of the Lessee's Obligations.

**Special Conditions** means the special conditions set out in Schedule 2.

**Lessee's Obligations** means each covenant, obligation and duty contained or implied in this Lease or required by law to be performed by the Lessee.

**Lessee's Rights** means the Lessee's rights under this Lease or implied by Law.

**Term** is defined in Item 7 of Schedule 1.

**Unfit for Occupation** means that the Leased Premises or any part of the Leased Premises are so destroyed or damaged as to:

- (a) render the Leased Premises substantially unfit for occupation and use; or
- (b) interfere substantially with the Lessee's Rights.

**Written Law** has the same meaning given to that term in the *Interpretation Act 1984* (WA) as varied from time to time

## Interpretation

1.2 In the interpretation of this Lease, the following provisions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

1.2.1 Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this Lease.

1.2.2 A reference in this Lease to a business day means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in Perth, Western Australia.

- 1.2.3 If the day on which any act, matter or thing is to be done under this Lease is not a business day, the act, matter or thing must be done on the next business day.
- 1.2.4 A reference in this Lease to dollars or \$ means Australian dollars and all amounts payable under this Lease are payable in Australian dollars.
- 1.2.5 A reference in this Lease to any law, legislation or legislative provision includes any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment, and any subordinate legislation or regulations issued under that legislation or legislative provision.
- 1.2.6 A reference in this Lease to any agreement or document is to that agreement or document as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced.
- 1.2.7 A reference to a clause, part, schedule or attachment is a reference to a clause, part, schedule or attachment of or to this Lease.
- 1.2.8 An expression importing a natural person includes any company, trust, partnership, joint venture, association, body corporate or governmental agency.
- 1.2.9 Where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, another part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning.
- 1.2.10 A word which denotes the singular also denotes the plural, a word which denotes the plural also denotes the singular, and a reference to any gender also denotes the other genders.
- 1.2.11 A reference to the word 'include' or 'including' is to be construed without limitation.
- 1.2.12 Any schedules and attachments form part of this Lease.

## **2 Grant of Lease**

### **Lease of Leased Premises**

- 2.1 In consideration of the Lessee agreeing to duly pay the Rent and other money payable under this Lease and to duly observe and perform the Lessee's Obligations, the Shire, subject to the Minister's consent (where relevant), leases the Leased Premises and grants the Lessee's Rights to the Lessee for the Term commencing on the Commencement Date subject to the reservation of the Shire's Rights under this Lease.

### **Lessee responsible as if owner**

- 2.2 The Lessee is subject to the same responsibilities relating to persons and property during the Term as if the Lessee were the owner of the Leased Premises.

**Lease of Leased Premises only**

- 2.3 This Lease shall relate only to the Leased Premises and the Shire shall at all times be entitled to use, occupy and deal with the remainder of the Land and the Community Facility without reference to the Lessee.

**3 Conditions Precedent****Local Government Condition**

- 3.1 This Lease is subject to and expressly conditional on the Shire complying with the procedures set out in section 3.58 of the *Local Government Act 1995* (WA) relating to disposal of property.

**Land Administration Act**

- 3.2 If the Land is subject to the provisions of *the Land Administration Act 1997* (WA) then this Lease is subject to and expressly conditional on the Minister granting his or her consent to this Lease. A copy of the consent is attached as Annexure 1.

**Best Endeavours**

- 3.3 The Parties covenant and agree that where relevant, the Parties will each use their best endeavours to satisfy the conditions precedent in clauses 3.1 and 3.2.

**Costs**

- 3.4 The Shire will bear all costs associated with satisfying the conditions precedent in clauses 3.1 and 3.2.

**Refusal or granted subject to conditions**

- 3.5 If any approval:
- 3.5.1 is refused; or
  - 3.5.2 granted subject to a condition that the Lessee in its reasonable opinion is unable to comply with, and the Lessee within 10 business days after being notified of the condition elects, by notice in writing to the Shire, to withdraw from this Lease;

then, this Lease, except this clause 3, ceases to have effect and no party has any claim against the other party.

**4 Quiet enjoyment**

- 4.1 If the Lessee pays the Rent and observes and performs the Lessee's Obligations, the Lessee shall quietly hold and enjoy the Leased Premises throughout the Term without any interruption by the Shire or any person claiming under the Shire, except to the extent that interruption, disturbance or interference arises because of the exercise of the Shire's Rights or is otherwise permitted by any provision of this Lease.

## 5 Rent and other payments

- 5.1 The Lessee must pay the annual Rent to the Shire on the Commencement Date and on each first day of July during the Term of this Lease without any deduction or set-off by way or direct payment to the Shire or as the Shire may direct.
- 5.2 The first payment of Rent must be paid to the Shire on the Commencement Date and will be calculated on a pro-rata basis so that the Lessee pays Rent for the period from the Commencement Date to the first 30 June during the Term of this Lease.
- 5.3 The Lessee must pay to the Shire or to such person as the Shire may from time to time direct punctually all the following outgoings or charges, assessed or incurred in respect of the Leased Premises:
- (i) local government rates, specified area rates, taxes, service and other charges and including charges for rubbish and garbage removal;
  - (ii) water, drainage and sewerage rates, charges for disposal of stormwater, meter rent and excess water charges;
  - (iii) telephone, electricity, gas and other power and light charges including but not limited to meter rents and the cost of installation of any meter, wiring, internet connections or telephone connection;
  - (iv) land tax and metropolitan regional improvement tax on a single ownership basis;
  - (v) premiums, excess and other costs arising from any insurance obtained by the Shire. For the avoidance of doubt, the parties agree:
    - (i) that if such premium or cost does not include a separate assessment or identification of the Leased Premises or the Land, the Lessee must pay a proportionate part of such premium or cost determined by the Shire acting reasonably; and
    - (ii) such insurance will include insurance for the full replacement value of buildings; and
  - (vi) any other consumption charge or cost, statutory impost or other obligation incurred or payable by reason of the Lessee's use and occupation of the Leased Premises.
- 5.4 If the Leased Premises are not separately charged or assessed the Lessee will pay to the Shire a proportionate part of any charges or assessments referred to in **clause 5.3** being the proportion that the Leased Premises bears to the total area of the land or premises included in the charge or assessment.

## **6 Rent Review**

- 6.1 On a Review Date the Rent shall be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of clauses 6.2 to 6.5 (inclusive).

### **Rent Review**

- 6.2 With effect from each Review Date, the Shire shall review the Rent so that it is an amount determined or calculated in accordance with the then current Shire of Ashburton adopted annual fees for leasing of Shire assets (facilities, buildings and land) and in line with Policy REC05 which have been passed by resolution of Council.
- 6.3 The Shire shall give the Lessee a notice setting the Rent in accordance with clause 6.2 however the failure of the Shire to give such a notice before the Review Date does not preclude the Shire from giving such a notice in respect of that Review Date at any later time.

### **Payment of Reviewed Rent**

- 6.4 The Lessee will be liable to pay the reviewed annual Rent from the relevant Review Date whether or not the Shire has notified the Lessee of the amount to which the annual Rent has been varied.
- 6.5 If the Shire has not given notice of the reviewed annual Rent to the Lessee and the Lessee continues to pay Rent at the rate of the current annual Rent until the Shire notifies the Lessee of the reviewed annual Rent, the Lessee will not be in default for non-payment of Rent provided that when the Shire notifies the Lessee of the amount of the reviewed annual Rent, any necessary adjustment is made within 10 business days of service of the rent review notice.

## **7 Lessee's Covenants**

### **Improvements and Additions**

- 7.1 The Lessee must not erect, construct, build, install or bring any buildings or structures of a permanent nature on the Leased Premises or make any other alterations, additions or improvements on the Leased Premises except in accordance with clause 15 of this Lease.
- 7.2 Unless otherwise agreed in writing, every building and fitting, fixture or structure erected, fixed or placed upon the Leased Premises shall become the absolute property of the Shire and shall not be removed from the Leased Premises or moved to any other part of the Land except with the prior written consent of the Shire.

### **General Maintenance**

- 7.3 The Lessee must:
- 7.3.1 maintain the Leased Premises in a good condition and state of repair, except in respect of:
- (i) fair wear and tear; and

- (ii) damage which is or will be reinstated from the proceeds of insurance;
- 7.3.2 promptly repair any damage to the Leased Premises for which the Lessee is responsible to the satisfaction of the Shire;
- 7.3.3 keep the Leased Premises clean and free from rubbish;
- 7.3.4 not do or omit to do anything which might cause the Leased Premises to deteriorate or become impaired except for fair wear and tear, to be obstructed, or to be in a condition other than a good and sanitary condition;
- 7.3.5 not without the Shire's prior consent, install any electrical equipment on the Leased Premises which might overload the cables, switchboards or sub-boards through which electricity is connected to the Leased Premises;
- 7.3.6 not without the Shire's prior written consent interfere with the drainage or water supply facilities (if any) serving the Leased Premises or any equipment connected to such facility;
- 7.3.7 not without the Shire's prior consent, erect or place on or in the Leased Premises any radio or television aerial or antenna.

#### **Breakages and damage**

- 7.4 The Lessee must pay for the repair of all glass breakages and breakage or damage to all doors, windows, light fittings and power points of the Leased Premises.

#### **Floor coverings**

- 7.5 The Lessee must keep all floor coverings in the Leased Premises clean and replace all floor coverings worn or damaged other than by fair wear and tear with floor coverings of a similar quality when reasonably required to do so by the Shire.

#### **Painting**

- 7.6 The Lessee must paint and decorate those parts of the interior of the Leased Premises which have previously been painted and decorated when those parts reasonably require repainting and redecorating, to a specification as approved by the Shire.

#### **Damage or loss**

- 7.7 The Lessee must make good any damage or loss to the Land or Community Facility caused by improper careless or abnormal use by the Lessee or Authorised Persons, to the Shire's reasonable requirements.

#### **Care of grounds**

- 7.8 The Lessee must keep all roads, driveways and access ways (if any) on the Land free of rubbish and debris and ensure that they are not obstructed.
- 7.9 The Lessee must where included within the Leased Premises:



- 7.9.1 keep and maintain all roads, driveways, access ways and fences (if any) on the Leased Premises in good order and repair.
- 7.9.2 keep any grounds, yards and surfaced areas in a tidy condition and maintain any garden and lawn areas in a tidy and cared for condition.
- 7.9.3 keep and maintain the storm or waste water drainage system including downpipes and guttering clear and unobstructed.

### **Report to the Shire**

- 7.10 The Lessee shall report promptly to the Shire in writing:
  - 7.10.1 all damage or defects in the Leased Premises of which the Lessee is or ought to be aware; and
  - 7.10.2 any circumstances likely to be a danger or cause any damage or danger to the Leased Premises and the Lessee's fixtures or any person in or on the Leased Premises and the Lessee's fixtures of which the Lessee is aware.
- 7.11 The Lessee must also report all damage, defects or maintenance requests or suggestions to the Shire by submitting an electronic corrective action request via the Shire's website (<https://www.ashburton.wa.gov.au/the-shire/see-it-report-it/>).

### **Nuisance**

- 7.12 The Lessee must take all reasonable precautions against the outbreak of fire on the Leased Premises and to make firebreaks upon the Leased Premises and at the locations and to the specifications required by the Shire and to permit the entry of the Shire its officers and servants or agents on to the Leased Premises for the purpose of abating any fire on or in the vicinity of the Leased Premises.
- 7.13 The Lessee shall not do or permit anything to be done on or in relation to the Land, which may be or may become a danger or a nuisance to the Shire or other persons authorised by the Shire to enter or use the Land or to the owner or occupier of any adjoining or nearby land.

### **Unlawful Activities**

- 7.14 The Lessee must not do or carry on in the Leased Premises any activity which might be harmful, offensive or illegal, or cause a nuisance, damage or disturbance to the Shire or the Occupiers or the owners or occupiers of any nearby properties.

### **Rubbish**

- 7.15 The Lessee must not:
  - 7.15.1 place any rubbish on or in any part of the Leased Premises except in a suitable receptacle; or
  - 7.15.2 burn any rubbish in or on the Leased Premises.

**Floor Overloading**

- 7.16 The Lessee must not do any act or thing which might result in overloading any part of the floor of the Leased Premises.

**Goods and Chemicals**

- 7.17 The Lessee must not:
- 7.17.1 except for reasonable quantities for normal applications in connection with the Authorised Use of the Leased Premises, bring onto, store or use any chemical or inflammable substance in or on the Leased Premises; and
  - 7.17.2 store goods on or in the Leased Premises other than those necessary for the Authorised Use.
- 7.18 On request, the Lessee must supply the Shire with material safety data sheets for any chemicals or inflammable substance which the Lessee is permitted to bring onto, store or use in or on the Leased Premises under clause 7.17.1 of this Lease.

**Signs, advertisements or notices**

- 7.19 The Lessee must not display from or affix to the Leased Premises any signs, advertisements or notices visible from outside the Leased Premises without the prior consent of the Shire which the Shire may not unreasonably withhold in the case of a notice:
- 7.19.1 stating the Lessee's name; and
  - 7.19.2 affixed in a place immediately adjacent to the Leased Premises.
- 7.20 If approved, planning and building approval must be sought from the local government planning authority (the planning authority will not be fettered by its role as Lessor);
- 7.21 Subject to Lessor and planning authority, the signage, advertisement or notice must be secured in a substantial and proper manner so as not to cause any damage to the Community Facility or any person and the Lessee must at the end or earlier termination of the Term remove the signage, advertisement or notice and make good any damage.

**Inspection by the Shire**

- 7.22 The Lessee must permit the Shire to inspect the Leased Premises at all reasonable times.

**Security of Leased Premises**

- 7.23 The Lessee must:
- 7.23.1 securely lock all doors, gates or other openings in, to or on the Leased Premises when the Leased Premises are unoccupied; and
  - 7.23.2 if required by the Shire, install in and operate on the Leased Premises a security alarm system approved by the Shire.

- 7.24 The Shire may enter the Leased Premises at any time for any purpose in relation to security, but nothing in this clause makes the Shire responsible in any way for the security of the Leased Premises.

### **Keys to Leased Premises**

- 7.25 The Lessee acknowledges that a maximum of 3 keys will be provided to the Lessee to obtain access to the Leased Premises. The Lessee must not reproduce any additional key without the Shire's written approval.
- 7.26 The Lessee must pay to the Shire on demand a bond of \$100 for each access key provided by the Shire.
- 7.27 If the keys are lost, stolen or damaged, the Lessee must pay the cost of replacement of keys and locks to the Leased Area and if the locks are changed, the Lessee must provide a copy of the new key to the Shire.
- 7.28 The Lessee must return to the Shire all keys to the Leased Premises at the end or earlier termination of this Lease.

### **Public Events**

- 7.29 The Lessee must not hold any public event at the Leased Premises except with the prior written consent of the Shire and the Minister (where relevant).

### **Annual General Meeting**

- 7.30 On the Commencement Date and on each 1 July during the Term of this Lease, if the Lessee is a community or sports organisation, the Lessee must provide the Shire with a copy of the minutes of each Annual General Meeting, an end of year financial statement report and provide updated contact details for each of the persons holding the positions of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer in the community or sports organisation.

### **Toilets**

- 7.31 The toilets, sinks and drains shall be used for their designed purposes only and the Lessee must keep them clear and unobstructed and ensure no substance is deposited into them which could damage or block them.
- 7.32 If toilets are comprised within the Leased Premises, the Lessee must ensure that the toilet facility is kept clean and appropriate toiletries and sanitary bins are provided and regularly emptied.

## **8 Use of the Leased Premises**

### **Purpose**

- 8.1 The Lessee must not:
- 8.1.1 use any part of the Leased Premises for any purpose other than the Authorised Use or for any purpose which the Leased Premises was not designed or designated; and

8.1.2 use any utilities or services, item of Plant and Equipment, the Lessee's fixtures or the Shire's fixtures for a purpose for which they were not designed or designated.

8.2 For the avoidance of any doubt, no caretakers are permitted to live in or on the Leased Premises.

### **No warranty as to use**

8.3 The Shire gives no warranty that the Leased Premises are now suitable or will remain suitable or adequate for use by the Lessee or that any use of the Leased Premises by the Lessee will comply with all Laws or other requirements of any Relevant Authority.

### **Licenses and Limitations**

8.4 The Lessee accepts the Leased Premises for the Term with full knowledge of and subject to any existing Encumbrance, prohibition, condition or restriction on the use of the Leased Premises.

8.5 If the carrying on of the Authorised Use at the Leased Premises is permissible only with the consent, licence or authority under any Law, the Lessee shall obtain and maintain the currency of that consent, licence or authority and comply with that Law.

8.6 The Lessee shall not conduct any business in or from the Leased Premises at any time prohibited by any Law.

## **9 Lessee to pay for utilities and services**

### **Utilities and services separately assessed**

9.1 The Lessee must pay to the Shire within 30 days of issue of a tax invoice or, if demand is made by a service provider, the service provider all charges for water, gas, electricity, telephones and other utilities or services, including line charges and the cost of installation of any meter, wiring or other device necessitated by the use of a utility and service or rubbish collection charges which are separately charged or assessed in respect of the Leased Premises or the Lessee.

### **Utilities and services not separately assessed**

9.2 Where any charges for water, gas, electricity, telephones and other utilities or services, including line charges and the cost of installation of any meter, wiring or other device necessitated by the use of a utility and service or rubbish collection charges are not separately charged or assessed in respect of the Leased Premises or the Lessee then, the Lessee must pay to the Shire within 30 days of issue of a tax invoice such fair proportion of those utilities and services as determined by the Shire (acting reasonably).

## **10 Comply with Laws**

10.1 The Lessee must promptly observe and comply in all respects with all Laws, Requirements and rules relating to the Land and the Community Facility and the Lessee's use of it.

**11 Risk**

- 11.1 The Lessee agrees to occupy and use the Leased Premises at the Lessee's sole risk.

**12 Insurance****Public Risk insurance**

- 12.1 The Lessee must during the Term, effect and maintain adequate public risk insurance cover applicable to the Lessee's use of the Leased Premises for at least \$10,000,000 (being the amount which may be paid out arising from any single accident or event) or any increased amount that the Shire may from time to time require.
- 12.2 The Lessee must supply the Shire with a certificate of currency from the insurer on request.

**Lessee's Obligation to effect other insurances**

- 12.3 In addition to public risk insurance, the Shire may at any time require the Lessee by notice in writing to effect and maintain other policies of insurance relating to the Leased Premises and the Lessee's fixtures or contents or otherwise as reasonably required by the Shire from time to time, including policies of insurance for:
- 12.3.1 the full insurable value on a replacement or reinstatement basis of the Lessee's fixtures against fire, explosion, earthquake, aircraft, riot, civil commotion, flood, lightning, storm, tempest, smoke, rainwater, water leakage, impact by vehicles, machinery breakdown or malfunction, and malicious acts or omissions;
  - 12.3.2 employers' indemnity insurance including workers' compensation insurance in respect of all employees of the Lessee employed in or about the Leased Premises;
  - 12.3.3 the full insurable value on a replacement or reinstatement basis of all plate glass windows and doors forming part of the Leased Premises; and
  - 12.3.4 any other matter or thing which the Shire reasonably requires by notice to the Lessee.
- 12.4 If the Shire has issued a written notice to the Lessee to effect other insurance under clause 12.3, the Lessee must:
- 12.4.1 supply to the Shire the current details of all insurance effected in accordance with this clause, including copies of certificates of insurance or policy documents and receipts for premiums as updated, amended or varied from time to time;
  - 12.4.2 not without the Shire's prior consent, alter the terms or conditions of any policy; and
  - 12.4.3 ensure that each policy of insurance includes a provision for cross liability and waiver of subrogation rights in favour of the Shire.

**Lessee not to invalidate insurance**

- 12.5 The Lessee must not by any act or omission cause or allow anything to be done which might result in any insurance policy effected under this Lease or in respect of the Leased Premises and the Lessee's fixtures becoming void or voidable or which might increase the premium on any policy.

**13 Limit of Shire's liability****No warranties or representations**

- 13.1 The Lessee acknowledges and agrees that:

- 13.1.1 all the Lessee's fixtures and other Lessee's property in or on the Leased Premises shall be at the sole risk of the Lessee during the Term and the Shire (and the Minister for Lands) shall not be liable for any claim, loss or damage that the Lessee may suffer as a result of:

- (i) any fault in the construction or state of repair of the Leased Premises, the Lessee's fixtures or the Shire's fixtures;
- (ii) any defect in any of the Plant and Equipment;
- (iii) any flow, overflow, leakage or breakdown of any water, air-conditioning, gas, power or other source of energy whether from the Leased Premises or otherwise;

- 13.1.2 the Lessee has not relied on any representation or warranty of the Shire (or the Minister for Lands) in entering into this Lease and, for this purpose, the Lessee acknowledges that:

- (i) the Lessee has relied on the Lessee's own skill and judgment and has made the Lessee's own enquiries in determining the suitability of the Leased Premises for the Authorised Use; and
- (ii) the Lessee's occupation of the Leased Premises is conclusive evidence of the Lessee's acceptance of the Leased Premises as being in good order, repair and condition at the Commencement Date.

**Shire and Minister for Lands Not Liable**

- 13.2 The Shire and the Minister for Lands are not liable to the Lessee and the Lessee will not make a claim against the Shire or the Minister for Lands in respect of any liability resulting from any accident, death, injury, damage to any property (including water damage), equipment, or machinery malfunction, interruption of services, theft or other event of a similar nature in or affecting or the Leased Premises.

**Lessee acts at own risk**

- 13.3 Unless this Lease provides otherwise, whenever the Lessee is obligated or required by this Lease to do or omit to do any act or thing, the doing or the omission of the act or thing will be at the sole risk and expense of the Lessee.

## 14 Indemnity and release

### General indemnity

- 14.1 The Lessee indemnifies, and shall keep indemnified the Shire and the Minister against all actions, losses, claims, damages, proceedings, suits, demands, costs and expenses for which the Shire or the Minister become liable in respect of loss or damage to property or death or injury of any nature and however or wherever sustained:
- 14.1.1 which are caused or contributed to by the use or occupancy of the Leased Premises by the Lessee or Authorised Persons;
  - 14.1.2 resulting from an act or omission of the Lessee; or
  - 14.1.3 resulting from a notice, claim or demand against the Lessee to do or refrain from doing anything except to the extent that the Shire is obliged by this Lease to pay for or contribute to the cost of compliance with the notice, claim or demand and fails to do so.

### Nature of indemnity

- 14.2 The obligation of the Lessee to indemnify the Shire and the Minister under this Lease or at law is not affected by the obligation of the Lessee to effect insurance and all indemnities shall survive the termination of this Lease.

## 15 Alterations by the Lessee

- 15.1 The Lessee must obtain the Shire's prior written approval (as distinct from any consent that the Lessee may require from the Shire as Relevant Authority) if the Lessee wishes to carry out any work not provided for in any plans previously approved by the Shire.
- 15.2 The Shire may in its absolute discretion decline consent, or may require a variation of this Lease or require a new Lease be entered into at the cost of the Lessee to record any such alteration.
- 15.3 For the avoidance of any doubt, the Lessee must obtain and comply with all necessary consents and will be responsible for all costs in carrying out any approved alterations and must comply with the Shire's reasonable directions in carrying out any work.

## 16 Assignment

### No assignment without consent

- 16.1 The Lessee must not transfer or assign, mortgage, or charge the leasehold estate in the Leased Premises or sub-Lease its rights under this Lease or part with possession or dispose of the Leased Premises or any part of the Leased Premises except with the prior written consent of the Shire and the Minister (where relevant), which may be withheld at the absolute discretion of the Shire and the Minister.

**Property Law Act excluded**

16.2 Sections 80 and 82 of the *Property Law Act 1969* (WA) are excluded.

**Changes in beneficial ownership of shares**

16.3 If the Lessee is a company whose shares are not listed on any Stock Exchange in Australia, a change in the beneficial ownership of more than fifty per cent (50%) of the shares or the redemption, cancellation or issue of shares in that company or any holding company of that company will be deemed to be an assignment of the Lessee's leasehold estate.

**Directors or shareholders may be required to provide guarantee**

16.4 If the proposed assignee or sub Lessee is a company, the directors or substantial shareholders of the company at the option of the Shire must guarantee to the Shire the observance and performance of all of the Lessee's Obligations including payment of the Amounts Payable under this Lease.

**Covenants of assignee supplementary**

16.5 The covenants and agreements on the part of any assignee will be supplementary to the Lessee's Obligations and will not in any way relieve or be deemed to relieve the Lessee from the Lessee's Obligations.

**Compliance with Acts**

16.6 The Shire and the Lessee acknowledge that if in granting its consent to any assignment or sublease the Shire has to first comply with or satisfy any obligations or requirements under any Written Law, including section 3.58 of the *Local Government Act 1995* (WA), then the Shire's consent is made expressly conditional upon and subject to satisfaction of the obligations or requirements under any Written Law.

16.7 If the Land is subject to the provisions of the *Land Administration Act 1997* (WA) then, in addition to the consent of the Shire under clause 16.1, the consent of the Minister must be obtained for any assignment, subletting, mortgage or charge of the leasehold estate in the Leased Premises.

**17 Costs****Costs**

17.1 The Lessee must pay or reimburse the Shire on demand for all the Shire's reasonable costs and expenses (including the Shire's legal and consultancy costs and expenses) in relation to:

- 17.1.1 the preparation, execution, negotiation, and stamping of this Lease;
- 17.1.2 the exercise or enforcement by the Shire of any right under this Lease;
- 17.1.3 any act or omission by the Lessee causing cost or expense to the Shire;



- 17.1.4 obtaining or giving any consent or approval under this Lease, or a variation or surrender of this Lease.

### **Duty and other costs**

- 17.2 The Lessee must pay or reimburse the Shire on demand for all duty, taxes, levies, charges and fees, and fines and penalties in respect of any of them, which may be payable in connection with this Lease.

### **Interest on other moneys**

- 17.3 If any monies payable by the Lessee remain unpaid for 30 days after their due date then the Lessee shall pay to the Shire interest on those payments at the Default Interest Rate calculated from their due date to the date of payment and such interest shall be compounded monthly.

## **18 GST**

- 18.1 The Rent and other moneys payable under this Lease have been calculated without regard to GST, and the Shire and the Lessee agree that the Shire shall be entitled to charge an additional amount if the Shire becomes subject to GST as a result of the grant of this Lease or any supply to the Lessee under or in connection with this Lease, and the following provisions shall apply.
- 18.2 The Lessee must do everything reasonably requested by the Shire to ensure this Lease is treated as taxable for the purposes of the GST, the Lessee must pay the GST to the Shire at the same time as the payment to which the GST relates, and the Rent and other amounts payable under this Lease are exclusive of GST.
- 18.3 The Lessee must pay to the Shire on demand any GST charged on goods and services acquired or payable or paid by the Shire in connection with this Lease or the Leased Premises, including but not limited to any GST payable in connection with or in respect of the provision of any utilities and services and the Rent;
- 18.4 Words used in this clause which have a defined meaning in the GST Law have the same meanings as in the GST Law unless the context indicates otherwise.

## **19 Shire's covenants**

### **Shire's responsibility for repairs and maintenance**

- 19.1 The Shire must keep and maintain the building, all building services and the Shire's improvements on the Land in good order and condition but the Shire shall not be liable or responsible for any:
- 19.1.1 repair or maintenance of any alterations carried out by the Licensee in accordance with clause 15;
- 19.1.2 repair or maintenance which the Lessee is responsible for under the terms of this Lease; or

- 19.1.3 repair or maintenance that is not reasonably necessary for the Lessee's use of the Leased Premises as determined by the Shire (acting reasonably).
- 19.2 Unless otherwise provided in this Lease, the Shire is responsible for organising and paying for annual pest control inspections, servicing of fire extinguishers, exit lights, security lights, fire hydrants, air conditioners (not owned by the Lessee) and recertification of fall arrest systems located in the Community Facility.

### **Shire's Right of Access**

- 19.3 The Shire and the Shire's employees and contractors may at all reasonable times (and at any time in the case of an emergency) enter the Leased Premises with all necessary equipment to carry out repairs, maintenance or improvements to the Leased Premises (or adjacent areas), including:
- 19.3.1 carrying out any repairs or maintenance to the building or building services on the Land that is not the Lessee's responsibility under the terms of this Lease;
- 19.3.2 construct new structures on the Leased Premises;
- 19.3.3 alter, add to, extend, reduce the size of, or otherwise modify, existing structures on the Leased Premises;
- 19.3.4 carry out any other works that the Shire considers necessary.

### **Shire's right to remedy default**

- 19.4 The Shire may, if the Lessee is in default of any repair notice given by the Shire under this Lease or, if any repairs that the Lessee is responsible for under this Lease are required to be undertaken as a matter of urgency then, without prejudice to the Shire's rights under this Lease, the Shire and the Shire's employees and contractors with all necessary equipment at all reasonable times may enter the Leased Premises to carry out such works and the costs of carrying out such works shall be payable by the Lessee to the Shire on demand.

### **Shire's right to deal with Land**

- 19.5 The Shire may grant easements of support or any other easements or similar rights over any part of the Land or the Leased Premises or dedicate, transfer or otherwise deal with any part of the Land or the Leased Premises in favour of another person for any reason whatsoever except that the Shire shall not without the Lessee's prior consent do anything which will substantially and permanently derogate from the quiet enjoyment of the Lessee's Rights by the Lessee.

### **No undue interference**

- 19.6 In exercising the Shire's rights in clause 19.3 to clause 19.5 (inclusive), the Shire must use its reasonable endeavours not to cause any undue interference with the Authorised Use but in no event will the Shire be responsible for any compensation or liable for any loss suffered by the Lessee.

## 20 Redevelopment

- 20.1 If the Shire wishes to redevelop the Leased Premises or the Community Facility and such redevelopment is likely to involve the destruction of any part of the Leased Premises or to interfere with access to or use of the Leased Premises then:
- 20.1.1 the Shire may terminate this Lease by giving the Lessee not less than 6 months' notice at any time;
  - 20.1.2 on the expiration of such notice this Lease will cease and determine without affecting the rights of the Shire in respect of any previous breach by the Lessee of the Lessee's Obligations;
  - 20.1.3 the Lessee must on the expiration of such notice vacate and yield up the Leased Premises in accordance with the Lessee's Obligations;
  - 20.1.4 the Shire shall not be responsible for any compensation, or liable for any loss or damage suffered by the Lessee as a result of the termination.

## 21 Events of Default

- 21.1 An Event of Default occurs:
- 21.1.1 if the Rent and/or the Amounts Payable are at any time unpaid for 30 days after becoming due whether formally demanded or not;
  - 21.1.2 if the Lessee fails to comply with any of its other obligations under this Lease and that failure is not, in the reasonable opinion of the Shire, remediable;
  - 21.1.3 if the failure described in clause 21.1.2 is remediable, and the Lessee does not remedy the failure within 30 days, or a longer period reasonably determined by the Shire after receipt by the Lessee of a notice from the Shire specifying the failure;
  - 21.1.4 in the event of insolvency, receivership, bankruptcy or liquidation of the Lessee;
  - 21.1.5 if the Lessee makes or enters into or endeavour to make or enter into any composition assignment or other arrangement with or for the benefit of the Lessee's creditors.

## 22 Shire's powers on default

### Shire's right of possession

- 22.1 On the occurrence of an Event of Default, the Shire may without giving any further notice or demand enter the Leased Premises and re-take possession, and on re-entry, the Term will immediately determine.

**No re-entry on certain events**

22.2 None of the following events constitutes a re-entry or forfeiture or waiver of the Shire's rights to recover in full all Amounts Payable by the Lessee under the Lease:

22.2.1 acceptance of the keys or other access devices for the Leased Premises;

22.2.2 entry to the Leased Premises by the Shire for the purpose of inspection or for the purpose of showing the Leased Premises to prospective Lessees or to remedy an Event of Default; or

22.2.3 advertising the Leased Premises for re-letting.

**No prejudice of Shire's rights**

22.3 Any re-possession or attempted re-possession of the Leased Premises by the Shire or any demand for or acceptance of any of the, or Amounts Payable under this Lease will not:

22.3.1 prejudice or affect the Shire's rights under this Lease;

22.3.2 release the Lessee from performing the Lessee's Obligations; or

22.3.3 be deemed an election by the Shire as to the exercise of the Shire's rights under this Lease or at law.

**Exercise of rights by Shire**

22.4 The Shire may exercise the Shire's rights under this Lease or at law notwithstanding laches, neglect or waiver in respect of any breach of the Lessee's Obligations, and without giving notice except in accordance with this Lease or as required by Law, and without having to prove default by the Lessee or the continuance of that default.

**23 Essential terms****Breach of Essential Terms**

23.1 If the Lessee's conduct constitutes a breach of an essential term of this Lease and the Shire elects to treat that breach as repudiation or the conduct otherwise constitutes repudiation of this Lease, the Lessee shall compensate the Shire for all loss or damage suffered by reason of or arising from the repudiation.

23.2 Clauses 5 ("Rent and other payments"), 6 ("Rent Review"), 8 ("Use of Leased Premises"), 7.3 ("Covenant to Repair and Maintain"), 12 ("Insurance"), 16 ("Assignment") of this Lease are deemed to be essential terms. This is not an exhaustive list of the essential terms of this Lease.

**Damage for Breach of Essential Terms**

23.3 Any loss or damage for the unexpired residue of the Term suffered by the Shire as a result of the Lessee's breach of an essential term may be recovered as damages at any time.

**Shire's Entitlement to Damages**

- 23.4 The Shire's entitlement to recover damages from the Lessee or any other person will not be limited or affected by any of the following:
- 23.4.1 if the Lessee abandons or vacates the Leased Premises;
  - 23.4.2 if the Shire elects to re-enter the Leased Premises or terminate this Lease;
  - 23.4.3 if the Shire accepts the Lessee's repudiation; or
  - 23.4.4 if the Parties' conduct (or that of any of their servants or agents) constitutes or may constitute a surrender by operation of law.

**Calculation of Damages**

- 23.5 Following repudiation by the Lessee if the Shire terminates this Lease then, without prejudice to any other right or remedy, the Shire may recover the difference between the aggregate of the Rent, the reasonable estimate of the outgoings and other Amounts Payable by the Lessee for the unexpired residue of the Term less any amount the Shire obtains by re-letting the Leased Premises.

**24 Termination****Yield up Leased Premises**

- 24.1 At the end or earlier termination of this Lease, the Lessee must surrender and yield up the Leased Premises to the Shire in a condition consistent with the compliance of the Lessee's Obligations during the Term and deliver to the Shire all keys, access cards and other security devices for the Leased Premises.

**Removal of Lessee's fixtures, fittings and chattels**

- 24.2 At the end or earlier termination of this Lease, the Lessee must remove all the Lessee's chattels and, if required by the Shire, any fixture, fitting or structure erected by the Lessee during the Term, and make good at the Lessee's cost any resulting damage and if not removed within 5 business days or a longer period as reasonably determined by the Shire after the date of termination, ownership of those chattels, fixtures, fittings and structures may at the Shire's election pass to the Shire or the Shire may in a proper and workmanlike manner remove them from the Leased Premises and either store them or forward them to a refuse collection centre.
- 24.3 The cost of making good the resulting damage and the cost of removal, storage and disposal shall be recoverable from the Lessee as a debt due on demand and the Shire shall not be responsible for any compensation or liable for any loss suffered by the Lessee.

**Survival**

- 24.4 The covenants contained in this Lease which expressly or impliedly survive termination shall remain in full force and effect after the termination of this Lease without limit in time and shall not be or be deemed to be waived, merged or extinguished upon such termination.

## 25 Disputes

### Mediation

- 25.1 If a dispute arises in relation to this Lease, either Party may give the other a notice requiring that an attempt be made to resolve the dispute with the help of a mediator to be appointed jointly by the Parties.
- 25.2 If the Parties do not agree on a mediator within 7 days after the notice is given, either Party is entitled to ask the Australian Commercial Disputes Centre (**ACDC**) or such other body that has similar powers at the time of the dispute to appoint the mediator.
- 25.3 The mediation is to be conducted in accordance with the procedure set out in the ACDC Commercial Mediation Agreement or, if at the relevant time there is no such agreement or an agreement substituted for it, in accordance with the procedure determined by the mediator in consultation with the Parties. Each of the Parties must co-operate fully with the mediator.
- 25.4 The Parties must each pay an equal share of the fees and expenses to which the mediator is entitled.

### Arbitration

- 25.5 If the dispute has not been resolved by mediation under clause 25.3 within 2 months of a party requiring mediation, either Party may give the other Party a notice requiring that a dispute be resolved by arbitration under the *Commercial Arbitration Act 2012* (WA) by an arbitrator appointed jointly by the Parties.
- 25.6 If the Parties do not agree on an arbitrator within 7 days after the notice of arbitration is given, either Party is entitled to ask the ACDC or such other body that has similar powers at the time of the dispute to appoint the arbitrator.
- 25.7 The arbitration must be conducted in accordance with the *Commercial Arbitration Act 2012* (WA). Each of the Parties must co-operate fully with the arbitrator.
- 25.8 Either Party is entitled to appeal to the Court of competent jurisdiction on any question of law arising out of an award.

### Right to seek injunctions

- 25.9 For the avoidance of any doubt, nothing in this clause 25 shall be construed as limiting the rights of either Party to seek urgent injunctive orders from a Court of competent jurisdiction to restrain the other Party from an ongoing or repetitive breach of this Lease where an order for damages would not be an adequate remedy.

## 26 Option to renew for Further Term

- 26.1 If:
- 26.1.1 the Shire has granted the Lessee an option to renew this Lease for a Further Term;

26.1.2 no earlier than 6 months and no later than 3 months before the end of this Lease the Lessee gives notice to the Shire to exercise its right to the Further Term; and

26.1.3 the Shire is satisfied that:

- (i) there is no Rent or Amounts Payable under this Lease which is due but unpaid;
- (ii) there is no unremedied breach of the Lessee's Obligations and covenants; and
- (iii) there have been no breaches of any of the essential terms in this Lease during the Term,

then, the Shire must grant to the Lessee a new lease of the Leased Premises for the Further Term from the Renewal Date at the Rent as varied pursuant to this Lease and otherwise on the same terms and conditions of this Lease except that the Term of this Lease plus all further terms shall expire on or before the Final Expiry Date.

## 27 Damage to or destruction of Leased Premises

### Abatement

27.1 If the Leased Premises are damaged or destroyed so as to render any part of the Leased Premises wholly or substantially:

27.1.1 unfit for occupation and use by the Lessee; or

27.1.2 inaccessible having regard to the nature and location of the Leased Premises and the normal means of access to them;

then, from the date that the Lessee notifies the Lessee of the damage or destruction ("**Damage Notice**"):

27.1.3 the Rent;

27.1.4 any Amounts Payable by the Lessee under this Lease; and

27.1.5 the covenant to repair and maintain;

will subject to clauses 27.2 and 27.3, according to the nature and extent of the damage or destruction sustained, and the extent to which such destruction interferes with the continued operation of the Lessee's business, abate in whole or in part as agreed by the Lessee and the Lessee or in the absence of agreement as determined pursuant to clause 27.3.

27.2 If clause 27.1 applies, then subject to clause 27.3 the remedies for:

27.2.1 recovery of the Rent and any other Amounts Payable or a proportionate part falling due after the damage or destruction; or

27.2.2 enforcement of the covenant to repair and maintain;

will be suspended (or partially suspended as the circumstances require) from the date of the Damage Notice until the Leased Premises are:

- 27.2.3 restored;
- 27.2.4 made fit for the Lessee's occupation and use; and
- 27.2.5 made accessible.

27.3 If the parties cannot agree on the proportion of the abatement pursuant to clause 27.1 or the date upon which the abatement should cease pursuant to clause 27.2:

- 27.3.1 that proportion of the abatement and / or the date upon which the abatement should cease shall be determined by a Valuer appointed by the president of the Australian Property Institute (WA Division);
- 27.3.2 the costs of a Valuer appointed under clause 27.3.1 shall be borne equally by the Lessee and the Lessee; and
- 27.3.3 until any dispute over the proportion of the abatement or the date upon which the abatement should cease has been determined the Lessee will continue to pay all money due pursuant to this Lease less any abatement that the Lessee accepts should be applied.

#### **Either party may terminate**

- 27.4 If clause 27.1 applies, either party may terminate this Lease by notice to the other unless the Lessee:
  - 27.4.1 within ninety (90) calendar days of receiving the Damage Notice, gives the Lessee a Reinstatement Notice; and
  - 27.4.2 diligently proceeds within a reasonable time to carry out the Reinstatement Works.

#### **Lessee may terminate**

- 27.5 If the Lessee gives a Reinstatement Notice to the Lessee and fails to commence the Reinstatement Works within a reasonable time, the Lessee may terminate this Lease by giving not less than thirty (30) days' notice to the Lessee and, at the expiration of that period, this Lease will terminate.

#### **Exceptions**

- 27.6 Clauses 27.1 to 27.5 (inclusive) will not apply where:
  - 27.6.1 the damage or destruction was caused or contributed to, or arises from any wilful act of the Lessee or an Authorised Person; or
  - 27.6.2 an insurer under any policy effected by the Lessee under this Lease refuses indemnity or reduces the sum payable under the policy because of any act, omission or default of the Lessee or an Authorised Person.



**Lessee to terminate**

- 27.7 If the Lessee considers the damage to the Leased Premises renders it impractical or undesirable to carry out the Reinstatement Works, the Lessee may terminate this Lease by giving not less than 30 days' notice to the Lessee and, at the expiration of that notice, this Lease will terminate.

**Antecedent breaches**

- 27.8 No liability will attach to either party because of termination of this Lease under this clause 27 but that termination will be without prejudice to the rights of either party for any antecedent breach or non-observance of any provision on this Lease.

**Dispute Resolution**

- 27.9 Each Valuer appointed under clause 27.3 shall:
- 27.9.1 act as an expert and not as an arbitrator; and
  - 27.9.2 provide his or her determination and the reasons for his or her determination of the extent of an abatement and the period of abatement, in writing within 10 business days of his or her appointment.
- 27.10 Upon determination of the extent of an abatement and the period of abatement being finally determined then on the date upon which the immediately subsequent instalment of Rent is due and payable under this Lease:
- 27.10.1 the Lessee shall pay the Lessee; or
  - 27.10.2 the Lessee shall refund to the Lessee,
- as the case requires, the difference between what the Lessee has actually paid pursuant to this Lease from the date of service of the Damage Notice and what the Lessee is determined to have actually been liable to pay after the abatement.

**Lessee not obliged to reinstate**

- 27.11 Nothing in this Lease obliges the Lessee to reinstate the Leased Premises or the means of access to them.

**Proceeds of insurance**

- 27.12 If the Leased Premises are damaged or destroyed and this Lease is terminated under this clause 27, the Lessee will have no interest in the insurance proceeds.

**28 Resumption of Leased Premises**

- 28.1 If the Land or any part of the Leased Premises is resumed by any Relevant Authority so as to render the Leased Premises inaccessible or substantially unfit for the occupation of the Lessee, this Lease may be terminated without compensation or other liability by either the Shire or the Lessee by 30 days' notice to the other Party but without affecting the rights of either Party against the other in respect of any previous breaches of the provisions of this Lease.

## 29 Holding Over

29.1 If the Lessee continues to use the Leased Premises after the expiry of the Term with the consent of the Shire the Lessee will be a monthly Lessee of the Shire on the following basis:

- 29.1.1 the Lessee must pay to the Shire the same rent as the then Rent payable by the Lessee immediately prior to expiry of the Term;
- 29.1.2 the Rent will continue to be reviewed on each Review Date in the same manner as set out in clause 6 of this Lease;
- 29.1.3 Lessee's right to remain in possession of the Leased Premises is subject to the continued performance of the Lessee's Obligations; and
- 29.1.4 the monthly tenancy created by this clause may be terminated by either Party giving 1 months' notice of termination to the other Party at any time.

## 30 Notices

### Giving notices

- 30.1 Any notice or communication given to a Party under this Lease is only given if it is in writing and sent in one of the following ways:
- 30.1.1 Delivered or posted to that Party at its address and marked for the attention of the relevant department or officer (if any) set out below.
  - 30.1.2 Emailed to that Party at its email address and marked for the attention of the relevant department or officer (if any) set out below.

#### The Shire

Name: Shire of Ashburton  
 Address: Lot 246, Poinciana Street  
 Tom Price, WA 6751  
 Email address: soa@ashburton.wa.gov.au  
 Attention: Chief Executive Officer

#### The Lessee

Name: Paraburdoo Saints and Football Sporting Club  
 Address: PO Box 64, Paraburdoo, WA 6754  
 Email address: para\_saints@hotmail.com  
 Attention: President

### Change of address or email address

30.2 If a Party gives the other Party 3 business days' notice of a change of its address or email address, any notice or communication is only given by that other Party if it is delivered, posted or emailed to the latest address or email address.

**Time notice is given**

- 30.3 Any notice or communication is to be treated as given at the following time:
- 30.3.1 If it is delivered, when it is left at the relevant address.
  - 30.3.2 If it is sent by post, 2 business days after it is posted.
  - 30.3.3 If it is sent by email, as soon as the sender receives a report of a read receipt or email reply.
- 30.4 However, if any notice or communication is given, on a day that is not a business day or after 5pm on a business day, in the place of the Party to whom it is sent it is to be treated as having been given at the beginning of the next business day.

**Copies of notices etc**

- 30.5 If a Party is required by any term of this Lease to give a copy of any notice or communication to a person the failure to give the copy of it to the person may not be raised to rebut that it was effectively given.

**31 Caveats and registration of Lease****Registration**

- 31.1 The Lessee may register this Lease (with the written consent of the Lessor and the Minister for Lands) but must not lodge an absolute caveat over the Leased Premises to protect the interest of the Lessee under this Lease and the Lessee must surrender any registered lease and withdraw any caveat lodged by or on behalf of the Lessee over the Leased Premises on the termination of this Lease.
- 31.2 In consideration of the Shire leasing the Leased Premises to the Lessee, the Lessee irrevocably appoints the Shire and every officer of the Shire as defined by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) to be the Lessee's attorney, in the name and on behalf of the Lessee, and as the act and deed of the Lessee to sign and lodge at Landgate, Perth, a surrender of lease and a withdrawal of any caveat lodged by or on behalf of the Lessee and not surrendered or withdrawn on the termination of the Lease, and the Lessee:
- 31.2.1 undertakes to ratify all that the attorney does or causes to be done under or by virtue of this clause; and
  - 31.2.2 indemnifies the Shire in respect of any loss arising from any act done under or by virtue of this clause, and the Shire's costs and expenses of and incidental to the surrendering of this Lease and withdrawing of any caveat lodged by or on behalf of the Lessee affecting the Leased Premises.

**Lessee must withdraw Caveat and any registered Encumbrances**

- 31.3 The Lessee on or before the end or earlier termination of this Lease must:
- 31.3.1 withdraw any caveat lodged by the Lessee over the Leased Premises;

- 31.3.2 discharge any mortgage or other registered Encumbrance relating to any liability of the Lessee registered over the Leased Premises;
- 31.3.3 surrender any registered lease over the Leased Premises;
- 31.3.4 execute a withdrawal of caveat in a form approved or any other document that may be required to remove any Encumbrance on the certificate of title for the Leased Premises, and to execute a deed or surrender of lease in the form approved or any other document that may be required in order to remove any lease or notification of it as an encumbrance on the Certificate of Title for the Leased Premises; and
- 31.3.5 if requested by the Shire, do all things necessary to assist in the cancellation of any qualified title for the Leased Premises.

31.4 The Lessee indemnifies, and shall keep indemnified, the Shire against all loss or damage suffered by the Shire as a result of the Lessee's failure to comply with section 31.2.1 on or before termination of this Lease.

## **32 Special Conditions**

- 32.1 The Parties acknowledge and agree that the Special Conditions form part of this Lease.
- 32.2 In the event that the Special Conditions are inconsistent with the terms of the Lease, then the Special Conditions shall prevail to the extent of such inconsistency.

## **33 Discretion of the Shire in its capacity as a Relevant Authority**

- 33.1 Nothing in this Lease shall fetter or be construed as an attempt to fetter the discretion or the powers of the Shire in its capacity as a Relevant Authority under any Written Law and in particular does not fetter the Shire in its capacity as a Relevant Authority with regard to the approval or imposition of conditions on any approval required for the development of the Land or carrying out of any alterations, additions or improvements on the Leased Premises in accordance with the terms of this Lease.

## **34 Miscellaneous**

### **Approvals and consents**

- 34.1 Unless this Lease expressly provides otherwise, a Party may give or withhold an approval or consent in that Party's absolute discretion and subject to any conditions determined by the Party. A Party is not obliged to give its reasons for giving or withholding a consent or approval or for giving a consent or approval subject to conditions.
- 34.2 Where this Lease refers to a matter being to the 'satisfaction' of a Party, this means to the satisfaction of that Party in its absolute discretion.

**Entire agreement**

- 34.3 This Lease contains everything the Parties have agreed in relation to the subject matter it deals with. No Party can rely on an earlier written document or anything said or done by or on behalf of another Party before this Lease was executed.

**Further acts**

- 34.4 Each party must at its own expense promptly execute all documents and do or use reasonable endeavours to cause a third party to do all things that another Party from time to time may reasonably request in order to give effect to, perfect or complete this Lease and all transactions incidental to it.

**Governing law and jurisdiction**

- 34.5 This Lease is governed by the law of Western Australia. The Parties submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of its courts and courts of appeal from them. The Parties will not object to the exercise of jurisdiction by those courts on any basis.

**Joint and individual liability and benefits**

- 34.6 Except as otherwise set out in this Lease, any agreement, covenant, representation or warranty under this Lease by two or more persons binds them jointly and each of them individually, and any benefit in favour of two or more persons is for the benefit of them jointly and each of them individually.

**Severability**

- 34.7 Each provision of this Lease is individually severable. If any provision is or becomes illegal, unenforceable or invalid in any jurisdiction it is to be treated as being severed from this Lease in the relevant jurisdiction, but the rest of this Lease will not be affected. The legality, validity and enforceability of the provision in any other jurisdiction will not be affected.

**Counterparts**

- 34.8 This Lease may be executed in any number of counterparts each of which is an original and all of which constitute one and the same instrument.

**Variation**

- 34.9 No variation of this Lease will be of any force or effect unless it is in writing and signed by each Party to this Lease.

**Waivers**

- 34.10 A waiver of any right, power or remedy under this Lease must be in writing signed by the Party granting it. A waiver is only effective in relation to the particular obligation or breach in respect of which it is given. It is not to be taken as an implied waiver of any other obligation or breach or as an implied waiver of that obligation or breach in relation to any other occasion.
- 34.11 The fact that a Party fails to do, or delays in doing, something the Party is entitled to do under this Lease does not amount to a waiver.

**Execution and date**

Executed as deed.

Date:

THE COMMON SEAL of )  
**The Shire of Ashburton** )  
was hereunto affixed by resolution of the )  
Council in the presence of: )

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kerry White  
Shire President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rob Paull  
Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTED BY **PARABURDOO SAINTS FOOTBALL AND SPORTING CLUB**  
(ABN 36 287 176 744) Incorporation Number (A0820812N) pursuant to the *Associations  
Incorporation Act 2015*.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
President Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice President/Secretary Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice President/Secretary Name

**Schedule 1 - Items****Item 1**                    **Community Facility**

Storeroom 2 for the Paraburdoo Saints Football and Sporting Club sited within the Peter Sutherland Storerooms and Amenities Facility, Paraburdoo.

**Item 2**                    **Land**

Reserve 39572 comprised in Lot 555 on Deposited Plan 411246 and being the land in Certificate of Title Volume LR3168 Folio 83.

**Item 3**                    **Leased Premises**

That part of the Land having an area of approximately nine square metres as depicted and circled in red the plan attached to this Lease as Annexure 2.

**Item 4**                    **Rent**

The Rent is \$100 per annum plus GST.

**Item 5**                    **Review Date**

On each date that the adopted fees for leasing of Shire assets (facilities, buildings and land) in Policy REC05 is reviewed during the Term of this Lease and any holding over period.

**Item 6**                    **Commencement Date**

1 November 2019

**Item 7**                    **Term**

Five years

**Item 8**                    **End Date**

31 October 2024

**Item 9**                    **Authorised Use**

Storage

**Item 10**                    **Renewal Date**

1 November 2024

**Item 11**                    **Further Term**

One further term for a period of 5 years

**Item 12**                    **Final Expiry Date**

31 October 2029

## Schedule 2 – Special Conditions

### Special Conditions are set out below

#### A Utilities and Services

The Lessee must pay the cost of the utilities and services as set out in the table below. For the avoidance of any doubt, if there are any inconsistencies between clause 4 of this Lease and the table set out below, the Parties agree that the table will prevail.

Utility or service	Amount payable by Lessee
Local Government Rates	0%
Water Rates	0%
Land Tax	0%
DFES Levy	0%
Water	0%
Gas	0%
Electricity	0%
Telephones, including line charges	0%
Cost of installation of any meter, wiring or other device necessitated by the use of a utility and service	0%
Cost of rubbish collection including emptying wheelie bins and 1100 bins	0%
Cost of annual food surveillance fee (if applicable)	N/A

#### B Other special conditions

- a. For the purpose of B Other Special Conditions, **Leased Premises** means those parts of the Land, Community Facility and Licenced Area of Schedule 1 – Items of the Lease which is necessary for the enjoyment and use of the Leased Premises as depicted in Annexure 2 - Plan of Leased Premises



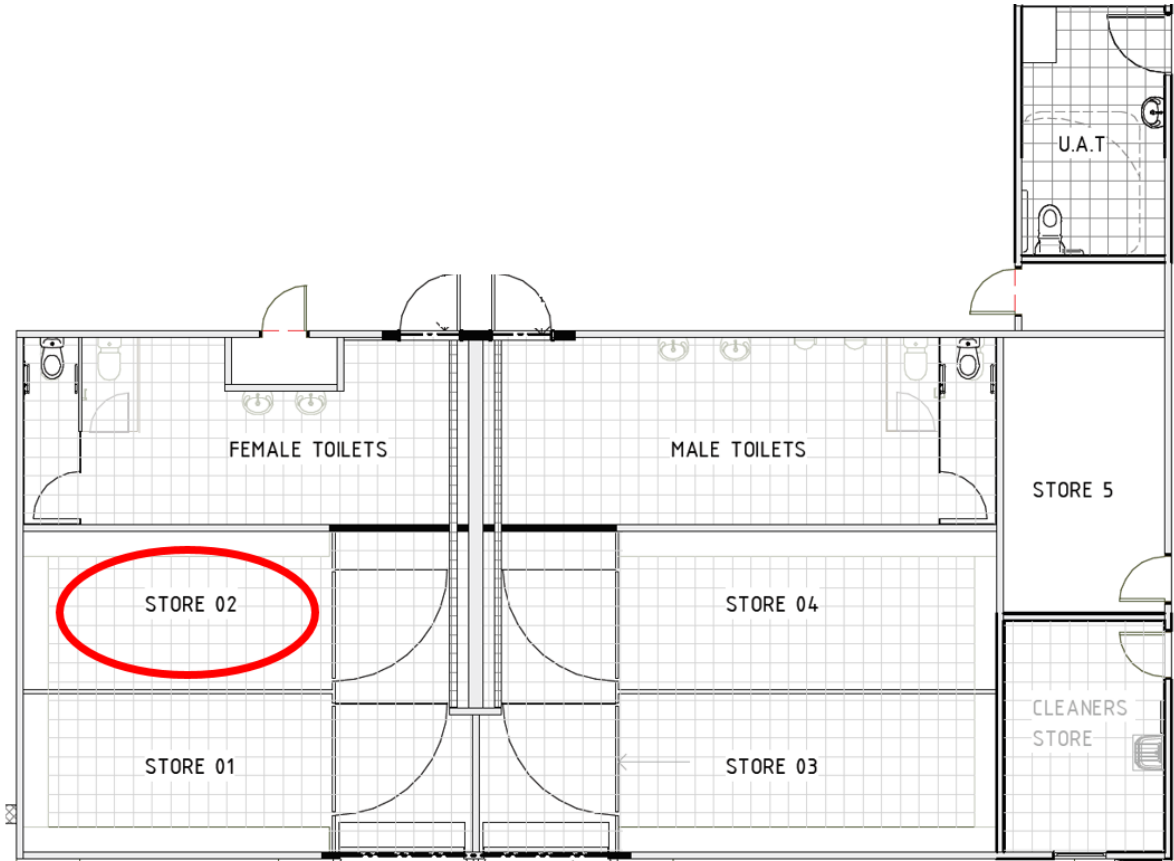
- b. The Lessee has the right to use the Leased Premises at the Community Facility and is responsible for:
- i. Any damage caused to the Leased Premises by the Tenant or anyone under the Tenant's control.
  - ii. Cleaning in the event that usage of the area has left the area in an unclean and untidy state.
  - iii. If claimed by the Shire, a fair proportion of the costs to clean the Shared Facilities.
- c. The Leased Premises is to be kept clean and tidy at all times including dusting, cobweb removal, vacuuming and tidying of equipment;
- d. Any damage to or removal of furniture or fitting that belong to the Shire of Ashburton will be charged back to the Lessee at replacement value;
- e. Alcohol must not be stored on the Leased Premises. Alcohol consumption must be in accordance with Shire of Ashburton Policy REC01 – Consumption of Alcohol – Public Facilities and the *Liquor Control Act 1968*. An application must be made to the Shire by submission of "SOA CD 002 Application to Consume Alcohol on Council Property" at least 14 days prior to the event. If alcohol is being sold the Shire must be provided with a copy of the liquor licence as approved by the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor prior to the license period commencing;
- f. BBQ's must not be stored in the Leased Premises;
- g. Rubbish in excess of the bins provided at the Leased Premises must be disposed of at the Paraburdoo Waste Site at the expense of the Lessee and in accordance with the Shire's Fees and Charges Schedule;
- h. Three keys will be provided for the Leased Premises. A bond of \$100 per key will be required;
- i. Electrical equipment must be kept in good working condition and undergo annual testing and tagging. Non-complying equipment is to be withdrawn from service immediately;
- j. The Lessee must at all times be able to provide evidence to the Shire of Ashburton that it is abiding by its constitution. A copy of the constitution must be provided to the Licensor upon commencement and when any changes are registered with the Department of Commerce. No person shall be denied membership unless:
- i. They have been expelled or suspended for a breach of the rules of membership and this expulsion or suspension can be justified to the Shire of Ashburton; or
  - ii. They remain un-financial for a period of time deemed unsatisfactory by the Lessee.

**Annexure 1 – Consent of the Minister of Lands**

DRAFT

**Annexure 2 – Plan of Leased Premises**

**Plan of Leased Premises**





Department of **Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions**



Our ref: 2018/005863-1  
 Enquiries: Allisdair MacDonald  
 Phone: (08) 9182 2004  
 Email: [Karratha.admin@dbca.wa.gov.au](mailto:Karratha.admin@dbca.wa.gov.au)

Mr Rob Paull  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 Shire of Ashburton  
 PO Box 567  
 TOM PRICE WA 6751

Dear Rob

**AMENDED PROPOSED TRIAL SEASONAL PART PARK CLOSURE - KARIJINI NATIONAL PARK**

I refer to previous correspondence and discussions in relation to the proposed trial seasonal part park closure of Karijini National Park which is under consideration for three months from December 2019 to February 2020.

Please be advised that DBCA has significantly reduced the area of the national park under consideration for proposed closure. Kindly note that the only area now proposed to be closed, is the Weano Access Road, from the Karijini Eco Retreat turn-off northwards, including the Weano Recreation Area and the associated Weano and Hancock gorges. This means that the remainder of the national park remains open to the public, including all Shire of Ashburton Roads within the national park and the Karijini Eco Retreat.

This amended proposal for a trial seasonal part park closure has been submitted to a wide range of stakeholders in the region, requesting their views, including local tourist operators in the Tom Price area. No objections to the closure have been received. It is noted that emergency response organisations, are supportive of the trial. I attach the list of stakeholders that were consulted in this regard, with their summarised responses.

It would be much appreciated if you could table this matter at your forthcoming Shire of Ashburton Council Meeting and provide us with your response at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Allisdair MacDonald'.

Allisdair MacDonald  
 REGIONAL MANAGER - PILBARA

6 September 2019

Attachment 1 – Stakeholder Consultation list

**Parks and Wildlife Service**  
 PO Box 835, Karratha, Western Australia 6714  
 Phone: (08) 9182 2000 Email: [Karratha.admin@dbca.wa.gov.au](mailto:Karratha.admin@dbca.wa.gov.au)  
 Web: [pws.dbca.wa.gov.au](http://pws.dbca.wa.gov.au)

### Attachment 1 - Stakeholder Consultation Record

Organisation	Responses received
Banjima Native Title Aboriginal Corporation	Email and phone contact made. Proposal was put to Program Manager, no objections received. **
Yinhawangka Aboriginal Corporation	Email and phone contact made. Proposal was put to interim CEO no objections received. **
Wintawari Guruma Aboriginal Corporation	Email sent and phone message left to return call, 5.8.19. No objections received. **
Tom Price SES	Phone contact made 5.8.19. Kathryn currently on leave. Angela will follow up with Kathryn. No objections received.
LEMC	Email received 7.8.19 showing LEMC fully supports the trial closure.
St John Ambulance - Tom Price	Kiama resent email on 5.8.19 after intially being sent to wrong address. No objections received.
Karijini Eco Retreat/Gumala	DBCA discussed directly with CEO, who indicated no objections.
Lestok Tours	Email received 6.8.19 stating closure would not impact their business.
Flying Sandgroper Tours	Email and phone contact made with Pete. Pete thinks the closure is a good idea.
Tom Price Visitor Centre	AM responded to email received from Elizabeth Diver 25.7.19. No objections received.
WAPOL - Tom Price	Email received 8.8.19 fully supporting the closure of Weano Recreation Area.
Pilbara Development Commision	Email sent and phone contact made however went straight to message bank 7.8.19. No objections received.
Nintirri Centre	Email received 23.7.19 stating no issues with proposal.
DFES	Email received 11.8.19 supporting proposal as a positive step in the interest of public safety.
Kimberley Wild Tours	Called and left a message to call back 5.8.19. No objections received.
City of Karratha	Assistant on leave left a message to return my call tomorrow. No objections received.
Tourism WA	Email and phone contact made. No objections received.
Karratha & Roebourne Visitor Centres	Email resent to: Jake at visitkarratha@karratha.wa.gov.au no objections received
Shire of Port Hedland	Spoke to Zoe - Davids PA. Resent email to her directly to follow up. No objections received.
Shire of East Pilbara	Letter received 31.7.19 stating no concerns with proposal.

Note: Where the consultation process has resulted in no objections received, an assumption is made that there are no concerns to be raised by these stakeholders.

\*\* - It should be noted that the proposed seasonal closure of Weano Gorge Recreation Area and access road will **NOT** apply to the relevant Traditional Owners and DBCA will work with these groups to ensure access into the area as required.

# Trading Zones

TOM PRICE  
PARABURDOO  
ONSLOW  
PANAWONICA



shire of Ashburton  
reef to range

[ashburton.wa.gov.au](http://ashburton.wa.gov.au)

## TOM PRICE TRADING ZONES

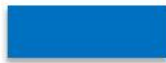


- Open Trading Zone



- Open Trading Zone- Invited

Keys will be required to access green zones from the shire.  
This will help the shire to police the green zones.



- Events

– Bays to be marked and numbered.

More detailed mapping required for event bays.

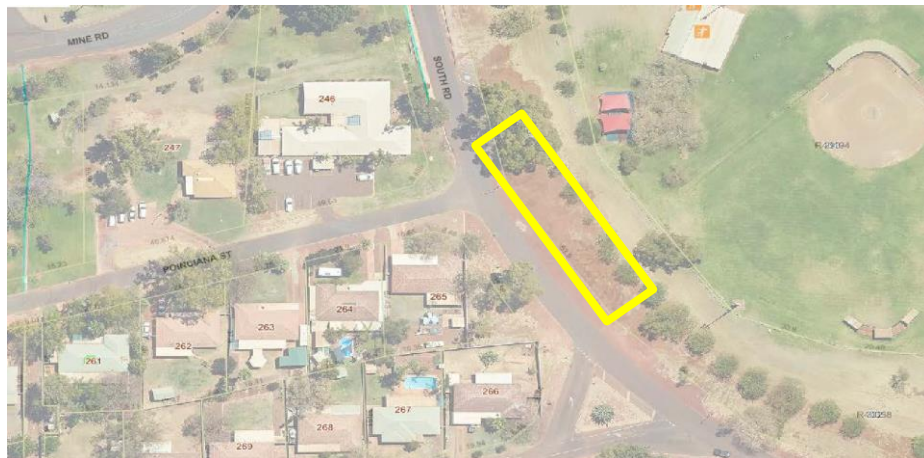
**Open Trading Zone – Community Centre Car Park**



**Open Trading Zone – Village Green Car Park**



**Open Trading Zone – Softball Oval**



**Open Trading Zone – Clem Thompson Oval**





**Open Trading Zone – Vic Hayton Memorial Pool**



**Open Trading Zone – Area W Oval**



**Open Trading Zone – Tourist Information Bay**



**Open Trading Zone – Dog Park**



## Open Trading Zone - Coles Carpark



# Additional Trading Zone – Tom Price Mall (To be added)



**Invited Trading Zone – Soccer Field (Clem Thompson Oval)**



**Invited Trading Zone – Softball Oval (Diamond Club)**



**Events – Village Green (Bays to be marked and numbered)**



**Events – Clem Thompson Oval**



**Events – Skate Park (Bays to be marked and numbered)**



# Tom Price Trading Zones



[ashburton.wa.gov.au](http://ashburton.wa.gov.au)

## PARABURDOO TRADING ZONES

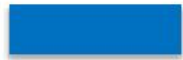


- Open Trading Zone



- Open Trading Zone- Invited

Keys will be required to access green zones from the shire.  
This will help the shire to police the green zones.



- Events

– Bays to be marked and numbered.

More detailed mapping required for event bays.

### Open Trading Zone – Peter Sutherland Oval



### Open Trader Zone – Shopping Precinct



### Open Trading Zone – Shopping Precinct (Rear Carpark)



### Invited Trading Zones – Peter Sutherland Oval





**Invited Trading Zones – Peter Sutherland Oval**



**Events – Peter Sutherland Oval (Bays to be marked & numbered)**



**Events – Peter Sutherland Oval (Bays to be marked and numbered)**



# Paraburdoo Trading Zones



[ashburton.wa.gov.au](http://ashburton.wa.gov.au)

## ONSLOW TRADING ZONES



- Open Trading Zone



- Open Trading Zone- Invited

Keys will be required to access green zones from the shire.  
This will help the shire to police the green zones.



- Events

– Bays to be marked and numbered.

More detailed mapping required for event bays.

**Open Trading Zone – Visitor Centre**



**Open Trading Zone – Onslow Foreshore**



**Open Trading Zone – Thalanyji Oval**



**Open Trading Zone – Skate Park**



**Events – Thalanyji Oval & Skate Park (Bays to be marked and numbered)**



**Event Trader Zone – Multipurpose Centre**



# ONSLOW TRADING ZONES



ashburton.wa.gov.au

## PANNAWONICA TRADING ZONES

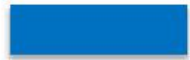


- Open Trading Zone



- Open Trading Zone- Invited

Keys will be required to access green zones from the shire.  
This will help the shire to police the green zones.



- Events

– Bays to be marked and numbered.

More detailed mapping required for event bays.

**Open Trading Zone – Pannawonica Shopping Precinct**



**Event Trading Zone – Pannawonica Oval**





# PANNAWONICA TRADING ZONES





shire of Ashburton  
reef to range

**BUSH FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
TOM PRICE BUSH FIRE BRIGADE  
MINUTES  
Monday 12<sup>th</sup> August 2019**

## 1.0 DECLARATION OF OPENING

Cr Diver declared the meeting opened at 0902hrs

## 2.0 ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

No visitors

## 3.0 ATENDEES

Doug Diver	Council Representative
Morgwn Jones	CBFCO
Wayne Hatton	FCO Capt. Tom Price VBFB
Claire Ridge	Administration Assistant Community Safety
Kyle Cameron	Senior Ranger
Eilish McNulty	RTIO Robe Valley – Pannawonica PVRRS
Pedro Palheiro	DBCA – P & W (Ex Officio)
Craig Goodhill	DFES DO Pilbara Operations (Ex Officio)
Geoff Passmore	DBCA – P & W
Leanne Corker	Red Hill Station

## 3.1 APOLOGIES

Kim Parsons  
 Ivan Diaz  
 CEO Rob Paull  
 Director PDS Brian Cameron  
 Jamie Richardson  
 Superintendent Peter McCarthy  
 Mark Casotti  
 Lt Craig Mackeral  
 Lt Mike Turrill  
 Lt Kirsty Coleman

## 4.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (Attachment 1)

### 4.1

#### Decision & Recommendation

**Moved:** Wayne Hatton

**Seconded:** Leanne Corker

That the minutes of the Bushfire Advisory Committee Meeting held on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019 to be confirmed as true and accurate record.

**CARRIED:** 8

## 5.0 GENERAL BUSINESS

### 5.1 BUSH FIRE LOCAL LAW & BUSHFIRE POLICY

With the new MOU now in effect, there is a need to implement a new Bush Fire Local Law and review the current policy ENG008 Bush Fire Policy. The Bush Fire Policy would be the "Brigade Rules" with the Local Law being the overarching document.

The Draft Local Law (attached is based on the Model Local Law, the Shire of Exmouth has a Local Law currently sitting with the Joint Standing Committee for ratification, if this passes it is suggested that the Shire of Ashburton adopt this Local Law as it allows DFES to deal with Volunteer issues, more reflective of the workings MOU.

Leanne Corker questioned the Bush fire Policy was an actual document and was it attached, Morgwn advised not attached to these minutes, it has been sent out before. Some time ago Compliance people revoked the Local Law and gave a Bush Fire Policy ENG008, Policy is similar to what is in the Local Law, becomes more about what governs the Brigade, far as day to day operations go.

In the Policy is what the rangers can do, minimum training requirements for the Brigade ect.

The one the Shire of Exmouth are trying to get through details more about repercussion for volunteers, that are being handled by the Department not the CEO for the local government considering we go to the MOU for control of Bushfires.

#### Decision & Recommendation

**Moved:** Wayne Hatton

**Seconded:** Morgwn Jones

The Bushfire Advisory Committee agrees to adopt the Bush Fire Brigade Local Law 2019 in its current state. Review in the next 12 months if the Shire of Exmouth's one gets through.

Morgwn will sit down with Craig and Superintendent in Karratha to ensure that the Brigade Rules are consistent with what we do.

Ready for September meeting.

**CARRIED:** 8

## 5.2 FCO Appointments

The FES Commissioner has appointed the position of DO Pilbara as the CBFCO for the Shire of Ashburton.

All other Appointments need to be revoked to reflect the new structure in accordance with the MOU. This needs to be advertised as to do the new appointments once endorsed by Council.

Congratulations DO Pilbara Craig Goodhill.

Craig Goodhill wanted to confirm, it's currently awaiting to be signed off by the Commissioner. That DO Pilbara will be the Chief. As of this morning still waiting for it to be signed off.

Morgwn advised the Chief's delegation has nothing to do with local government, so all we need to worry about is the structure hereunder so as former Chief, Morgwn's role as Manager Community Safety will become Deputy Chief and then we have the new Lieutenants elected from the Bush Fire Brigade, that are required to have the same authority.

Craig Goodhill advised just where it says the position of DO Pilbara, the reason the position is put in and not a person is because if he goes on holidays someone can fill in his position, so whoever fills in takes on that automatic role as Chief, so you do not have to do a transfer. Morgwn advised saving doing another section 13, good clarification as it was not put down.

Morgwn referred to the previous minutes (Oct 24), there is an amendment regarding Councillor Diaz, Fire Control Officer for authorisation.

As Ivan is no longer an Officer of the Paraburdoo Fire & Rescue Service and we now have Trent Mettam full time in Paraburdoo working with the Local Government, there is no need to be carrying 2 Fire Control Officer in Paraburdoo.

Talk out of session before we go to council on who can issue permits, in the past it has just been the Deputy Chief or Captain of the Bush Fire Captain, which was Chris O'Connell in those days. It is an in house decision but still need to be ratified to what powers Fire Control Offices have.

Leanne Corker just wanted to clarify the Shire boundaries, as to what that means. Morgwn advised in a practical sense if we need to get an officer to a fire on their behalf until Morgwn or Craig can get there. Aimed at operational aspect, if they are closer they are in control until the local brigades can get there.

- Community Safety Manager Morgwn to be Authorised DCBFO for the whole of the Shire of Ashburton
- Tom Price VBFB Captain Wayne Hatton be Authorised as an FCO for the whole of the Shire of Ashburton

- All Tom Price VBFB Lieutenants be Authorised as FCO's for the whole of the Shire of Ashburton
- ALL SOA Rangers be Authorised as FCO's for the whole of the Shire of Ashburton
- Leigh Mulholland from the Shire of East Pilbara be Authorised as an FCO for areas where the SOA & SoESP share a Local Government Boundary
- Keith Squibb from the Town of Pt Hedland be authorised as an FCO for the areas where SoA & ToPH share a local government.
- Darrell Hutchens from the City of Karratha be authorised as an FCO for the areas where the SoA & CofK share a local government.
- Colin Walker from the Shire of Exmouth be authorised as an FCO for the areas where the SoA & SoEx share a local government.
- Current DCBFCO Chris O'Connell has left the Shire and will not be appointed into a new role. The BFAC wished to thank Chris for his outstanding service not only to the BFAC and the Tom Price VBFB but to all the communities within the Shire of Ashburton.

### **Decision & Recommendation**

**Moved:** Leanne Corker

**Seconded:** Wayne Hatton

1. That the Bushfire Advisory Committee recommends to Council, all previous appointments be revoked,
2. That the Bushfire Advisory Committee recommends to Council, that Council Authorises the below as Fire Control Officers for the whole of the Shire of Ashburton.
  - Community Safety Manager Morgwn to be authorised as the DCBFC
  - Tom Price VBFB Captain Wayne Hatton to be authorised as an FCO
  - Tom Price VBFB Lieutenant Craig Mackrell to be authorised as an FCO
  - Tom Price VBFB Lieutenant Kirsty Coleman to be authorised as an FCO
  - Tom Price Lieutenant Mike Turrill to be authorised as an FCO
  - Senior Ranger Kyle Cameron to be authorised as an FCO
  - Ranger Onslow Phillip Avery to be authorised as an FCO
  - Ranger Paraburdoo Trent Mettam to be authorised as an FCO
3. That the Bushfire Advisory Committee recommends to Council, that Council Authorises the below Fire Control Officers for The Shire of Ashburton, where the Shire of Ashburton shares Local Government Boundaries
  - Leigh Mulholland Shire of East Pilbara
  - Keith Squibb Town of Port Hedland
  - Darrell Hutchens City of Karratha
  - Colin Walker Shire of Exmouth
4. The Bushfire Advisory Committee recommends to Council, that Council advertises all relevant changes in regards to Fire Control Officers in the Pilbara News at the earliest opportunity.

5. The Shire of Ashburton issues certificates of authorisation to all Fire Control Officers.

**CARRIED:** 8

## 5.4 DFES – Pilbara Shires MOU Update

All Pilbara Local Governments have now signed the MOU. An additional DFES Officer will be employed in the Region to service the Shire of Ashburton in accordance with the Concept of Operations.

Craig advised that now for the whole of the Pilbara, we have taken over the MOU for every Region, so the Shire of East Pilbara will be managed out of Port Hedland office, Town of Port Hedland office out of Port Hedland office. Exmouth, Tom Price & Karratha are all out of the Karratha Regional Office.

Everything is signed off, just waiting for Craig's position to be signed off as Chief, Chief for Port Hedland is in the same boat waiting to be signed off.

As far as the Pastoralists are concerned not much will change, you may get a call from Craig or DFES seeing if any help is needed, we don't envisage coming in and taking over. Will assist in any way they can. Streamline process now have the whole weight of DFES behind you. Streamline process now have the whole weight of DFES behind you.

Morgwn said Shire of Ashburton would not sign the MOU until we had a commitment from the Department about staffing the MOU. Deposition has been granted waiting on that position to be filled, when the restructure happens at DFES, we will have a dedicated officer to the Shire of Ashburton. May be a split between Inland and Coastal but we will have one point of contact in the office to look after all matters pertaining the Shire of Ashburton, which is what Council wanted to see, so won't have one person doing 3 local governments.

In interim it will be Craig, will manage the best we can until that position is filled.

## 5.5 Seasonal Outlook (DBCA, FRS & BFB)

Pedro Parks and Wildlife, completed the annual prescribed burn program. Good result this year throughout the region and Karijini. Started most of the high risk areas along the roads, roughly 100kms of road, flown over 250,000 hectares of land in the national park, still waiting for the mapping to be completed.

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Thank you Morgwn and Tom Price Fire Brigade for your support with our program, which is highly appreciated, currently just preparing for our bush fire season which mandatory pre-season training tomorrow in Exmouth, end of this year in Karratha.

Morgwn from a local point of view, Shire / BFB we are a bit further behind in this point of time then we were last year, as far as mitigation works have gone because it has been so dry. Trying to capitalize on the cooler weather at the moment, Brigades started a couple of weeks ago but have

**Minutes – Bushfire Advisory  
Committee 12<sup>th</sup> August 2019**

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done approx 200 hectares in town, another 250 hectares to do in the couple of weeks part of this will be done in conjunction with Rio Tinto to do some atmospheric testing.

August / September 23<sup>rd</sup> / 24<sup>th</sup> will do a burn on Nameless Valley Road and one East of Tom Price

That will almost complete burns around Tom Price, Paraburdoo not really a risk area considering the vegetation. Some areas in Onslow to be identified but again they have gone from being extremely dry to extremely green so looking at windows with those guys to see what we can accomplish, but they are a bit light on availability, good membership base. Thanks to Pedro and his staff for the work they have done, and I would like to congratulate FMG they are not here today but they have done a lot of work at Solomon and Eliwana, getting ready for the construction face at Eliwana. Doing burn outs and mitigating the high risk areas. Good to see industry being proactive.

### **5.6 LGGs Current Expenditure 19-20 (MJ SoA)**

As per previous meeting the Shire & DFES agreed to an Operational Budget of \$37,500 from the Local Government Grants Scheme (LGGs – ESL). The DFES Regional Office will now administer all future LGGs expenditure

Morgwn advised some correspondence has come through for an extra \$1300 for extra insurances which the department has given. Insurance this year was \$15,546, out of an operational budget of \$35,000 for 18/19 half of our budget spent on insurances which makes it hard operationally to balance the books.

Under the MOU now the LGGs expenditure will now be administered by the DFES regional office, so all of the management now is pretty much now done by the Regional office, in addition to that it now includes the Tom Price SES. The Shire handed back financial control of the SES to the Regional office.

Craig questioned what does that mean?, Morgwn replied once everything is sorted with contracts and fleet for the Brigade DFES will pay direct. Locally nothing changes the Brigade can still go to Morgwn to have things done. Emails have been sent out to suppliers, re: invoices from Suppliers to be sent straight to Karratha, with Morgwn CC'd in so we can still keep track. PPC and all those requirements will come from DFES now straight from Stuart Heaton.

Kyle asked with the insurances moving forward is there a chance to bundle those together, Morgwn advised no as still paid by Local Government, we still do the insurance and registration, we will now just get the money back from the Regional office. Insurance for SES Volunteers is always been paid for by the Region. BFB is paid for by the Local Government.

### **5.7 Tom Price Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade Update**

Currently around 24 registered members.

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1 or 2 members that need their Introduction to Bush Firefighting training, courses had been cancelled which restricted them to get these courses to be done but working through that.

10 year service medals have been presented to Wayne Hatton, Chris O'Connell, Darryl Hannah and Morgwn Jones, new bush fire DFES medals. First time the medals have been bought out so something new.



Annual General Meeting was held in July (**see attached**) – Couple of changes for officer group, which have been noted need to get those FCO and some extra training, new people putting their hand up to move up the chain and get into the roles as it's not what everyone wants to do, can take a toll a bit.

2 high season appliances which DFES have given us for fire season. Regional appliances can go anywhere as requested. Second year so good for us, came in very handy last year. Have until end of December then they will go to Perth for their fire season.

## 5.8 Shire of Ashburton

**Update on land availability for a permanent base** - Morgwn advised Shire has been successful with getting approximately \$870,000 over the next 2 years to build a facility with the SES & BFB, preliminary talks about being on South St. \$870,000, about 1 million short in what we require in total. Complete project wise looking at \$2.2 million, bearing in mind LGGS money only builds the building, so not the civil works, car park, fencing or fit out. Hopefully the Shire and Rio can come to some sort of agreement.

Revisited by council, discussion already happening, one of the hold ups was to see what Rio was going to do with their Fire and Emergency service which may have meant we needed a bigger block of land to incorporate that as well, technically cannot all be in the same building because of funding. Once and if it gets build the other costs are met by the LGGS, so not a great impact to Shire funding. Options now are to look at doing a partnership with Rio or self-supporting loan from treasury. \$435,000 this year and \$435,000 next year roughly one payment to the SES, one payment to the BFB to make this happen, we have a concept drawing that need to be drawn up properly by architects, it was actually a DFES footprint. 5 to 6 base facility with a large administration building with separate offices for SES & BFB, kitchen, toilet facilities, shower, training room, communications room and plenty of storage. Exciting times but early days a lot of work, availability of land has been a huge issue. See some dirt turn in the next 6 – 12 months hopefully / maybe depending on how we go with funding arrangements.

**Bush Fire Risk Management Software** - Hoping the guys from Bush Fire Risk Mitigation are coming back up to the Pilbara to do a refresher course. When Kyle and Morgwn went and did the course last year, took nearly 8 months to get log ins. 8 months you could not play around with the system. In depth course and not having access, which means they forgot a lot of it could not even access the training module. Have them here for a couple of days to help build the fire risk management program.

Leanne Corker questioned what does the software do, Morgwn advised it is check all your assets, so do an aerial view and identify what is high risk & not, what does requirement treatment and what doesn't, who is responsible etc. We are able to get mapping done to assist Pastoralists with their land management practices. Pedro advised new updated will be done end of September, you can see what prescribed burns have been done, bush fires etc.

Leanne asked when this will be implemented, Morgwn advised when we get started, we are currently 12 months behind, need more exposure to the system, we will then start with communities as higher risk and then start looking at doing a general overview.

**BARTCO FDI Signage** - They are in the depot, still waiting for the infrastructure services to go through their request for tender and main roads are also part of that. 1 will be going at Karijini Drive

parking information centre and the other one is trying to get put in the road reserve near the Hospital, so we can have 1 in the town. So 2 signs bought for trial to see how the community takes it. Happy with those and viable will start putting those in other towns, the original concept was to get funding to have them at all shire boundaries or close to every town, operate of solar power and satellite signals. Have 1 near the Pannawonica boundary, somewhere near Onslow. North West Costal Highway and Paraburdoo, general education message out there i.e. Total Fire Ban Today.

**Section 33 Notice** - Morgwn advised has been gazetted, thanks to Rio who have been proactive in developing / helping that new standard and to FMG who have come on board and actually pushed to have a regional notice, so each Local Government has the same notice. This is progressing with Port Hedland and East Pilbara especially, some adjustments need making to protect pastoralists a bit more, as there is no requirement for them to do their boundaries but to have something around the homesteads which will come into force. FMG has really pushed that and has been well received, City of Karratha a little bit different because they have a lot of state based industry where we have a lot of privately owned networks. Moving forward each Local Government will have the same notice by their CEO but format / information will be the same, so we get some consistency across the Pilbara.

Rio has spoken to Morgwn on Friday and they are actually going to start work in Tom Price / Paraburdoo in the couple of weeks. All power lines, water infrastructure will be done. Rio Tinto utilities are really proactive in doing stuff within the town site.

Still internal arguments internally with Rio in regards to who on the mine site. So we are not going to Tom Price / Pannawonica fires trying to save poly pipe and operations, it's now on them to do a lot of it themselves under the environmental act, if they are issued with a section 33 does not go against their land clearing availability, so no excuse your exempt as you have been issued with a notice. So they need to comply.

## 5.9 Total Fire Ban Changes to regulations

DFES legal are working through simplifying the process with what works need to be done on Total fire ban day. Does not effect a lot of us, prior notification will come in half an hour prior now which is what they are required to give us.

Leanne questioned that greater fluency does that mean greater clarity, Morgwn advised yes it does depend what side of the fence you sit on. Craig said trying to make it standardised across the board. Blanket for every activity you have to give notification. Things like gas flaring, would not have to give notification, as it is a standard procedure they have to do.

## 5.10 Around the Table

Morgwn advised that the FCO training for all the new guys is being held on the 10<sup>th</sup> September. Bring everyone up to speed and be requalified. So when it comes to the September Council Meeting everyone should have done their training so there would be no hold ups.

Leanne wanted to bring up, there was a big fire at station in the vicinity of Pannawonica over the summer, if there is a mechanism for the local fire brigade and to whoever is responding that to realize they are on a pastoral and to actually communicate with them, when your find out on Facebook there is someone on your property fighting a fire you wonder why you are not in the loop. Going forward it would be good if there was some communication with the Brigades and Shire,

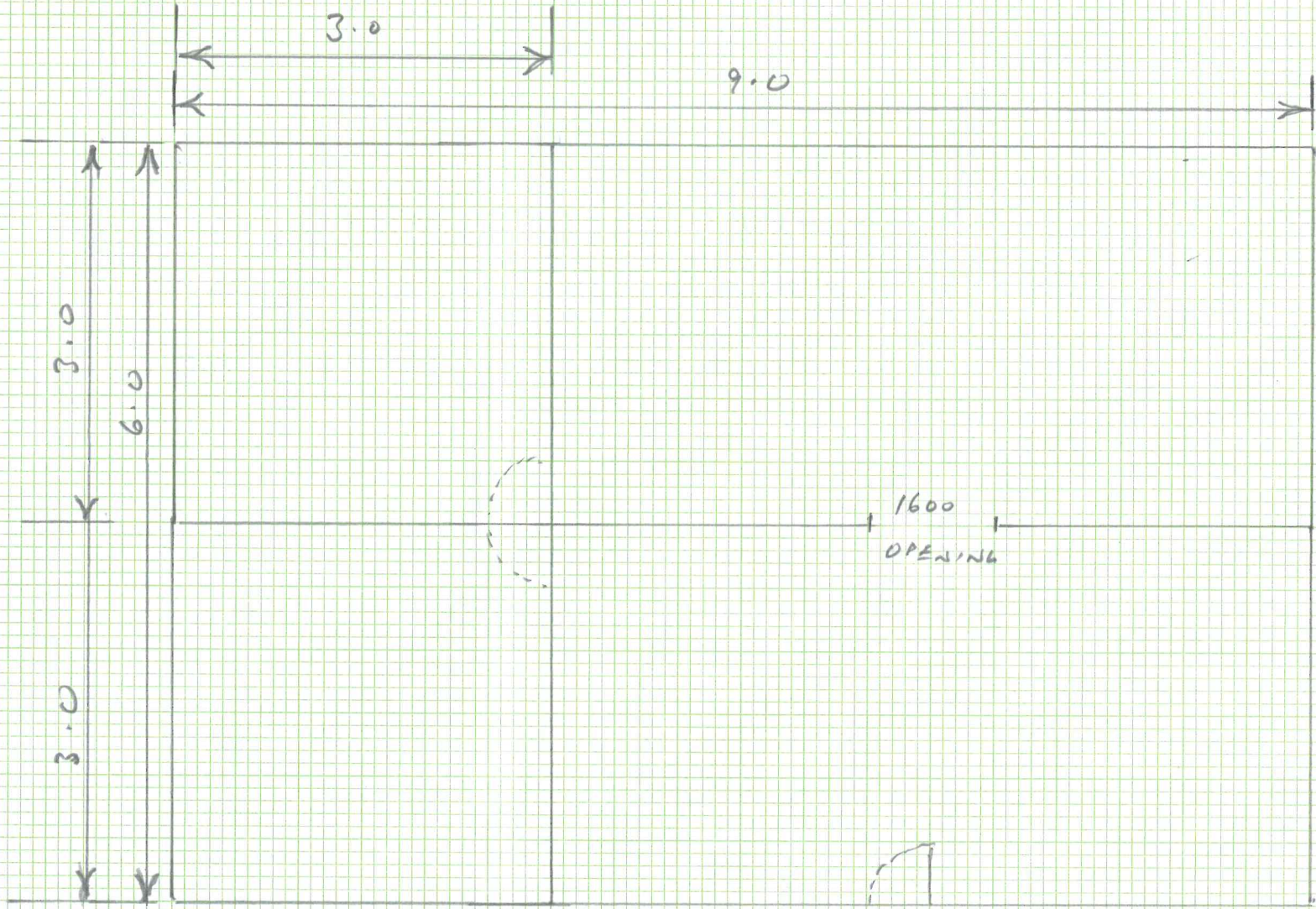
having a list of people to be notified, contact neighbouring land owners. Morgwn advised Pastoral details are updated every 3 months. Rio has legal responsibility to prevent a risk for the fire spreading.

## **6.0 NEXT MEETING**

Next meeting is be held post season 2019.

## **7.0 CLOSURE OF MEETING**

0950hrs



SIZE OF ASHBURTON  
TUM PRICE



## Terms and Conditions

### 1. Documents constituting agreement and definitions

- (a) The contract between Ascention Construction Solutions Pty Ltd ABN 82 127 291 687 (**Ascention**) and the customer (**Customer**) relating to any products supplied by Ascention (**Products**) or transactions are subject to these terms and conditions (**Terms**) and the document to which these Terms are attached (**Purchase Order**) (together the **Contract**).
- (b) To the extent that the Products are not manufactured by Ascention, the original manufacturer's warranty of such Products will apply and this Contract will be necessarily subject to the terms and conditions of such warranty.
- (c) **Consequential Loss** means loss of product, loss of contract, loss of profit, loss of business reputation, loss of opportunities, loss of production, loss of revenue howsoever arising and whether in an action in contract, tort (including negligence), in equity, product liability, under statute or on any other basis.
- (d) **PPSA** means the Personal Property Securities Act 2009 (Cth), as amended from time to time.
- (e) **Price** has the meaning specified in clause 5.
- (f) **Second Hand Products** means Products owned by Ascention which have been used and which may have been modified by Ascention or the manufacturer, for the purposes of the Contract.

### 2. Orders

- (a) Unless otherwise specified in the Contract, any quotation provided by Ascention for the purchase of the Products shall lapse and have no effect 30 days from the date of issue and may be withdrawn by Ascention at any time prior to acceptance by the Customer for any reason.
- (b) The quantity, quality and description of and specification of the Products are unless otherwise agreed, as set out in the Purchase Order.
- (c) The Purchase Order once accepted by the Customer forms part of the Contract and may not be terminated, except pursuant to clause 19.
- (d) In the event that the Customer wishes to vary the Contract, and instructs Ascention in writing to perform a variation (**Variation**), if Ascention agrees to the Variation, then Ascention will perform the Variation. Ascention will only perform the Variation after the Customer has agreed the price in writing within 7 days of receipt by Ascention of the Variation. The agreed price of the Variation will be added to or deducted from the Price. Reasonable extensions of time or reductions of time to the Contract shall be granted to Ascention for such Variation.

### 3. Products

- (a) Ascention may, at its sole discretion, advise the Customer of the programme for the commencement and the completion of the Products.
- (b) The Products will be deemed complete if in the reasonable opinion of Ascention they are complete and ready for delivery. If the Products are delayed for any reason beyond the control of Ascention, then the completion date will be deemed extended for the period of delay.
- (c) If Ascention is delayed in achieving completion of the Products for any reason other than its own act or omission, then Ascention will be entitled to be paid all reasonable costs of delay including overhead recovery.
- (d) If the Customer directs Ascention to change its programme for the performance of the Products then Ascention will comply with any such reasonable direction. Ascention shall advise the Customer of the cost and time implications for the Customer's direction. The Customer shall pay all of Ascention's reasonable costs including overhead recovery incurred in following such Customer's direction.

### 4. Delivery of Products

- (a) Delivery will be deemed complete if the Products are delivered to the Customer at Ascention's premises, or at such other address as nominated in the Contract. If delivery occurs at a nominated address, delivery is deemed to have occurred irrespective of whether the Customer is in attendance for receipt of the delivery.
- (b) Ascention will not be liable for delay, failure or inability to deliver the Products. The Customer will not be entitled to terminate the Contract because of any delay in delivery.
- (c) If delivery is delayed at the request of the Customer and such delay is for more than 7 days the payment of the balance of the Price shall become immediately due and payable to Ascention, including any applicable storage costs.

- (d) Except as expressly provided in these Terms, Ascention shall not be under any obligation to accept the return of any Products supplied to the Customer.
- (e) Where the Customer is responsible for its own installation of the Products then the Customer shall have access to inspect the Products 24 hours prior to dispatch and shall pay the balance of the Price before the Products are dispatched.
- (f) Unless otherwise provided for in the Contract, the Customer shall pay all transport costs associated with the delivery of the Products.
- (g) If Ascention uses pallets in the delivery of the Products, the pallets used shall remain the property of Ascention and the Customer shall compensate Ascention for all pallets not returned to Ascention in good condition within 14 days of the delivery of the Products.
- (h) Ascention may (at its discretion) install and commission the Products for the Customer, subject to, and as specified in, the Contract from time to time.

### 5. Price

- (a) Unless otherwise designated in the Contract, the price of Products shall be on an "EXW" (ex works) basis.
- (b) If the price of Products at any time will be other than EXW any associated costs incurred by Ascention which arise as a result of Ascention insuring or transporting the Products from the point where the risk of loss passes to the Customer shall be invoiced to and paid by the Customer.
- (c) Ascention's price lists, invoices and statements exclude GST and government taxes unless expressly noted thereon.
- (d) Ascention may vary any of the prices set out in its price list without notice to Customers.
- (e) The Customer will provide its tax file number, ABN and any information required for any GST or equivalent prior to any dealings.

### 6. Ascention warranties and liability

- (a) Subject to any applicable law, Ascention warrants that the Products to be supplied under the Contract will conform to the description on the face of the Contract, will be of acceptable quality and that good title to the Products will be transferred.
- (b) Ascention does not provide any warranty as to the acceptability or fitness for the Products for any particular purpose if the Products are made or modified by Ascention or the manufacturer in compliance with the Customer's design or specifications.
- (c) Subject to sub-clause (a), to the full extent permitted by law and except as otherwise provided therein:
  - (i) Products that are Second Hand Products are sold "as is" and in the condition as inspected by the Customer.
  - (ii) all warranties, guarantees, conditions, rights and remedies, express or implied, statutory or otherwise, are hereby expressly excluded (except to the extent such liability is legally incapable of being excluded or limited), including (but not limited to) liability in respect of any:
    - (A) damage to the Products caused after risk passes;
    - (B) injury, loss or damage arising out of any representation, statement, recommendation or advice given by Ascention, its employees or agents before or after the issue of the Contract by Ascention; or
    - (C) indirect injury, loss (including Consequential Loss) or damage suffered by reason of defects in the Products or arising from any breach of warranty or condition or any misrepresentation.
  - (iii) Ascention's liability, if any, in respect of any breach of any conditions or warranties or under or pursuant to such rights or remedies referred to in sub-clause (c) above shall be limited to:
    - (A) the replacement of the Products or the supply of equivalent Products;
    - (B) the repair of the Products;
    - (C) the payment of the cost of replacing the Products or of acquiring equivalent Products; or
    - (D) the payment of the cost of having the Products repaired.



## Terms and Conditions

- (iv) it is expressly agreed that the Customer will not pursue any claim against Ascention or hold Ascention liable for any Consequential Losses whatsoever that may be suffered by the Customer arising out of quality defects or the performance by Ascention of the Contract or failure to comply with any standard as to fitness for purpose or compliance.
- (d) Any Products claimed by the Customer to be defective must be returned at the cost of the Customer to Ascention by the Customer and the Products must be returned at the risk of the Customer and in accordance with Ascention's instructions.
- (e) The Customer may not claim against Ascention in respect of any defect which should have been apparent on a reasonable visual examination of the Products but is not notified to Ascention after the Customer has had a reasonable opportunity to discover the defect in the Products and in any event within 12 months of delivery of the Products. If the Products are Second Hand Products the time frame in respect of any claim the subject of this clause is reduced to within 30 days of delivery of the Second Hand Products.
- (f) Ascention will not be liable for any losses or damages suffered by the Customer as either a direct or indirect consequence of any regulatory non-compliance whatsoever resulting from any act or omission on the part of the Customer. The Customer warrants that it has made its own independent enquiries from appropriate professionals on all statutory and regulatory compliance issues as relates to the Contract.
- (g) For any Product that is not manufactured by Ascention, the original manufacturer's warranty will apply (subject to the same conditions and limitations). Ascention's liability for such Product(s) shall not exceed the liability of the manufacturer of the Product.
- (h) Ascention does not warrant damage caused by the use of the Goods for purposes or in any manner other than those for which it was designed or approved, including but not limited to:
- experimental uses or processes;
  - unauthorised attachments or modifications;
  - abuse or misuse by the Customer or operator;
  - operation in an environment unsuited for the purpose intended; or
  - operating the Products outside the manufacturer's specified parameters.
- 7. Customer representations and warranties**
- (a) The Customer represents and warrants that:
- it has full power and authority to enter into and perform its obligations under these Terms;
  - all information provided to Ascention by or on behalf of the Customer is true and correct in all material respects and is not, whether by omission of information or otherwise, misleading; and
  - it has not withheld from Ascention any document, information or other fact material to the decision of Ascention to enter into a contract with the Customer.
- (b) The representations and warranties given in this clause 7 survive the Contract.
- 8. Payment**
- (a) Invoices submitted by Ascention are payable only in Australian dollars.
- (b) Unless prior arrangements have been made, payment for Products is due in full within 14 days of the invoice.
- (c) If Ascention agrees to allow the Customer to make monthly progress payments of the Products then Ascention will make a monthly progress claim on or before the 24th day of each month and the Customer shall pay the amount of the progress claim within 14 days of the date of the progress claim without deduction whatsoever.
- (d) No payment due from or payable by the Customer shall be set-off or withheld on account of any claim asserted by the Customer.
- (e) At its discretion, Ascention may require a deposit to be paid on certain sales of Products. Any such requirement, including as to the timing of the deposit, will be notified to the Customer.
- (f) Ascention may require the Customer to provide security for payment in a form acceptable to Ascention prior to the supply of Products.
- (g) The Customer is not entitled to withhold any payment by way of retention unless the terms and conditions of the retention are agreed in writing by Ascention.
- (h) If the Customer fails to pay any amount to Ascention when it is due Ascention (in addition to any other rights it may have) shall be entitled to do all or any of the following:
- suspend further deliveries in respect of any order;
  - terminate the Contract or any other part of the same without liability; or
  - deduct any moneys due which may become due to the Customer from any moneys due or recoverable from the Customer in respect of any bona fide claim howsoever arising.
- 9. Confidentiality and intellectual property**
- (a) Each party must treat the existence and terms of the Contract as confidential and will procure that its advertising agents, other agents, contractors and representatives (**Agents**) treat as confidential unless disclosure is required by law (other than any requirement to disclose under the PPSA to the extent that the PPSA is or may be applicable under these Terms). No announcement or communication relating to the negotiations of the parties or the existence, subject matter or terms of the Contract may be made or authorised by a party unless the other party has first given its written approval.
- (b) Ascention retains all copyright and intellectual property rights whatsoever in all materials it uses or provides to the Customer relating to the Products or the performance of the Products.
- (c) If the Customer provides Ascention with any drawings or other material or documents then the Customer warrants that it is entitled to use those documents and indemnifies and holds harmless Ascention from any claims that may be brought against Ascention in relation to the same.
- 10. Interest**
- Interest on overdue accounts will be charged at the rate specified by Ascention from time to time or (if no rate is specified) the Reserve Bank of Australia cash rate from time to time.
- 11. Retention of title of Products**
- (a) The Customer agrees that legal and equitable title to the Products is retained by Ascention and does not pass until Ascention has received payment in full for the Products and all other moneys owed by the Customer to Ascention and until such time the Customer will hold the Products as a bailee of Ascention and a fiduciary relationship will exist between Ascention and the Customer.
- (b) If the Products are converted or assembled into a new product, or form part of a new product (**New Product**), the conversion or assembly shall be deemed to have been effected on behalf of Ascention who shall have full beneficial ownership of the whole of the New Product but without accepting any liability in respect of such New Product.
- (c) The Products must be stored separately and in a manner enabling them to be identified and cross-referenced to particular invoices and the Customer acknowledges that if it should mix the Products with other products or items such that the Products are no longer separately identifiable then Ascention shall be the owner of such products including any New Products.
- (d) Subject to sub-clause (e) below, the Customer shall be free to sell the Products and the New Product in the ordinary course of business, on the basis that all proceeds shall belong to Ascention until it has received full settlement.
- (e) Ascention may at any time revoke the Customer's power of sale by notice to the Customer, provided that such notice shall be based on reasonable grounds.
- (f) The Customer agrees to record and store such New Products in such a way that they are readily identifiable as the property of Ascention.
- (g) If the Customer fails to pay the moneys owed to Ascention, the Customer acknowledges and agrees that Ascention may recover or retake possession of all or any of the Products and dispose of such Products.
- (h) The Customer grants Ascention and any person authorised by Ascention full leave, permission, irrevocable licence to enter without notice and at any time any property where any Product or New Product is placed or stored and do all things necessary and use such force as is necessary in order to recover or retake possession of the Products including New Products.
- (i) The Customer accepts liability for the safe custody and return of the Products to Ascention and indemnifies Ascention for any costs and/or loss relating thereto.
- (j) The Customer agrees that a certificate purporting to be signed by an officer of Ascention identifying Products as unpaid, shall be conclusive evidence that the Products have not been paid for and of Ascention's title thereto.



## Terms and Conditions

### 12. Credit limit

- (a) If Ascention grants any credit facility or nominates any credit limit, this is an indication only of its intention at the time. Ascention can vary or withdraw any credit facility at any time at its discretion and without any liability to the Customer or any other party. Credit facilities granted, if any, are not transferable without the consent in writing of Ascention.
- (b) Ascention will only accept the Customer's order if satisfied of its credit worthiness.

### 13. Title and risk

- (a) Subject to these Terms, title and risk in the Products will pass from Ascention to the Customer (or its nominated agent) when Ascention receives payment in full for such Products, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Ascention.
- (b) Risk in products delivered on an EXW basis will pass on delivery to the Customer at Ascention's premises or other named place.
- (c) Until payment in full the Customer agrees:
- to provide adequate insurance for the Products; and
  - only to sell the Products in the ordinary course of its business.
- (d) If delivery is arranged by Ascention at the Customer's cost then Ascention will take out an insurance policy to cover the Products in transit and Ascention's liability to insure will cease immediately upon delivery of the Products.
- (e) The Customer will only require Ascention to make good loss or damage to the amount obtained by Ascention from the insurer and Ascention shall not be liable to the Customer whatsoever for any other damage or Consequential Loss whatsoever.
- (f) The Customer acknowledges and agrees, for the purposes of sub-clause (c)(ii) a sale of any Product for less than its cost price, is not a sale in the "ordinary course of business".

### 14. Indemnity

The Customer indemnifies Ascention against any claim, action, damage, loss, liability, cost, charge, expense, outgoing or payment which Ascention pays, suffers, incurs or is liable for in connection with the use of the Products (or the sale of products made from the Products), other than to the extent the same arises from the negligence or wilful default of Ascention or any employee, agent or officer of Ascention and this indemnity is a continuing obligation of the Customer and remains in full force and effect until all money owing, contingently or otherwise, under this indemnity has been paid in full.

### 15. Technical advice

With respect to any technical advice it provides to the Customer in connection with the Products, Ascention shall not be liable for any injury, loss or damage incurred, whether direct, consequential, incidental, punitive, exemplary or indirect, by statute, in tort or contract, under any indemnity provision or otherwise.

### 16. Force majeure

Ascention shall not be liable for any prevention of or delay in performance of its obligations under the Contract which is caused by any event or circumstance which is beyond the reasonable control of Ascention including any act of God, strike, lockout or other labour dispute, war, riot or civil commotion, accidental breakdown to any machinery or facilities necessary for the transportation or delivery of the Products to the delivery point.

### 17. Non-acceptance

- (a) If the Customer repudiates any contract or wrongfully refuses to accept Products delivered under the Contract (and such Products have been specially produced to the Customer's particular requirements), then the damages payable by the Customer to Ascention in those circumstances shall unless otherwise determined be the full sale price of the Products plus any additional costs incurred by Ascention less the current scrap or release value (if any) of the Products as determined by Ascention.
- (b) Where the Contract is to be fulfilled by delivery in a number of instalments, the failure by Ascention to deliver any particular instalment shall not entitle the Customer to repudiate the Contract or refuse to accept further instalments.

### 18. Dispute resolution

- (a) Any dispute arising under this Contract shall be resolved by the parties first attempting to resolve the matter by mediation and if the parties are unable to resolve the dispute by mediation, then either party shall be at liberty to litigate the matter or by agreement, arbitrate the dispute.

- (b) If the parties elect to arbitrate the dispute, then they shall agree an arbitrator. Failing such agreement, an arbitrator shall be appointed by the President of the State Chapter of the Institute of Arbitrators of Australia.

### 19. Termination

- (a) It is an event of termination (**Termination Event**) if:
- the Customer breaches the Contract in a material respect and, in Ascention's opinion, the breach cannot be remedied (or, if the breach can be remedied in Ascention's opinion, the Customer does not remedy the breach within 14 days after Ascention gives the Customer notice of the breach);
  - a judgment in an amount exceeding \$100,000 or its equivalent in any other currency is obtained against the Customer, or any distress, attachment, execution or other process of a government agency in an amount exceeding \$100,000 or its equivalent in any other currency is issued against, levied or enforced on any of the Customer's assets, and is not set aside or satisfied within 14 days;
  - the Customer suspends payment of its debts generally or it becomes unable to pay its debts when due;
  - an application or order is made for the winding up or dissolution of the Customer, or a resolution is passed or any steps are taken to pass a resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the Customer;
  - the Customer enters into, or resolves to enter into, any arrangement, composition or compromise with, or assignment for the benefit of, its creditors or any class of them;
  - the Customer ceases, or threatens to cease, to carry on business; or
  - a receiver, receiver and manager, administrator, trustee or similar official is appointed over any of the Customer's assets or undertakings.
- (b) If a Termination Event occurs, Ascention may (without affecting the accrued rights and obligations of the parties as at the date of termination) do all or any of the following:
- terminate the Contract immediately by notice to the Customer;
  - suspend further deliveries of Products or Services under the Contract; or
  - deduct from any moneys due or which may become due to the Customer from any amount due or recoverable from the Customer under the provisions of the Contract.
- (c) The Customer may not terminate the Contract without the written consent of Ascention, and if Ascention consents to such a termination, reasonable termination charges computed by Ascention shall be assessed in connection with such termination and upon such termination Ascention shall be regarded as discharged from any further obligations under the Contract and any other contract which the Customer may place or have placed with Ascention.

### 20. Assignment

- (a) The Customer must not assign or otherwise dispose of all or any of its rights in, to and under the Contract without the prior written consent of Ascention.
- (b) Ascention may assign all or any of its rights in, to and under the Contract to any parent or affiliate of Ascention.

### 21. General

- (a) These Terms are governed by the law of Western Australia. The Customer and Ascention submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Western Australia.
- (b) Waiver of any right, power, authority, discretion or remedy arising upon a breach of or default under this agreement must be in writing and signed by the party granting the waiver.
- (c) The parties agree and acknowledge that nothing in these Terms and conditions shall constitute an agency, employment or partnership relationship between them or any of their respective employees, contractors, servants or agents, unless an agreement in writing provides otherwise.
- (d) If any term or part of these Terms is found to be illegal or unenforceable, that part or term shall be deemed not to be part of these Terms and the remainder of these conditions shall continue in full force and effect.
- (e) No terms and conditions sought to be imposed by the Customer upon Ascention shall apply unless otherwise agreed to in writing by Ascention.

### 22. Personal Property Securities Act



## Terms and Conditions

- (a) Capitalised terms in this clause 22, that are not otherwise defined elsewhere in the Contract, have the same meaning as set out in the PPSA unless the context otherwise requires.
- (b) This agreement constitutes a security agreement pursuant to the PPSA in relation to the Product supplied by Ascention to the Customer and any Product that will be supplied in the future by Ascention to the Customer.
- (c) The Customer acknowledges and agrees that a Security Interest may be registered by Ascention in relation to the Product and the Proceeds arising in respect of any dealing in the Product in accordance with the PPSA (and in any other manner Ascention considers appropriate).
- (d) The Customer agrees to do all such things and sign all such documentation and/or provide any further information (such information to be complete accurate and up-to-date in all respects) as are necessary and reasonably required to enable the Ascention to:
- acquire a perfected Security Interest in the Product and its Proceeds;
  - register a Financing Statement or Financing Change Statement;
  - ensure that Ascention's security position, and rights and obligations are not adversely affected by the PPSA.
- (e) The Customer waives its rights to receive a copy of any Verification Statement after the registration of a Financing Statement or Financing Change Statement in respect of the Security Interest created by the Contract.
- (f) The Customer agrees to not:
- register a Financing Change Statement in respect of a Security Interest contemplated or constituted by the Contract; or
  - register, or permit to be registered, a Financing Statement or a Financing Change Statement in relation to the Product in favour of a third party, without Ascention's prior written consent.
- (g) For the purposes of section 20(2) of the PPSA, the collateral is the Product including any product which is described in any Purchase Order provided by Ascention to the Customer from time to time.
- (h) If Chapter 4 of the PPSA would otherwise apply to the enforcement of the Security Interest(s) created under the Contract, the parties agree that the following provisions of the PPSA will not apply or are waived, as the context requires:
- section 95 (notice of removal of accession to the extent that it requires Ascention to give a notice to the Customer);
  - section 96 (retention of accession);
  - section 121(4) (notice to grantor);
  - section 125 (obligations to dispose of or retain collateral);
  - sections 129(2), 129(3) and 130 (notice of disposal to the extent it requires Ascention to give a notice to the Customer);
  - section 132(3)(d) (contents of statement of account after disposal);
  - section 132(4) (statement of account if no disposal);
  - section 135 (notice of retention);
  - section 142 (redemption of collateral); and
  - section 143 (re-instatement of security agreement).
- (i) The Customer will not, without the prior written consent of Ascention change its name, its details or initiate any change to any documentation registered under the PPSA pursuant to the Contract.
- (j) The Customer agrees that, until all monies owing to Ascention are paid in full, it shall not sell or grant any other Security Interest in the Product or its Proceeds, without the prior written consent of Ascention.
- (k) Unless otherwise agreed and to the extent permitted by the PPSA, the parties agree not to disclose information of the kind referred to in section 275(1) of the PPSA to an Interested Person, or any other person requested by an Interested Person. The Customer waives any right it may have, or but for this clause may have had, under section 275(7)(c) of the PPSA to authorise the disclosure of the above information.
- (l) If any provisions of the Contract are inconsistent with the PPSA, the PPSA shall prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.

### 23. Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (CCA)

Where the provisions of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth) (CCA) apply, the provisions of these Terms will be read subject to the application of the CCA and in the

case of any conflict, the provisions of the CCA will apply:

- nothing in these Terms is intended to limit or replace any rights of "consumers" as that term is defined under the CCA.
- the Customer agrees that if the Customer buys any Products for the purposes of re-supply, manufacture or repair of other goods, the CCA will not apply to such supplies;
- if the Customer on sells any Products it agrees that it will not make any representations in relation to the Products which are not:
  - contained on the packaging of the Products;
  - contained in any materials supplied by Ascention;
  - set out in any applicable manufacturer's warranty; or
  - approved in writing by Ascention.
- if the Customer on sells the Products to consumers who purchase them for the purposes of re-supply, manufacture or repair of other goods, the Customer agrees to contract out of the CCA in writing with those consumers.
- the Customer agrees that it will indemnify Ascention against any claim, liability or cost incurred by Ascention as a result of any breach by the Customer of its obligations in sub-clause (c).

### 24. Interpretation

In these Terms headings and bold type are for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of these Terms and, unless the context otherwise requires:

- words importing the singular include the plural and the converse;
- where a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning;
- an expression importing a natural person includes an individual, a firm, a body corporate, an unincorporated association and any government agency;
- a reference to legislation or to a provision of legislation includes any modification or re-enactment of it, a legislative provision substituted for it and a regulation or statutory instrument issued under it;
- a reference to a party to a document includes that party's successors and permitted assigns; and
- the meaning of terms is not limited by specific examples introduced by expressions "including" or "for example", or similar expressions.





16 Oct 2019

Warren Barker, Manager Eastern Facilities

Shire of Ashburton Tom Price WA

**9.0 x 6.0m 4 room Office \$51,750.00 ex GST & ex Works Kenwick WA**

1. Architectural plans/elevations to suit client supplied sketch
2. Engineer signed plans to suit TC wind region A
3. Electrical preliminary certificate
4. Provision for eight double data and power points (includes common printer location)
5. 4 ~2.7kW Split air conditioners mounted on the inside with isolators fitted to the outside
6. One external front door, six external windows, two internal doors and one 1.6m wide internal opening
7. Standard readily available colorbond range of light grey walls and dark trims for the external colours
8. Curtains to windows
9. 2.0mm Vinyl flooring throughout
10. Slimline LED 1200mm lights to meet Australian Standards
11. Building packed and braced for transport
12. Transport to site via road train \$8,400.00 includes 30 mins on site per trailer for unloading

**Exclusions**

1. Installation
2. Site engineering
3. Shire applications and approvals
4. All loose furniture
5. Connection of outdoor A/C units on site

*Quote is valid for 30 days from the above date.*

*A deposit of 6.5% is required to commence with progress payments to follow. The buildings must be paid in full prior to being loaded on a truck to leave our yard, or within 7 days from completion of construction.*

*The building is to be picked up within 14 days after completion unless prior arrangement has been made or a storage fee will apply.*



Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. Hunt".

Andrew Hunt  
Proprietor  
Ascention Construction Services Pty Ltd



# DRAFT QUOTE

Ashburton Shire

**Date**  
16 Oct 2019

**Quote Number**  
QU-2037

**ABN**  
21 147 862 584

Fox Granny Flats Pty Ltd  
Attention: The Manager  
info@foxgrannyflats.com.au  
PH - 08 6377 8335  
13 Boom St  
Gnangara 6077  
PERTH, WA  
AUSTRALIA

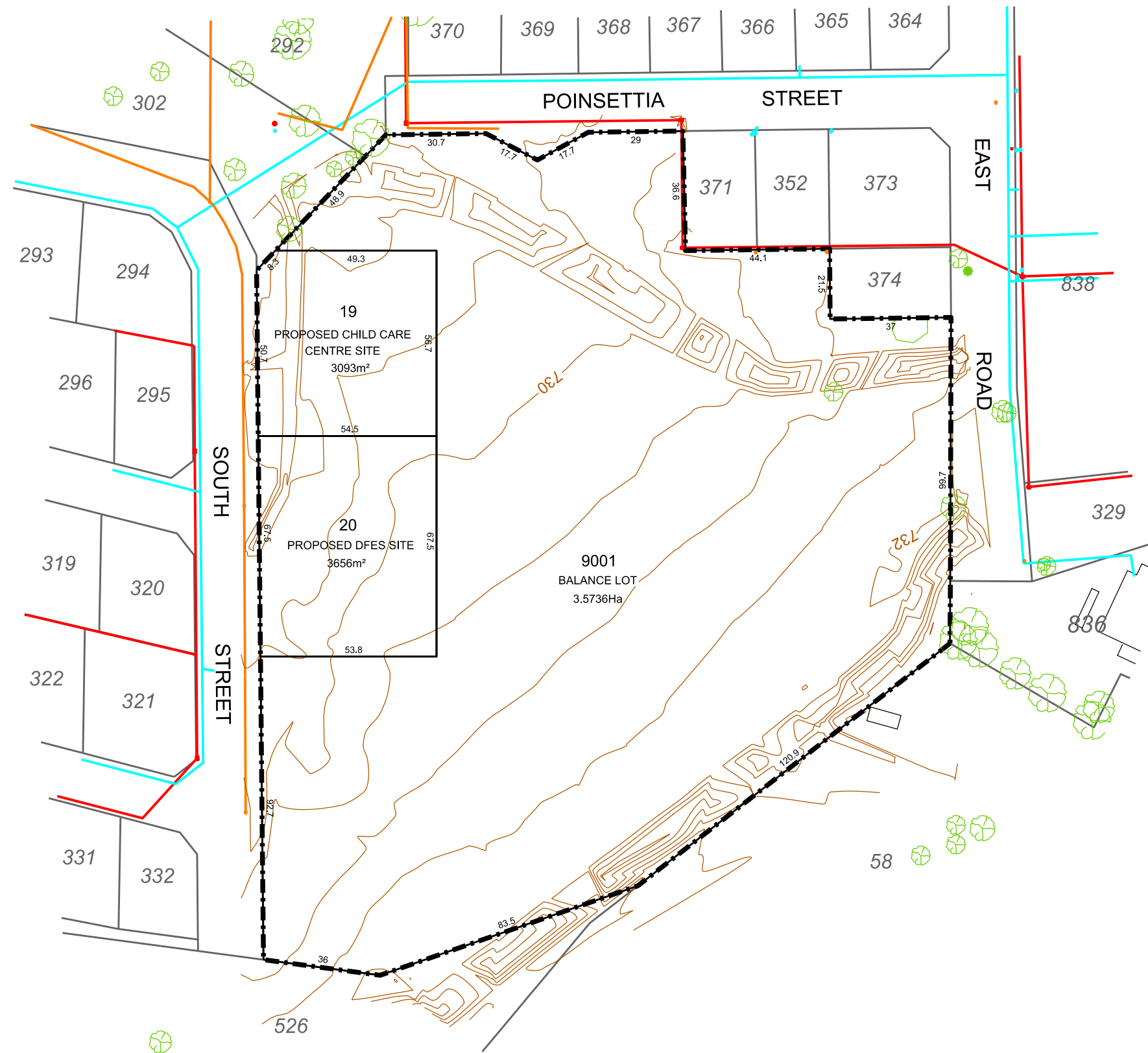
Description	Quantity	Unit Price	GST	Amount AUD
9 x 6 Custom Complex building with 2 offices. 10 x Double Power 4 x Data Points 4 x Split AC units 1 x 920 Entrance door 6 x 1200 x 1200 sliding window	1.00	54,000.00	10%	54,000.00
Transport to Tom Price	1.00	9,000.00	10%	9,000.00
			Subtotal	63,000.00
			TOTAL GST 10%	6,300.00
			<b>TOTAL AUD</b>	<b>69,300.00</b>

## Terms

Please make all payments to;

Fox Transportables Pty Ltd  
BSB - 016412  
Account No - 248823625

\* The final balance owing must be paid in full prior to the building or goods departing for delivery.



<b>EXISTING</b>	
Lot 46	- 0.6118ha
Lot 400	- 3.5882ha
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>- 4.2500a</b>
<b>PROPOSED</b>	
Child Care Site	1
DFES Site	1

Plan No. : 635486-1  
 Revision : REV.1  
 Scale : 1:1500@A3

Level 10, 3 Hasler Road Osborne Park WA 6017 www.veris.com.au

**LEGEND**

Application Area	Drainage	Sewer
Proposed Lot Boundary	Electrical	Telstra
Existing Lot Boundaries	Gas	Water
Existing Contours	Optic Fibre	

**PROPOSED GREEN TITLE SUBDIVISION  
 LOTS 46 & 400 EAST ROAD  
 TOM PRICE**



DATE DRAWN: 7/2/2019  
 DRAWN BY: RM  
 CHECKED BY: SJF

FILE: 190206 subdivision plan Lots 46 & 314 east Road tom Price  
 V DATUM: AHD  
 H DATUM: MGA94 (50)



Government of **Western Australia**  
Department of Fire & Emergency Services



Our Ref: 2019/20 LGGS Allocations

Dale Stewart  
Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Ashburton  
PO Box 567  
TOM PRICE WA 6751

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON	
Rec No:	1985A88
26 JUL 2019	
File:	1985A88
Officer:	KADLY

Dear Mr Stewart

### 2019/20 LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS SCHEME - CAPITAL AND OPERATING GRANTS

The 2019/20 Local Government Grant Scheme (LGGS) budget has been increased from 2018/19 by 3.8% (\$1.2m) to \$33.1m which includes additional funding to meet insurance premium cost increases. I'm pleased to advise that the Bush Fire Services (BFS) and State Emergency Services (SES) Capital and Operating Grants allocation process for the 2019/20 financial year is now complete.

The LGGS BFS and SES Capital Grants Committees (the Committees) have approved \$8.5m in capital grants for scheduled annual appliance/vehicle replacements; \$11.8m in operating grants; and \$3.25m for LGGS supplementary programs payable to local governments by cash or by the provision of in-kind services including first aid training, light tanker fuel tank refurbishment, defibrillators and operating grant adjustments.

The Committees also assessed additional capital grant requests of \$21.6m against available funding of \$9.5m across both services, and allocated funds to the provision of facilities and operational equipment. Critical service delivery gaps (where identified) may be addressed through 'High Fire' season fleet allocations, therefore such requests should be directed to your DFES Regional Office for consideration.

The DFES Operational Fleet project is assessing the current fleet with a view to streamlining the design and development of appliances that meet end user and operational requirements.

### BFS and SES Capital and Operating Grants 2019/20

Information pertaining to the 2019/20 Operating Grants was provided in earlier correspondence.

### Approved Building Grants

Local governments must ensure all approved building projects comply with Section 3.5 of the 2019/20 LGGS Manual for Capital and Operating Grants (Grants Manual), in particular:

- The need to invite tenders and engage a contractor within 12 months of the date of approval to limit cost escalation due to delays (immediate commencement is preferred);
- The requirement to provide suitable land for immediate construction; and
- The cost of site works and providing utilities (power, water and communications) to the site boundary is the responsibility of local governments.

### BFS and SES Carry-Over of Capital Grants

The Committees have, on the basis of the status reports provided, approved the carry-over of the grants detailed in the attachments into the 2019/20 financial year.

### **Payment of Approved Grants**

Operating grants are paid in advance in quarterly instalments for the July, October, January and April quarters. Capital grants will be provided as either a cash payment, in accordance with Section 5.4.1 of the Grants Manual or by direct supply of the asset.

The manufacture of appliances and vehicles for direct supply by DFES will be subject to the production capacity of service providers, suppliers and current design and configuration reviews.

### **Acquittal Reminders**

To ensure appropriate accountability for the use of public funds, operating grants for 2018/19 are to be acquitted by 31 August 2019, in accordance with Sections 2.5 and 5.5 of the Grants Manual.

It is important that the Operating Grant Acquittal is received by the due date to enable a timely assessment of the acquittals and a prompt reimbursement of any overspend should it be requested. It also enables DFES to accurately forecast the operating grant offers for the following year. It is the responsibility of local governments to ensure that expenditures incurred remain within the overall operating grant allocated, where possible. DFES will only consider the reimbursement of an over expenditure of an unforeseen and unavoidable nature, where it is deemed critical to operational capability and community safety. Such reimbursements will require appropriate justification, substantiation and the endorsement of the DFES Regional Office. Operating Grant Acquittal returns are required to be supported by way of system generated reports, spreadsheets, transaction listings or other verifiable information to validate expenditure incurred, including maintenance records and insurance schedules against each prescribed appliance/vehicle (refer Form 8).

Capital grants of a physical nature are to be acquitted by acknowledging receipt of the capital item in accordance with Section 5.5 of the Grants Manual within seven days of the delivery of the asset (refer Form 9).

### **Grants Appeals Process**

Grant appeals must arrive at DFES before 5pm on 23 August 2019 and are to be addressed to:

Mr Peter Raykos  
Grants Funding Officer  
Department of Fire and Emergency Services  
PO Box P1174  
PERTH WA 6844

Appeals processes, for both Capital and Operating Grants, are outlined in sections 3.13 and 4.4 of the Grants Manual. Grant appeals must be in writing and must be on the basis of additional justification. Late appeals will not be accepted.

Thank you for the time and effort applied to the 2019/20 grant application process. Should you require any further information regarding grant allocations, please contact your local DFES Regional Office.

Yours sincerely



Richard Burnell  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES**

**Bush Fire Brigades  
Local Government Grants Scheme 2019/20  
Application Assessment**

<b>Local Government</b>	Ashburton
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara

**Approved Capital Grants**

<b><u>Brigade</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Amount</u></b>
Tom Price BFB	Collocated Facility 5 Bay - Tom Price BFB & SES 50% with BFB - Allow 50% over 2 years	\$430,100

**Approved Carryovers**

<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Amount</u></b>

**Capital Grants Not Funded**

<b><u>Brigade</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Reason</u></b>

**Enquiries**

Should you have any enquiries about this allocation or require further advice on the determination of appropriate resourcing, please contact your **DFES Regional Office** in the first instance.

**State Emergency Services  
Local Government Grants Scheme 2019/20  
Application Assessment**

<b>Local Government</b>	Ashburton
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara

**Approved Capital Grants**

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Tom Price SES	Collocated Facility 5 Bay - Tom Price BFB & SES 50% with BFB - Allow 50% over 2 years	\$430,100

**Approved Carryovers**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>

**Capital Grants Not Funded**

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason</u>

**Enquiries**

Should you have any enquiries about this allocation or require further advice on the determination of appropriate resourcing, please contact your **DFES Regional Office** in the first instance.





**Business Case/Feasibility  
Study For  
Shire of Ashburton  
State Emergency Service (SES) and  
Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade (VBFB)  
Tom Price Emergency Services Co-Located  
Facilities**

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## 1 Executive Summary

The local government of the Shire of Ashburton (the Shire) is located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Shire is nearly half the size of Victoria and covers some 105 647 square kilometres and has an estimated population of around 13,000 people with 3,000 of those living in the townsite of Tom Price.

The Shire of Ashburton partners with the Tom Price State Emergency Service (SES) and the Tom Price Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade (VBFB) to deliver emergency and bushfire response. The Tom Price SES and the Tom Price VBFB have a combined total of more than 55 active volunteers responding to in excess of 50 incidents per year, contributing to a total of more than 10, 000 hours annually. These responses are not just confined to Tom Price, with the Tom Price VBFB responding to bush fire incidents across the whole of the Shire of Ashburton. The Tom Price SES Unit are the combat agency for all rescues within Karijini National Park located 55km north east of Tom Price.

The SES and VBFB currently operate out of separate facilities, which the Shire leases from Rio Tinto Iron Ore. The SES Unit is located in a “house” in Coolibah Street Tom Price that has somewhat been converted to allow the Unit to operate efficiently. The house was constructed when the town was first established in the late 1960’s. The VBFB operates out of a “Shed” located within townsite light industrial area in Boonderoo Road. The “shed” was constructed in the early 1980’s.

The current facilities no longer meet the operational requirements of the Shire and its partners, the SES and VBFB. The growth of both the SES and VBFB, both in terms of volunteer numbers and associated equipment and vehicles has led to the existing facilities being unable to meet the basic requirements of either organisation.

Limitations of the existing sites has resulted in the construction of temporary undercover parking facilities and storage areas to accommodate various vehicles and equipment. This has had an adverse effect on the operational effectiveness of the volunteer emergency services and their ability to respond to emergencies.

This Business Case considers the following solution:

1. Construction of a co-located facility capable of housing both the BFB and SES at a new location and construction of a new co-located facility at a new site, is considered the most favourable solution.

The proposed site meets all objectives for new Town Centre redevelopment and provides a suitable land parcel for development of a new SES / BFB facility which will enable the services to respond more efficiently and effectively to natural disasters including bushfires. The design will cater for future expansion of both volunteer emergency services whilst also providing a suitable facility for a Local Emergency Coordination Centre from where larger incidents in the central Pilbara region could be coordinated from.

## 2 Problem Statement

### 2.1 Business Environment

#### Tom Price

The built form of Tom Price is a mixture of residential, mining and light industrial development. The town has a significant rural and bushland interfaces.

#### Emergency Service

In the early 1970s Rio Tinto built and constructed a brick and iron house which was later “donated” to the local State Emergency Service (SES) for use as the Units Base. Since then some modifications and minor additions have been made to this facility.

The VBFB operates out of a “Shed” located within the townsite light industrial area in Boonderoo Road. The “shed’ was constructed in the early 1980’s.

As the population of the town has increased, so has the level of resourcing of the Shire’s volunteer emergency services with the VBFB and SES having a combined total of more than 55 active volunteers responding to in excess of 150 incidents per year, contributing a total of more than 10,000 hours annually. Incidents attended include bush fires, structural fires, flooding, storm damage, vertical (cliff rescue), land searches, and vehicle accidents both within and outside of the Shire of Ashburton. Both the VBFB and SES are now considered essential regional resources in the Pilbara Emergency Management District.

The growth of both the SES and VBFB, both in terms of volunteer numbers and associated equipment and vehicles has led to the existing facilities being unable to meet the basic requirements of either organisation. Limitations of the existing sites have resulted in temporary accommodation of various vehicles and equipment in nearby locations however this has had an adverse effect on the operational effectiveness of the volunteer emergency services and their ability to respond to emergencies.



## TOM PRICE VOLUNTEERS FINALISTS IN STATE FIREFIGHTING AWARDS

The Tom Price Fires & Rescue Service and the Tom Price Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade have been nominated as Finalists in the Team Achievement Award in the 2018 Department of Fire and Emergency Service Fire Fighting Awards which will be held in conjunction with the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council conference in Perth during September 2018.

This great recognition for the 2 Brigades who actively promote a tenure blind approach to all firefighting activities within our communities.

In addition to the 2 Brigades being finalists in the Team Achievement category young cadet Callum O'Connell is a finalist in the Youth Achievement Award. This caps a remarkable year for Callum who earlier this year was named the Emergency Services Cadet of the year for the State, along with the Tom Price Senior High School who won the Host School of the Year Award and were also Finalists in the Cadet Unit of the Year Award.

Local Chief Bush Fire Control Officer Morgwn Jones is a finalist in the Murray Lang Bush Fire Service of WA Award in recognition for his service to the Tom Price VBFB and the communities within the Shire of Ashburton.

To have the Brigades along with Callum and Morgwn nominated as finalists in their respective categories is a wonderful achievement for the small town of Tom Price and a small piece of recognition for the wonderful work that our volunteer fire and emergency services do within our communities.



The Federal Government's funding scheme and the Rio Tinto having signed over Lot Shire's intention to revitalise the Tom Price Town Centre provides an opportunity to relocate the SES / VBFB facility to a modern facility that fulfils the operational requirements of both organisations. Through development of a concept plan for the town centre revitalisation, a suitable site for the SES / BFB facility has been identified. The size of the available parcel of land, located at Lot 46 South Road, Tom Price would also enable the construction of a modern facility capable of housing both the Tom Price SES and the Tom Price VBFB, whilst also serving as the Local Emergency Coordination Centre for management of large incidents in the region. Relocation of SES / VBFB to this site would assist the Shire to leverage significant additional public and private investment in the Tom Price Town Centre.

The window of opportunity is short as the SES / VBFB facility requires urgent replacement, through implementation of one of the option examined in this Business Case.

## 2.2 Business Problem

The ongoing growth of both the Tom Price SES and the Tom Price VBFB has resulted in various issues arising within the current site, including:

- lack of structures to house emergency vehicles and equipment
- the lack of appropriate and separate storage areas for each service
- inadequate parking for volunteers' private vehicles when attending training and emergency incidents
- sheds being too small to allow safe access/egress for emergency vehicles
- poor security
- inadequate amenities (toilets/showers)
- inadequate access/egress to training and operational areas (do not meet OSH standards)
- No proper training room ,and too small to hold meetings

The geographic location of the current VBFB facility, being located on a small lot within the Shires light industrial area also presents several issues including, but not limited to:

- security/safety issues arise due to the isolated location, and
- Limited access and egress points for more than one vehicle.

The geographic location of the current SES facility, being located on a small lot within the Shires Residential area also presents several issues including, but not limited to:

- Disturbance of nearby residential properties by vehicle movements at all hours (often under lights and sirens).

## 2.3 Business Opportunity

With the Federal Government's funding scheme and with Rio Tinto having signed over Lot 46, the Shire's intention to revitalise the Tom Price Town Centre provides an opportunity to relocate the SES / VBFB facility to a modern facility that fulfils the operational requirements of both organisations. Through development of a concept plan for the town centre revitalisation, a suitable site for the SES / BFB facility has been identified. The size of the available parcel of land, located at Lot 46 South Road, Tom Price would also enable the construction of a modern facility capable of housing both the Tom Price SES and the Tom Price VBFB, whilst also serving as the Local Emergency Coordination Centre for management of large incidents in the region. Relocation of SES / VBFB to this site would assist the Shire to leverage significant additional public and private investment in the Tom Price Town Centre.

The window of opportunity is short as the SES / VBFB facilities require urgent replacement, through implementation of one of the option examined in this Business Case



Map illustrating Lot 46 South Road, (Proposed Location of the Collocated Emergency Services Centre)

### 3 Requirements Statement

#### 3.1 Drivers

A solution is sought as a result of two recent drivers:

- Increased mining activity and further activity within the towns of Tom Price & Paraburdoo has increased the pressures on the current facility by removing additional training areas and overflow parking for volunteers whilst also increasing traffic to the area.
- The Shire of Ashburton has identified the proposed site as being of strategic importance to the Tom Price Town Centre revitalisation.

#### 3.2 Requirements

There are several key requirements of any solution:

<b>Project Requirement</b>
Ability to incorporate Local Emergency Coordination Centre to enable management of large incidents in the region
Location and design that minimises operating cost
Location avoids disturbance of residential properties during vehicle movement at night, in particular under lights and siren
Adequate parking for volunteers attending training and emergency incidents
Site offers street frontage for public profile, to assist in attracting new volunteers
Ability to make current SES site available for housing and current VBFB site will provide possible extension of Tom Price Depot
Location central to Tom Price townsite to allow timely emergency response throughout region
Land size allows appropriately sized facility and future expansion if necessary
Appropriate structures to house emergency vehicles and equipment and allow safe access / egress
Adequate amenities including toilets / showers, and large training room to cater to increasing numbers of volunteers
Secure storage for SES / VBFB



## 4 Feasibility Assessment

### 4.1 Potential Solutions

#### 4.2 Solution – Construct new co-located facility on new site

The recommendation is for the construction of a co-located facility to house the SES and VBFB on a new site, at Lot 46 South Road, Tom Price.

Benefits	Disadvantages
Lower construction and operating costs due to shared facilities	High construction cost
Co-location of volunteer emergency services promotes interaction and development of positive relationships and sharing of resources	
Provides a single Emergency Coordination Centre with modern resources	
Street frontage will provide for increased public awareness and profile of volunteer emergency services	
Meets Town Centre development needs - Shire would be able to leverage significant public and private investment in revitalisation of the Tom Price Town Centre	
Will reduce residential disturbance by vehicle movement	
Improve operational response times	
Smaller land parcel required due to space efficiencies achieved from co-location	

## 5 Feasibility Assessment

### 5.1 Ranking of Solutions

It is necessary to assess the feasibility of each of the options against relevant criteria. In the following table a score has been allocated to each solution against each of the criteria and a total score assigned for each solution. While this assessment involves a degree of subjectivity, the outcome certainly indicates that one of the options is significantly more able to fulfil the project objectives.

Assessment Criteria	Proposed Solution Rating
Ability to incorporate Local Emergency Coordination Centre to enable management of large incidents in the region	10
Location and design that minimises operating cost	10
Location avoids disturbance of residential properties during vehicle movement at night, in particular under lights and siren	10
Adequate parking for volunteers attending training and emergency incidents	10
Site offers street frontage for public profile, to assist in attracting new volunteers	9
Ability to make current sites available to residential and other uses	10
Location central to town centre to allow timely emergency response throughout	10
Land size allows appropriately sized facility and future expansion if necessary	10
Appropriate structures to house emergency vehicles and equipment and allow safe access / egress	10
Adequate amenities including toilets / showers, and large training room to cater to increasing numbers of volunteers	10
Secure storage for SES / VBFB	10
<b>Total Score</b>	<b>109</b>

## 5.2 Recommended Solution

Based on the above scoring of possible solutions the option – to construct a co-located facility on a new site, at Lot 46 South Road, Tom Price – is recommended.

Construction of a new co-located facility capable of housing both the SES and VBFB on a new site is considered the most favourable option. The proposed site meets the objectives for redevelopment and provides suitable land parcel for development of an Emergency Coordination Centre. The design of the Emergency Coordination Centre will cater for future expansion of both volunteer emergency services whilst also providing a suitable facility for Local Emergency Coordination Centre.

### 5.2.1 Benefits

The proposed solution will have numerous social and economic benefits:

- Support of the local construction industry
- Increase in operational effectiveness of the Tom Price SES and VBFB
- Improved community safety and perception of public safety
- Protection of assets at risk from bushfire, and associated reduction in property loss and insurance claims
- Economic and social contribution made by SES and VBFB volunteers

### 5.2.2 Costs

Following are the costs involved in implementing the solution. The cost is in the order of design option 1 \$2,405,920 million, and option 2 \$2,177,776 million excluding any costs of the land incurred by securement of the land from Rio Tinto. The cost estimate is based on a plan provided by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) of Western Australia for a co-located facility.

There will be extra costs associated with civil works, which will require the Shire's contribution as it sits outside of any secured funds currently.

### 5.2.3 Funding

An application submission for funding support from the Local Government Grant Scheme (LGSS) was submitted to DFES in March 2019.

A letter of support was received from DFES on 19 July 2019, which outlined a total support of \$860,200, with \$430,100 being allocated to the BFB and \$430,100 to SES. The support was based on design Option 1.

The funding is based over two years and the funding arrangement is outlined further in the attached letter from DFES.

Further funding will need to be secured internally and externally to ensure this project can be initiated.

### 5.2.3 Options

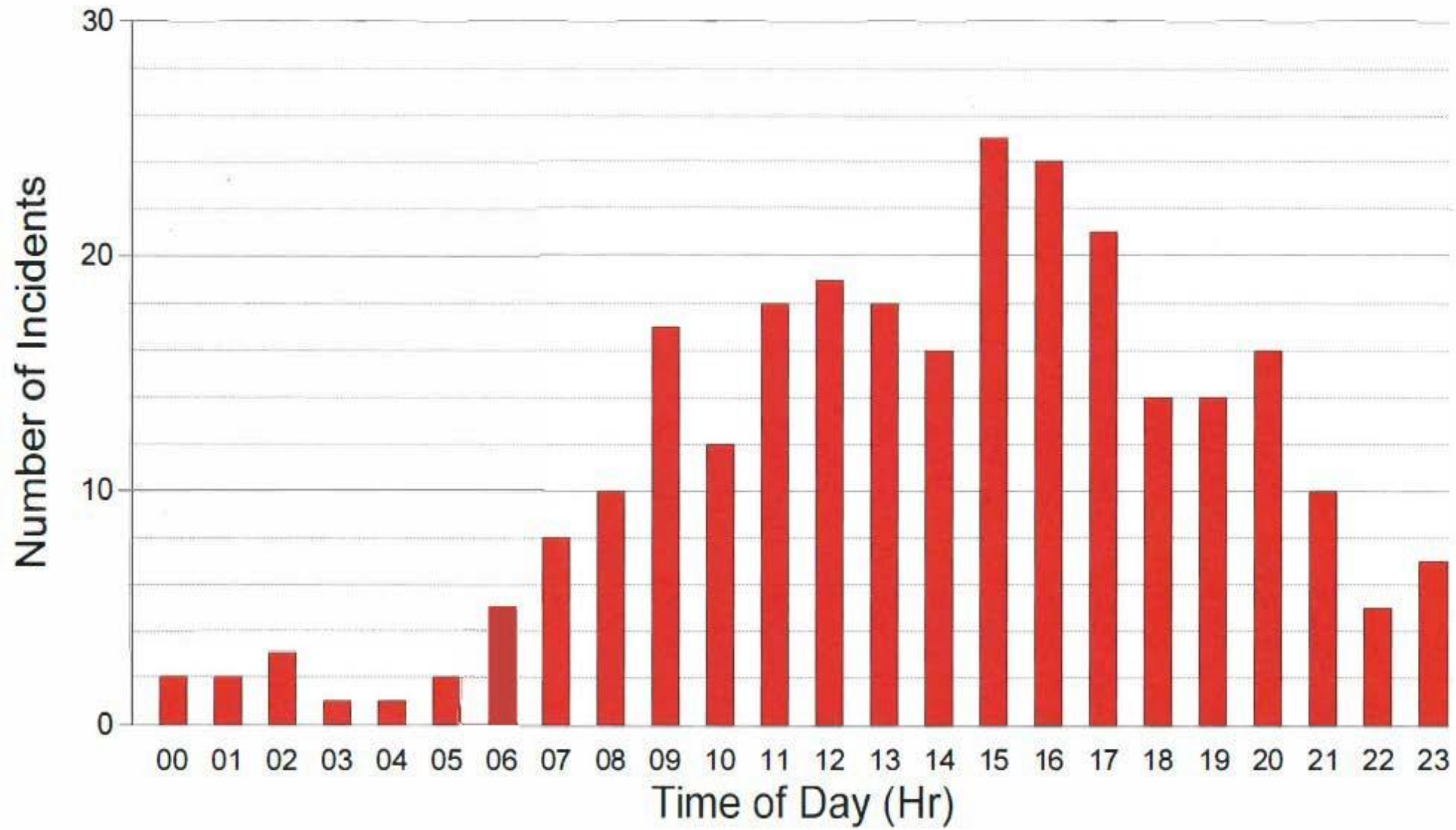
The options are as follows:

Option 1 – Do nothing and leave the current facility arrangement in place, which will directly affect potential growth and operational standards within the SES and BFB agencies.

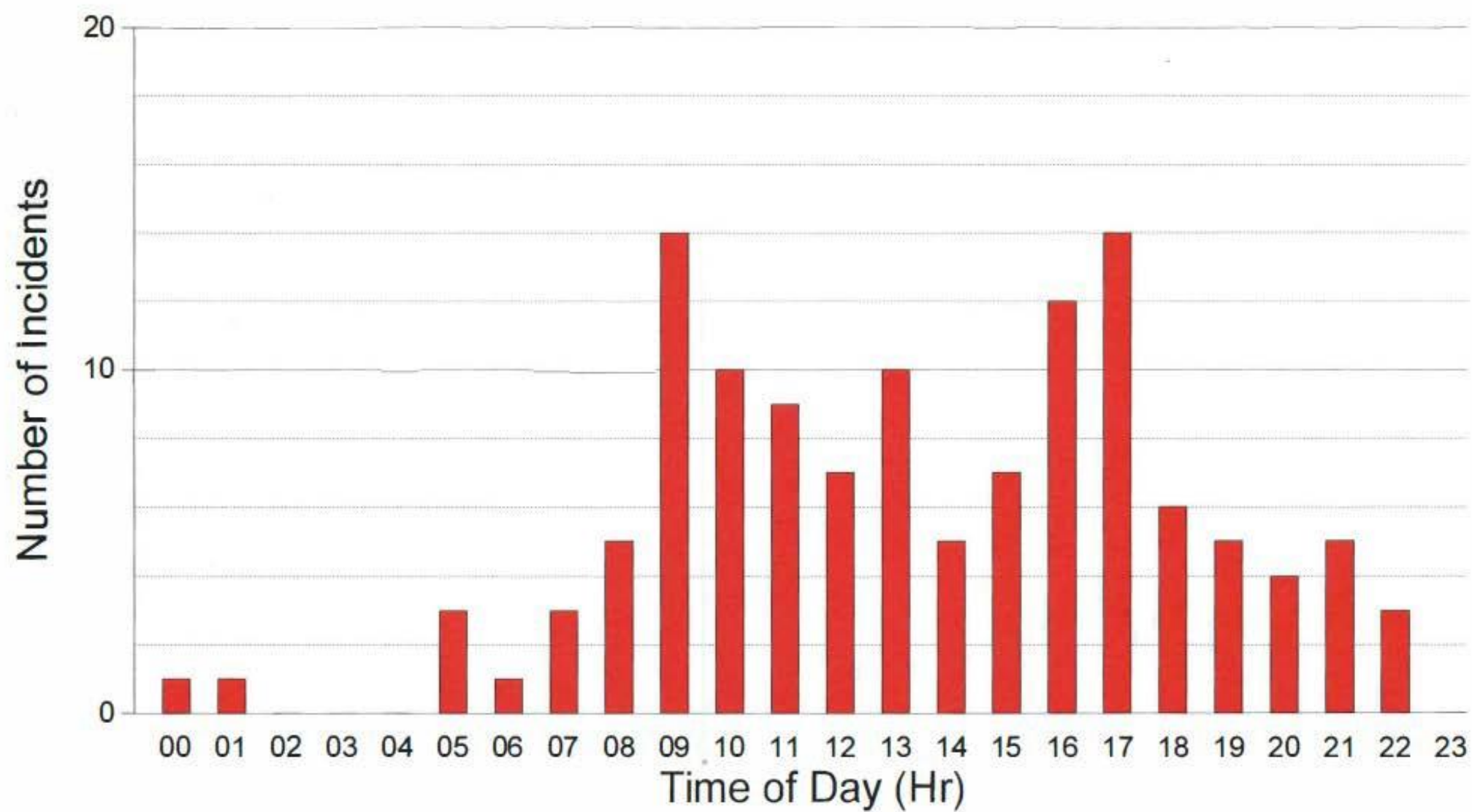
Option 2 – Proceed with The proposed collocated emergency services facility, which will ensure sustainable growth and higher operational standards within the SES and BFB emergency services agencies in collaboration with the Shire of Ashburton.

Project (Option 1)	Amount
<b>Land Acquisition Costs</b>	
Land cost (Lot 46 South Rd, Tom Price granted to the Shire of Ashburton by Rio Tinto)	\$ 0
<b>Professional / Design Fees</b>	
Professional fees including Architect and consultants	\$ TBA
Environmental report	\$ TBA
Internal overhead recovery <sup>1</sup>	\$ TBA
Public art works <sup>1</sup>	\$ TBA
<b>Statutory Costs</b>	
Building License	\$ TBA
Building & Construction Industry Training Fund levy	\$ TBA
Development Application	\$ TBA
Legal fees	\$ TBA
Community consultation process	\$ 10,000
<b>Pre-construction Costs</b>	
Headworks costs for utilities, water, sewer, power, gas & telecom	\$ 130,000
Geotechnical report	\$ 10,000
Site works -additional costs for clay soils <sup>1</sup>	\$ 50,000
<b>Civil and Infrastructure Costs</b>	
Civil infrastructure such as roads, drainage, footpaths	\$ 100,000
<b>Construction and Demolition Costs</b>	
Base Construction Costs (Perth Suburban single storey fire station of 585 square metres at a cost of \$2240 per square metre masonry construction with metal roof+ Rawlinsons Australian Construction Handbook Edition 27, 2009)	\$ 1,310,400
Project contingency at 5% of construction cost	\$ 65,520
Car parking <sup>2</sup>	\$ 100,000
Landscaping <sup>2</sup>	\$ 80,000
Communications equipment including PABX, Two-way radio, radio mast, microwave mast	\$ 170,000
<b>Fit-out Costs</b>	
Loose furniture& workstations	\$ 150,000
IT equipment including server, desktop equipment, software, printers photocopiers	\$ 110,000
Training room equipment	\$ 70,000
Security system	\$ 25,000
CCTV	\$ 25,000
<b>TOTAL COST EXCLUDING GST</b>	<b>\$ 2,405,920</b>

Project (Option 2)	Amount
<b>Land Acquisition Costs</b>	
Land cost (Lot 46 South Rd, Tom Price granted to the Shire of Ashburton by Rio Tinto)	\$ 0
<b>Professional / Design Fees</b>	
Professional fees including Architect and consultants	\$ TBA
Environmental report	\$ TBA
Internal overhead recovery <sup>1</sup>	\$ TBA
Public art works <sup>1</sup>	\$ TBA
<b>Statutory Costs</b>	
Building License	\$ TBA
Building & Construction Industry Training Fund levy	\$ TBA
Development Application	\$ TBA
Legal fees	\$ TBA
Community consultation process	\$ 10,000
<b>Pre-construction Costs</b>	
Headworks costs for utilities, water, sewer, power, gas & telecom	\$ 130,000
Geotechnical report	\$ 10,000
Site works -additional costs for clay soils <sup>1</sup>	\$ 50,000
<b>Civil and Infrastructure Costs</b>	
Civil infrastructure such as roads, drainage, footpaths	\$ 100,000
<b>Construction and Demolition Costs</b>	
Base Construction Costs (Perth Suburban single storey fire station of 488 square metres at a cost of \$2240 per square metre masonry construction with metal roof+ Rawlinsons Australian Construction Handbook Edition 27, 2019)	\$ 1,093,120
Project contingency at 5% of construction cost	\$ 54,656
Car parking <sup>2</sup>	\$ 100,000
Landscaping <sup>2</sup>	\$ 80,000
Communications equipment including PABX, Two-way radio, radio mast, microwave mast	\$ 170,000
<b>Fit-out Costs</b>	
Loose furniture& workstations	\$ 150,000
IT equipment including server, desktop equipment, software, printers photocopiers	\$ 110,000
Training room equipment	\$ 70,000
Security system	\$ 25,000
CCTV	\$ 25,000
<b>TOTAL COST EXCLUDING GST</b>	<b>\$ 2,177,776</b>

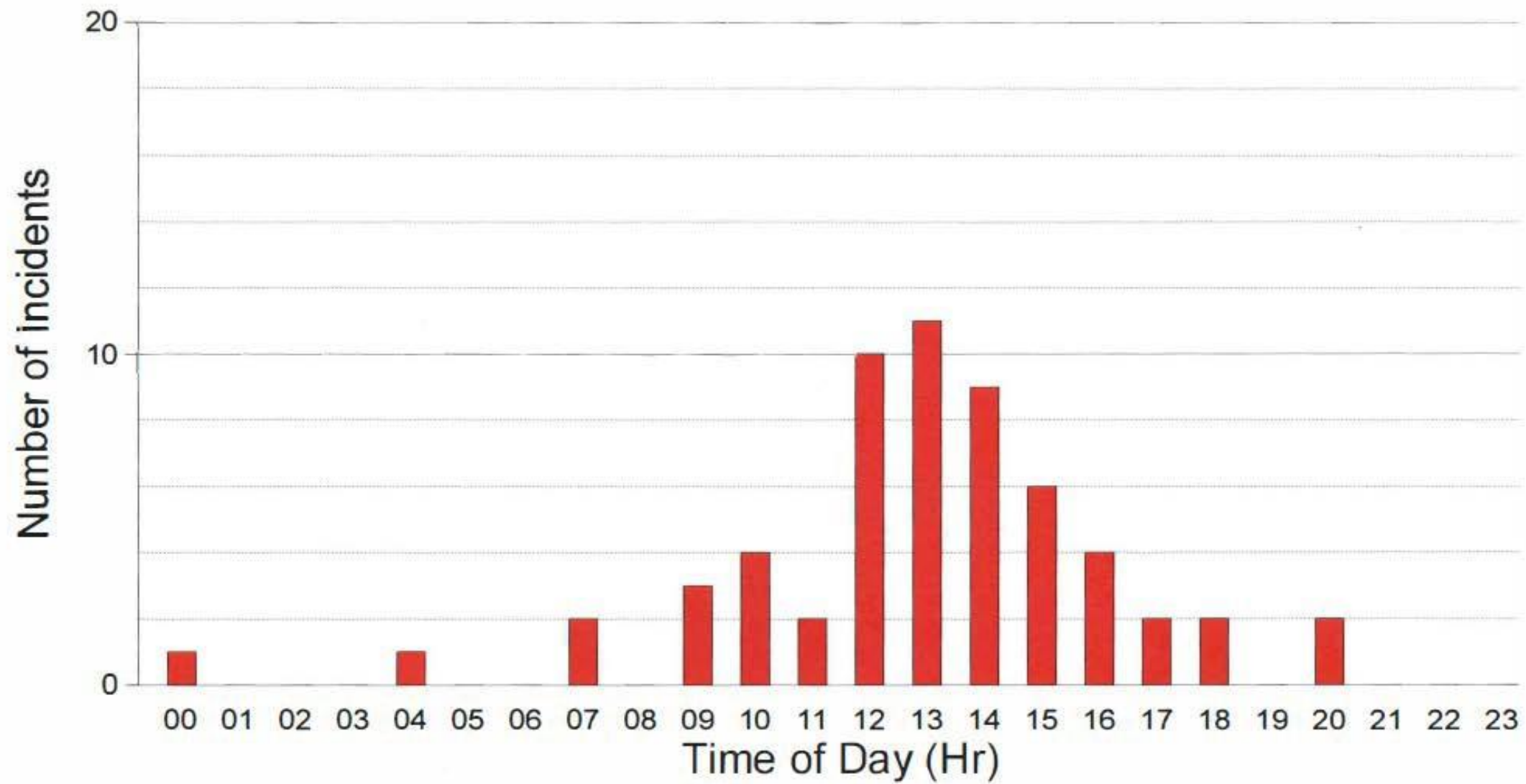


Filter : Report for Brigade 6985 TOM PRICE BFB from 01/07/2006 to 30/06/2019 Total Incidents = 270



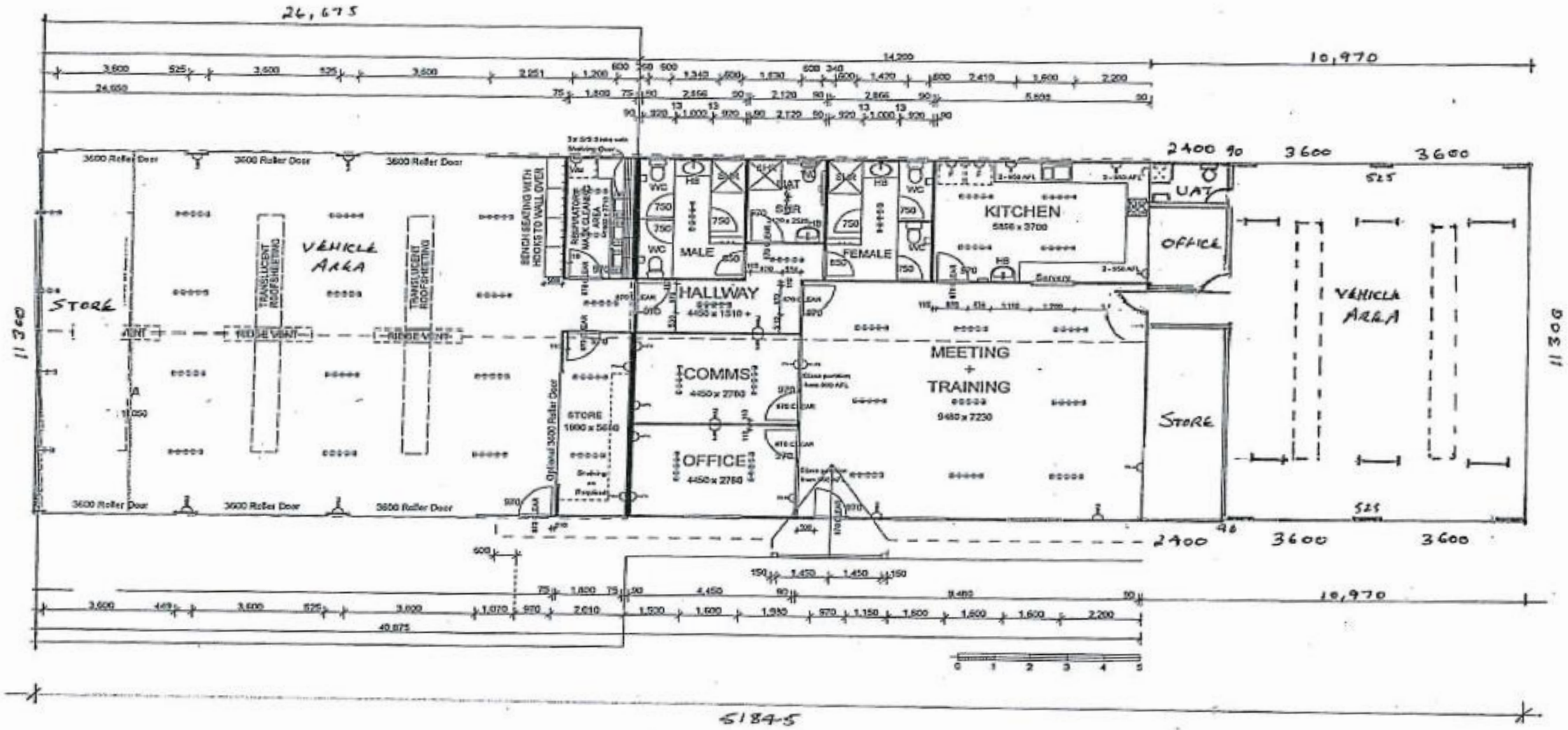
Filter : Report for Brigade 9003 SHIRE ASHBURTON from 01/07/2006 to 30/06/2019 Total Incidents = 125





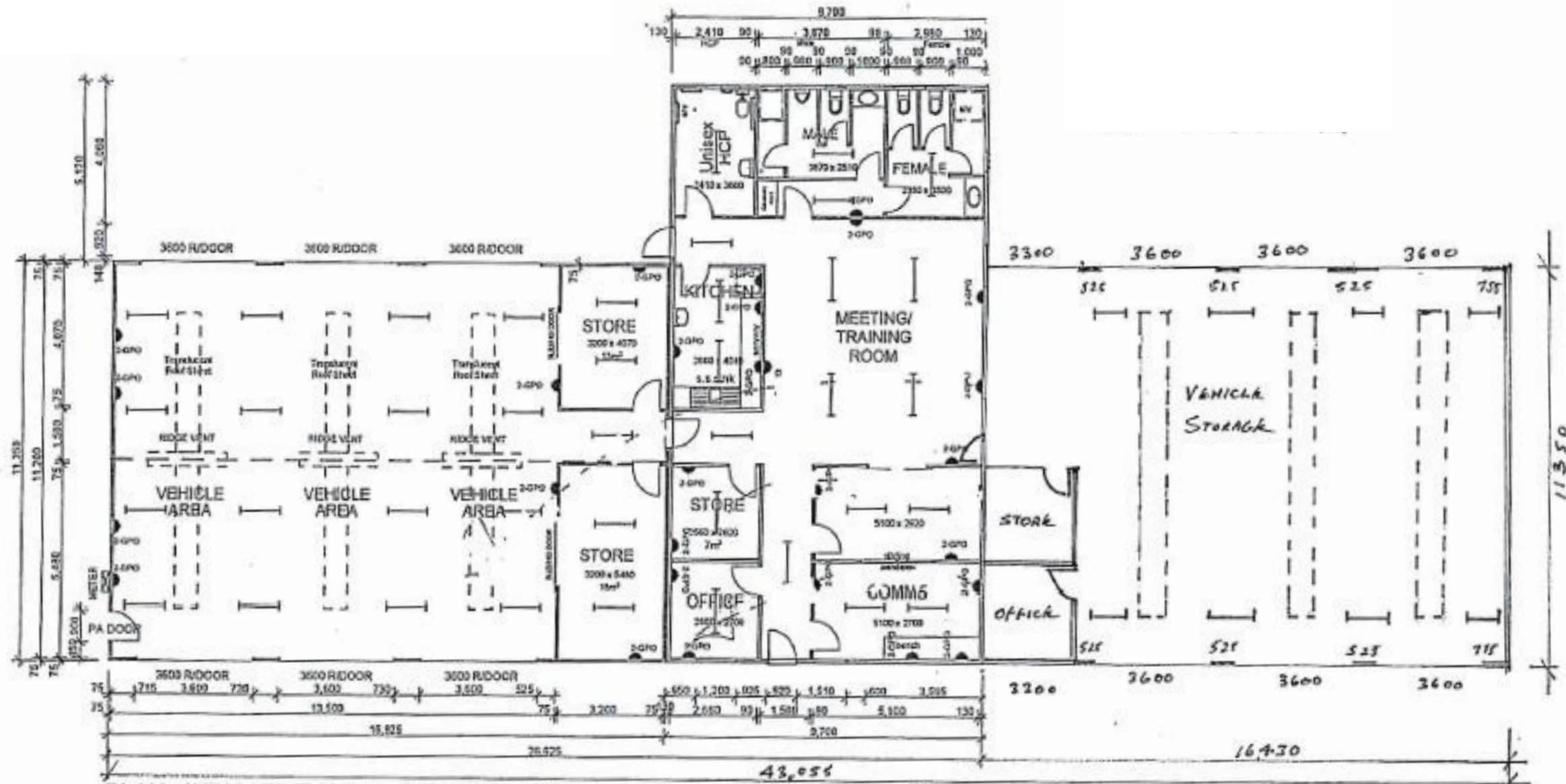
Filter : Report for Brigade 4971 TOM PRICE SES from 01/07/2006 to 30/06/2019 Total Incidents = 59

# OPTION 1



Total Floor Area: 585m<sup>2</sup>

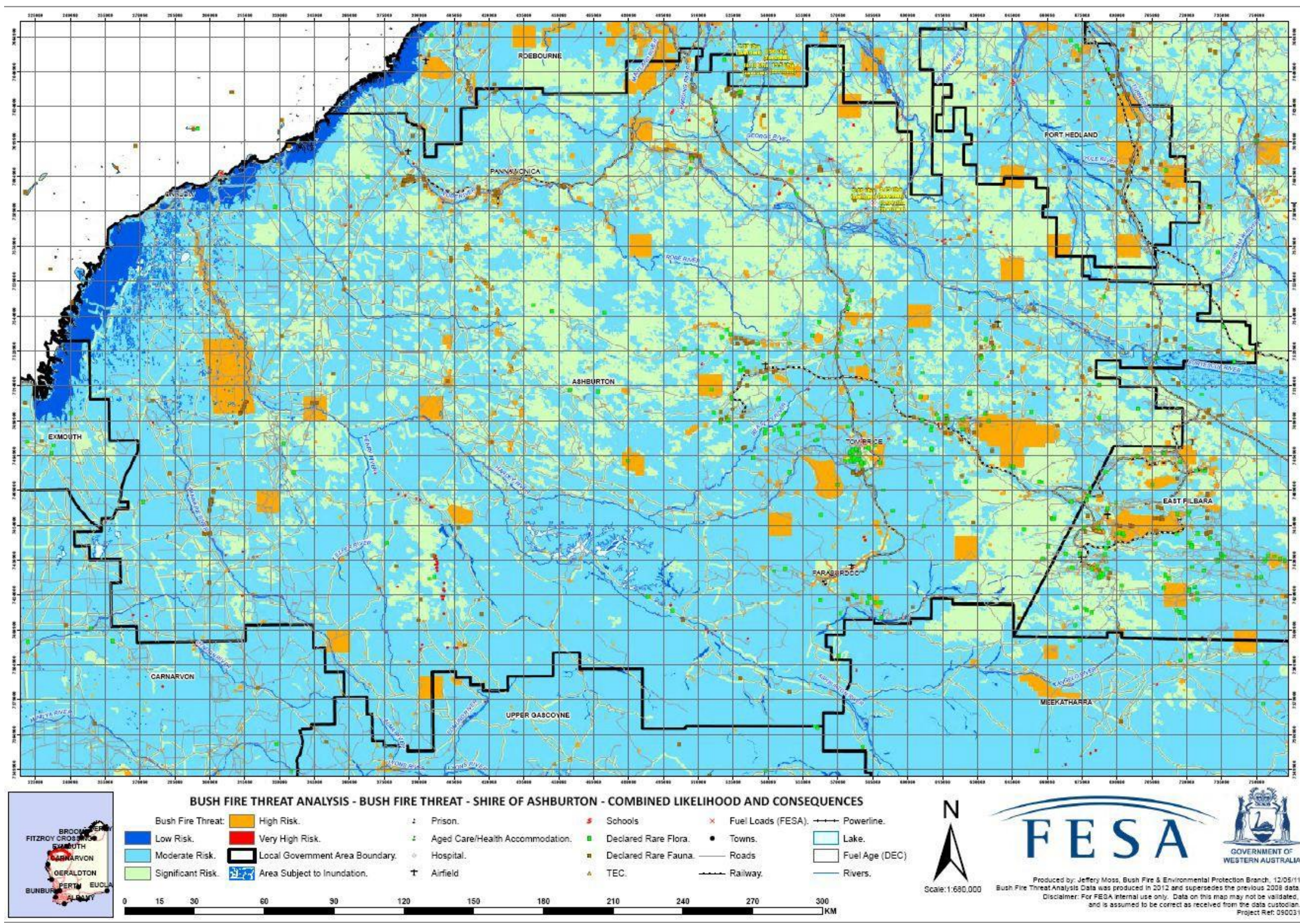
# OPTION 2

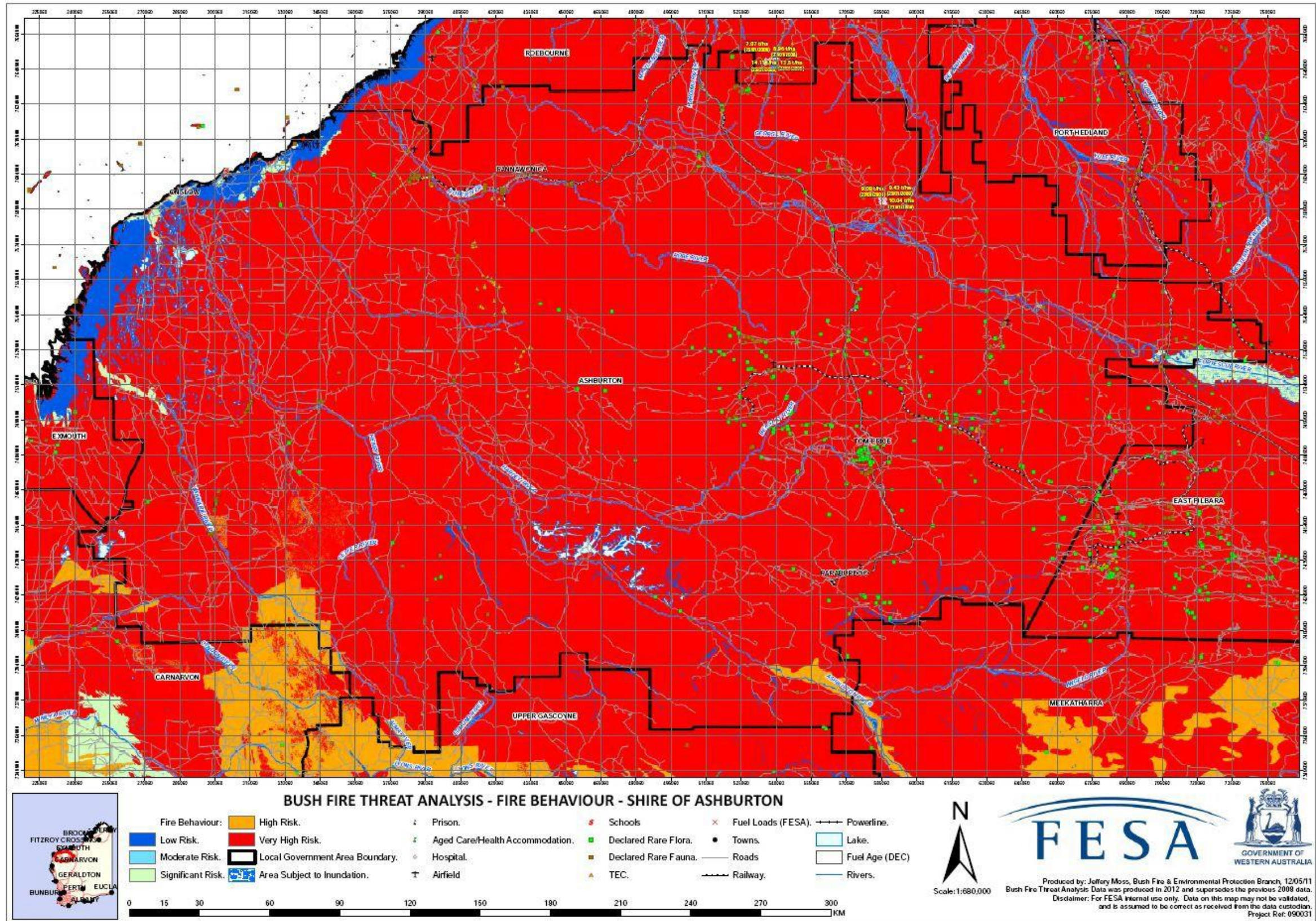


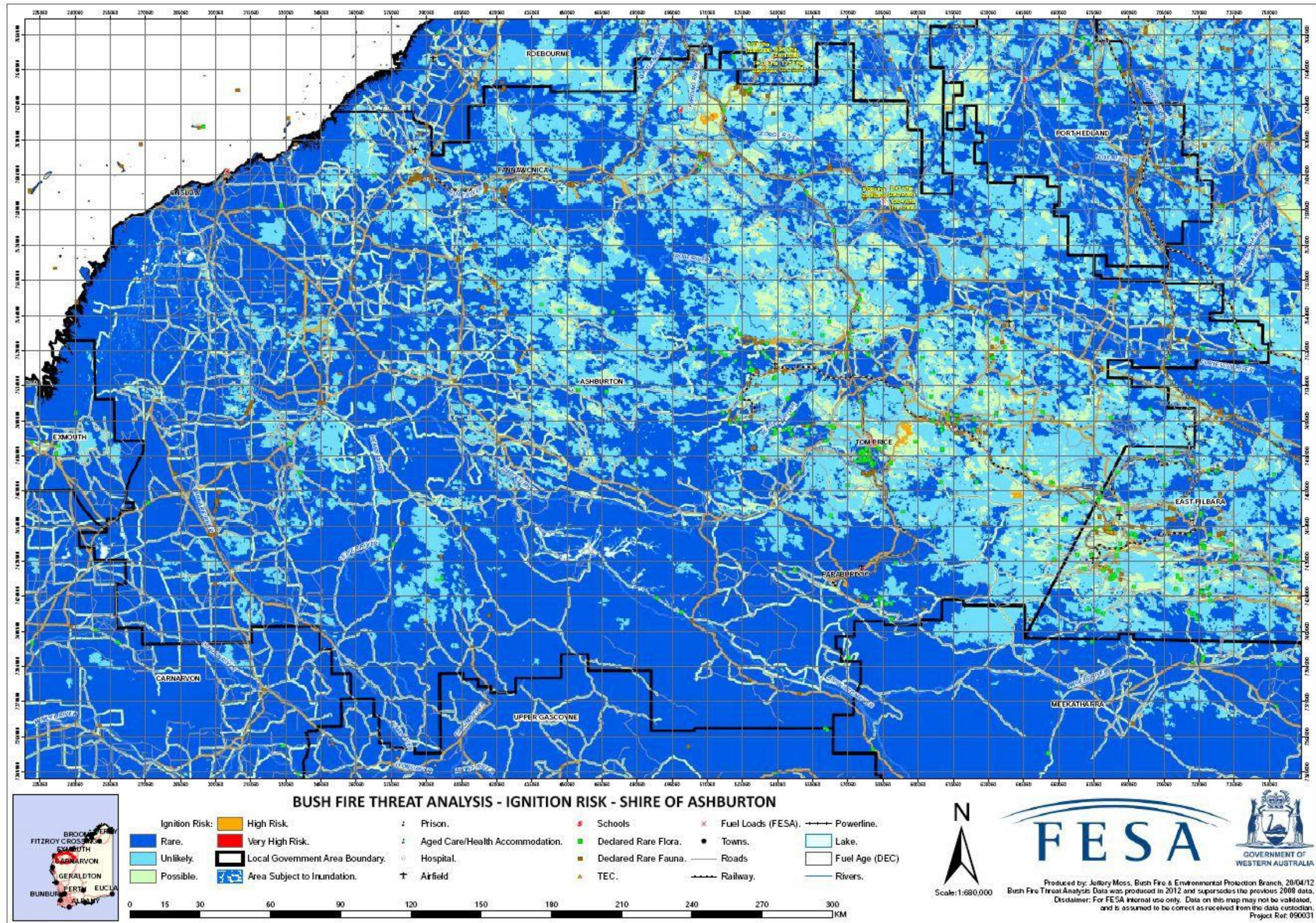
PLAN - INDICATIVE METAL CLAD OPTION

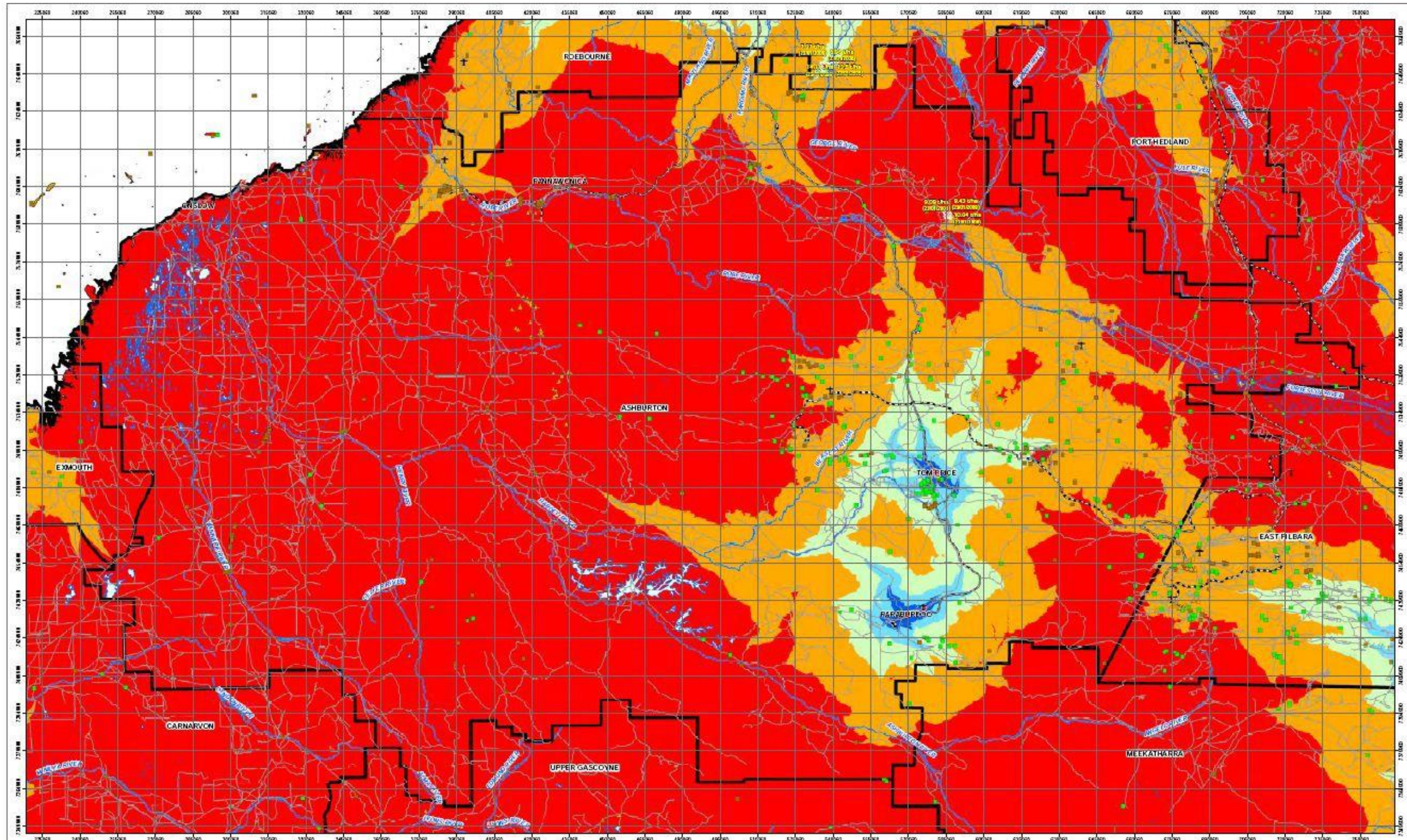
Notes:  
 Use ducted skirting for communications cabling to allow for easy modification  
 Lights and power subject to availability of mains power

Total Floor Area: 488m<sup>2</sup>









**BUSH FIRE THREAT ANALYSIS - RESPONSE TIMES - SHIRE OF ASHBURTON**



- Response Times:
  - 1 - 2 hrs.
  - >2 hrs.
  - 30 - 60 minutes.
  - 15 - 30 minutes.
  - Within 15 minutes.
- Local Government Area Boundary.
- Area Subject to Inundation.

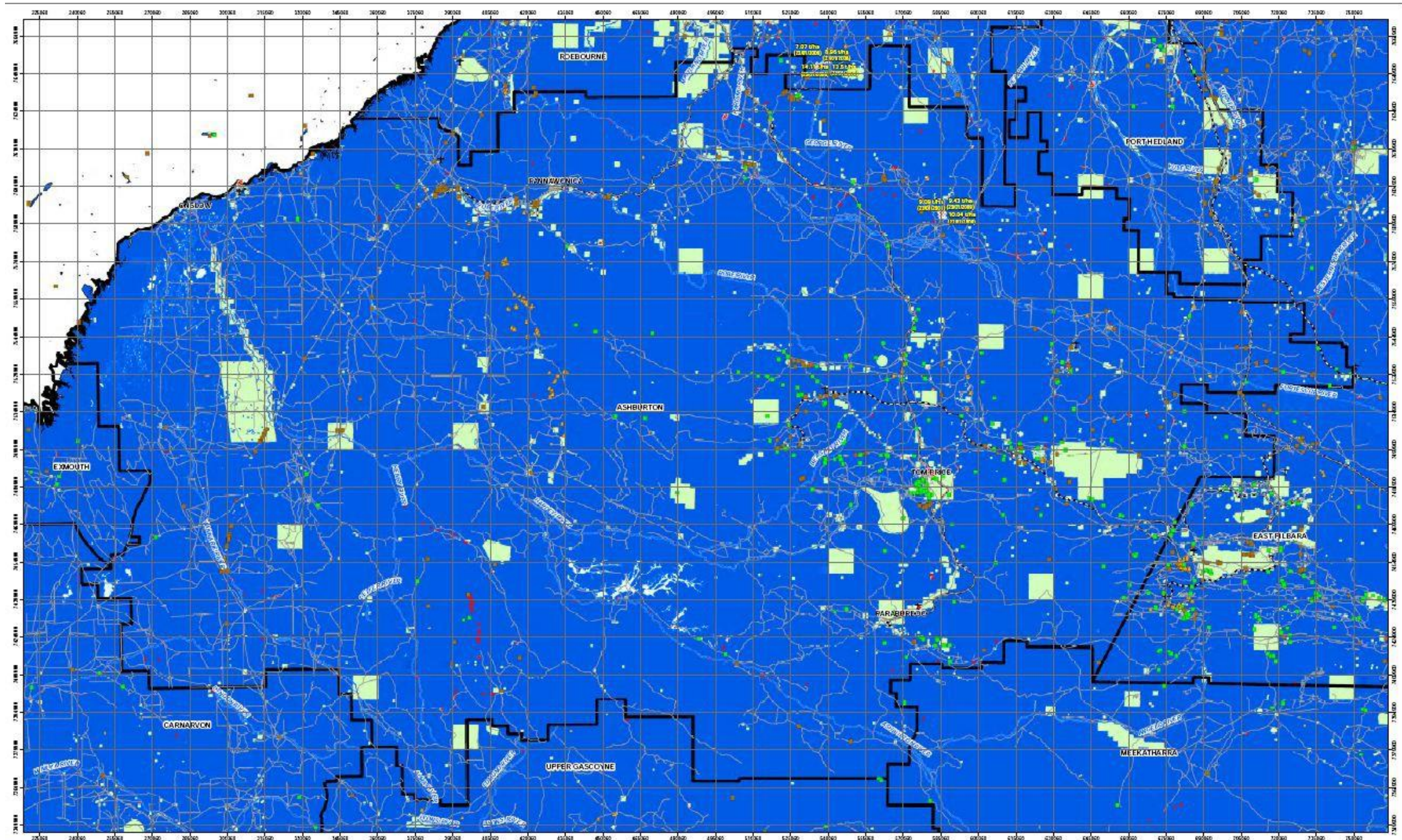
- + Prison.
- + Aged Care/Health Accommodation.
- + Hospital.
- + Airfield.
- + Schools.
- + Declared Rare Flora.
- + Declared Rare Fauna.
- + TEC.
- x Fuel Loads (FESA).
- Towns.
- Roads.
- Railway.
- Powerline.
- Lake.
- Fuel Age (DEC).
- Rivers.



Scale: 1:680,000



Produced by: Joffery Moss, Bush Fire & Environmental Protection Branch, 20/04/12  
 Bush Fire Threat Analysis Data was produced in 2012 and supersedes the previous 2008 data.  
 Disclaimer: For FESA internal use only. Data on this map may not be validated,  
 and is assumed to be correct as received from the data custodian.  
 Project Ref: 090031



**BUSH FIRE THREAT ANALYSIS - VALUES AT RISK - SHIRE OF ASHBURTON**



- |  |   |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Values at Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Serious.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #FFD700; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Major.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Catastrophic.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #0000FF; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #0000FF; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Minor.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #0000FF; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderate.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 2px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Local Government Area Boundary.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Prison.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Aged Care/Health Accommodation.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Hospital.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Airfield</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Schools</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Declared Rare Flora.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Declared Rare Fauna.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> TEC.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Fuel Loads (FESA).</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Towns.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Roads</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Railway.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Powerline.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Lake.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Fuel Age (DEC)</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Rivers.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|---|---|--|



Scale: 1:680,000



Produced by: Jettory Moss, Bush Fire & Environmental Protection Branch, 20/04/12  
 Bush Fire Threat Analysis Data was produced in 2012 and supersedes the previous 2008 data.  
 Disclaimer: For FESA internal use only. Data on this map may not be validated,  
 and is assumed to be correct as received from the data custodian.  
 Project Ref: 090031







PT LOT 46 ADDED TO DESIGN SITE

**DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE**

DATE **19-Feb-2019** FILE **157770**

<b>EXISTING</b>	
Lot 46	- 0.6118ha
Lot 400	- 3.5882ha
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>- 4.2500a</b>
<b>PROPOSED</b>	
<b>Residential Lots</b>	<b>36</b>
Size	No. Lots
600m² - 700m²	31
701m² - 800m²	5
<b>Total Number of Residential Lots</b>	<b>36</b>
Child Care Site	1
DFES Site	1
Drain Reserve	1

Plan No. : 635486-1  
 Revision : REV.0  
 Scale : 1:1500@A3

Level 10, 3 Hasler Road Osborne Park WA 6017 www.veris.com.au

**LEGEND**

Application Area	Drainage	Sewer
Proposed Lot Boundary	Electrical	Telstra
Existing Lot Boundaries	Gas	Water
Existing Contours	Optic Fibre	

**PROPOSED GREEN TITLE SUBDIVISION  
 LOTS 46 & 400 EAST ROAD  
 TOM PRICE**

DATE DRAWN: 7/2/2019  
 DRAWN BY: RM  
 CHECKED BY: SJF

FILE: 190206 subdivision plan lots 46 & 314 east Road tom Price  
 V DATUM: AHD  
 H DATUM: MGA94 (50)





# Shire of Ashburton Local Government Heritage Inventory

**DRAFT** September 2019

**element.**  
the art and science of place

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Figure 1 – Location Plan showing the Shire in context with Perth

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Shire of Ashburton (the Shire) has a rich and varied heritage, which is present in many forms such as landmarks, buildings, objects, cultural landscapes and the stories and traditions associated with them. This heritage is an important asset as it contributes to the cultural identity of the community; it provides a link to the past allowing us to understand the history of where we have come from; and contributes to the richness of the environment. The identification and protection of local heritage assets is required under State legislation to ensure that these places are appropriately managed for the benefit of future generations.

In 2016, the Shire commenced a review of its Municipal Heritage Inventory (now known as a Local Government Heritage Inventory or LGHI) to meet statutory obligations and to ensure information relating to places of heritage value in the district were up-to-date and thorough. Specifically, the following tasks formed the basis of the review:

- Review and update the LGHI in line with the common standards for inventories as per the recommendations provided by the State Heritage Office (SHO).
- Ensure that the LGHI is comprehensive, up to date, and represents community views and values, by calling for and assessing new nominations.

### 1.1 THE STUDY AREA

The Shire is located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, about 1,400 kilometres north of Perth. The Shire covers an area of 105 647 square kilometres and is bound by the City of Karratha and the Town of Port Hedland in the north, the Shire of East Pilbara in the east, the Shire of Meekatharra, the Shire of Upper Gascoyne and the Shire of Carnarvon in the south, and the Shire of Exmouth and the Indian Ocean in the west.

The Shire includes the major towns of Onslow, Tom Price, Paraburdoo and Pannawonica and includes some of the world's largest open cut mines, largest pastoral lease and cattle stations all set against a beautiful and ancient arid landscape.



Figure 2 – Aerial image of the Shire of Ashburton showing its major towns



## 2.0 PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 SCOPE

In 1999 the Shire prepared its first LGHI, which contained 29 places. The 1999 LGHI was undertaken by O'Brien Planning Consultants and included a Thematic History and Place Record Forms for 29 places. This 2016 review builds on the 1999 LGHI and accordingly the work of O'Brien Planning Consultants is respectfully acknowledged.

Refer to Table 1 – Places included on the 1999 LGHI.

This LGHI focuses on events and developments in Western Australian history since the arrival of European settlers. It does not attempt to record the legacy of Aboriginal occupation prior to the European settlement in Western Australia as Aboriginal heritage is identified and protected by the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. Notwithstanding, the history and association of Aboriginal people has been noted where information is available.

Table 1 – Places included on the 1999 LGHI

NAME OF PLACE	LOCALITY	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY *
Ashburton River Road Bridge	Ashburton	C
Beadon Bay Hotel	Onslow	B
Koobinya/Nintirri Centres	Tom Price	B
Former Police Residence - Onslow	Onslow	B
Former Post Office and Residence - Onslow	Onslow	B
Millstream Homestead	Ashburton	B
Minderoo Homestead	Ashburton	B
Mt Florence Homestead	Ashburton	C
Nanutarra Homestead	Ashburton	B
Nyang Homestead	Ashburton	B
Old Onslow Townsite	Old Onslow	B
Old Wittenoom Townsite	Wittenoom	D/E
Onslow Goods Shed/Museum	Onslow	C
Peedamulla Homestead	Ashburton	A
Permanent Pools in the Ashburton River	Ashburton	C
Pre-Primary Centre: Wombats	Tom Price	B
Red Hill Homestead	Ashburton	C
Residence: 26 Third Ave	Onslow	C
Residence: Sweeting	Onslow	C
Residence: Turner	Onslow	C
Residence: 10 Lilac St	Tom Price	C
St Nicholas Church	Onslow	B
Tambrey Homestead Ruins	Ashburton	A
Tom Price Community Centre	Tom Price	B
Tom Price Primary School	Tom Price	B
Tom Price Shopping Arcade	Tom Price	C
Wyloo Homestead	Ashburton	B
Yanrey Homestead	Ashburton	B
Yarraloola Homestead	Ashburton	B

\*Refer to Section 3.4 and Appendix A for details on 'Management Categories'.

## 2.2 METHODOLOGY

The review of the 1999 LHGI has been undertaken in accordance the following guiding documents:

- The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter process
- State Planning Policy 3.5 – Historic Heritage Conservation
- State Heritage Office publications:
  - Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas and Basic Principles for Local Government Inventories;
  - Assessment of Local Heritage Places (DRAFT); and
  - Heritage List (DRAFT).

The key phases of the project included:

### 2.2.1 Review Heritage Framework

A review of the Shire's existing heritage management framework was undertaken to identify areas where it needed to be improved and/or amended to align with current practices. Key outcomes of this review were the preparation of a new Place Record Form proforma and the preparation of new Management Categories (refer to following chapter for an explanation of Management Categories).

### 2.2.2 Update Place Record Forms

This phase involved updating the Shire's existing Place Record Forms to check for accuracy, to fill in gaps and to help enhance an understanding of the significance of the places. This phase included the following tasks:

- creating a new Place Record Form for each place to reflect the current minimum standards as required by the State Heritage Office;
- undertaking additional historical research to better inform an understanding of the places;
- undertaking a site visit to each place to enable updated photographs to be taken and to inform an update of the physical description and statement of significance where necessary;
- confirm or amend the relevant Management Category for each place.

### 2.2.3 Identification of New Places

As part of the project the Shire sought nominations from the community to identify places for potential listing on the Shire's LGHI. Five new places were identified:

- Bobby's Tree
- Hamersley Homestead
- Stone hut relics at Karijini National Park
- Onslow Fuel Storage Tanks
- Beadon Point Rear Navigational Leading Light

Place Record Forms were prepared for the above places and recommendations made with regard to their inclusion on the LGHI.

In addition, throughout the project new places came to light, which have played a role in the history and evolution of the Shire. These places are listed below. It is recommended that in the future these places should be considered for inclusion on the LGHI (after proper investigation, interrogation and consultation):

- Onslow Jetty
- Barrow Island
- War memorials (Tom Price and Onslow)
- Uaroo
- Yalleen Homestead
- Rocklea Station
- Korrdarrie Station
- Kooline Station
- Deepdale Station
- Coolwanyah Station
- Ashburton Downs
- Mulga Downs
- Copping Pool Miners Shack

#### **2.2.4 Community Workshop**

An invitation to attend a workshop on the process and implications of the LGHI review was extended to the community as part of this project. The workshop was held in October 2016 and attended by a small group of local people in Onslow.

Feedback received during the workshop included:

- The need for incentives to be made available for heritage listed places to help maintain and conserve them;
- The need for the people to be made aware of heritage listing when they are considering purchasing a place - i.e. the heritage status of a place should be included in any 'Property Report' prepared by the Council;
- The need for the better promotion of the variety of heritage places in the Shire – i.e. through heritage walks, interpretation and public art.
- The need to better promote the LGHI as a valuable resource on the history and heritage of the Shire.

#### **2.2.5 Updating the Thematic History**

A Thematic History is a concise narrative of the chronological history of the area, addressing the key events that have occurred that have helped shape the physical development of the local district. The 1999 review included a Thematic History, which covered the period from 1818 through to 1999. An additional chapter was added as part of this 2016 review, which covers the period from 2000 through to 2016.

## 3.0 HERITAGE EXPLAINED

As previously noted, the identification and protection of local heritage assets is required under State legislation to ensure that these places are appropriately managed for the benefit of future generations. This section provides detail on the Shire's obligations relating to the identification and protection of heritage places.

### 3.1 WHAT IS A LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY?

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* requires each local government to identify buildings of cultural heritage significance in its district through a LGHI (the LGHI was once referred to as a Municipal Heritage Inventory or MHI).

*In line with the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 the Shire first prepared a LGHI 1999, which contains 29 places.*

The LGHI is an information source of places of local heritage value, however inclusion on the LGHI has no statutory implications/protection. For a local government to have statutory authority and influence to manage the development of a heritage place, a place needs to be identified within a Heritage List adopted under a Local Planning Scheme.

Each place on an LGHI is assigned a management category, which recognises the varying levels of value each heritage place has. This classification system is often used as the basis for selecting properties to be included within the Heritage List adopted under a Local Planning Scheme. Generally, those places included on the Heritage List have a higher level of cultural heritage significance. Refer to section 3.4 for detail of the Management Categories.

### 3.2 WHAT IS A HERITAGE LIST?

The deemed provisions for local planning schemes of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* sets out that a 'local government must establish and maintain a heritage list to identify places within the Scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation.'

Entry on the Heritage List, provides statutory protection which seeks to ensure that building or works affecting the place has minimal impact on the cultural heritage values of the place or precinct. Development Applications are generally required for works affecting a heritage place.

### 3.3 HOW IS A PLACE ASSESSED?

Places are selected for inclusion on the LGHI based on their cultural heritage significance to the locality.

A place or area will be of significance to the locality if it has one or more of the following values: Aesthetic, Historic, Research or Social value. These values have been defined by the Heritage Council of Western Australia and are used as criteria to assess the importance of places for heritage listing:

<b>Aesthetic value</b>	A place included under this criterion may be a good example of an architectural style, display creative or design excellence or be of landmark value for the local district.
<b>Historic value</b>	A place included under this criterion will be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases that have played an important part in the locality's history.
<b>Research value</b>	A place of research value will provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, evidence about past activity. This may include important information about construction technology, land use or industrial processes not available anywhere else.
<b>Social value</b>	A place of social value will be significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

These values are articulated in a Place Record Form for each place, which are contained in 'Part B' of this report.

### 3.4 MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

The degree of heritage value of a place on an LGHI is varied with some places holding greater value than others depending on a variety of factors including their age, level of intactness and the role they played in the history of the area. Management categories are a tool that recognise the varying degrees of significance and importance of heritage places.

A management category is applied to each place on an LGHI which provides an indication of a place's relative level of significance. These categories will not all have the same implications for owners, as places in the highest category will need more careful management than will those places in the lower categories.

This 2016 review included a review of the Shire's existing management category criteria to ensure they align with Heritage Council of Western Australia's guidelines. This resulted in amendments to the Shire's existing management categories. Please refer to Appendix A for detail on the Shire's previous management category classification system, which are now superseded by those in Table 2.

The revised management categories, which have been assigned to places on the Shire's 2016 LGHI are as follows:

Table 2: Management Category classification for places on the Shire's LGHI

CATEGORY	DEFINITION	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
Category 1: Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved in consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia.  Consider for nomination to State Register if not already included.
Category 2: Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.
Category 3: Some significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Inclusion on Heritage List. Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place.  Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.
Category 4: Limited significance	Contributes to the history of the locality through its social and history rather than its built form; or may be a historic site.	Retain record in the LGI for archival purposes.  Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.



# PART A - THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The following Thematic History provides a concise narrative of the Shire's non-indigenous history, addressing the key events that have helped shape its physical and social development.

The portions of the Thematic History covering the period from 1818 through to 1999 have been extracted from the 1999 LGHI, prepared by O'Brien Planning Consultant (with some minor revisions and corrections). The chapter covering the period from 2000 through to 2019 has been added as part of this review.

## **ABORIGINAL HISTORY**

The Pilbara region has been inhabited by Aboriginal people for many thousands of years. Prior to European contact, aboriginal people lived as hunter gatherers, moving through the landscape along defined routes determined by seasonal supplies of food and water. Living in closely knit family groups, they evolved a stable social framework responsive to a challenging natural environment. Living in a close relationship with the land, Aboriginal identity was both embodied in and derived from the land, with neighboring groups understanding and respecting tribal territories, boundaries and sacred places.

The attitude of the early Aboriginal people to land and sites was in part due to their beliefs and understanding of their inherited responsibilities and rights towards the land. These rich cultural and traditions were passed down to the younger generations through a powerful oral tradition maintained through and emphasised with art, painting, dance, story, and song. Sites associated with early Aboriginal history may be ethnographic (known and interpreted through cultural practices and teachings rather than physical elements) or archaeological (known through the physical evidence such as engravings, rock and cave paintings).

The arrival of the Europeans, with their different attitudes to land use, ownership and tenure, was to have a devastating effect upon the traditional way of life of the Aboriginal people.

## 1818 – 1882: THE QUEST FOR LAND

Lieutenant Philip Parker King undertook a survey expedition along the Western Australian coast between 1818 and 1822, briefly visiting the Ashburton region and giving European names to many coastal features, including Curlew River. Overland exploration of the region was not attempted until F.T. Gregory took on this monumental task, receiving financial backing from the Royal Geographic Society (London) to assist with his northern exploration. Initially landing on the Dampier Archipelago in 1861, Gregory used his ship as a base from which he made many inland expeditions. During one of these trips he named the Ashburton River after 'the noble President of the Royal Geographic Society' (Webb, p 14). His report of agricultural potential in the North West was generally positive, negating many other previous dispirited reports of the reportedly barren land.

From 1865, a number of expeditions into the Ashburton Region did not return with Gregory's optimism. Ill-prepared or amateur explorers venturing into the area were confused by rivers, some of which were incorrectly mapped or named. At various times T C Murray, Edward Timothy Hooley and L. Mount tackled the hilly and mostly waterless landscape in the quest to establish an overland route from Roebourne to Ashburton. Their travels were fraught with difficulties, particularly with regard to finding adequate feed for their horses. Contact with the Aboriginal people were also at odds with their normal experience of friendly interactions with the Aborigines reportedly wary of the European men and either avoided contact or standing their ground aggressively, sometimes leading to physical clashes.

In 1866 a well-planned trip by Hooley was more successful in traversing the Ashburton region. Hooley recorded friendly contact with the Aborigines and a successful stock drive of sheep from the Ashburton to Nickol Bay (Roebourne area). Hooley's success spurred further surveys to search for a suitable position for a port. These were led by Venn and Traverton Sholl, who was the son of the then Magistrate of the North West based in Roebourne. Sholl is remembered for sorting out the naming of the Ashburton River but he could not make any recommendations for a port. Stock runs were established in 1866 by J Fitzgerald, A McKay and D Edgar and the acreage of land used for pastoralism increased even further in 1867.

Following his epic overland journey with a substantial herd of sheep, Hooley was fittingly the first person to ship wool directly from the Ashburton district to southern markets. His living conditions remained basic as he did not establish a homestead, prioritising the erection of a shearing shed. This was not unusual and few permanent dwellings were built in the region during this period, with this itinerant lifestyle and living conditions deemed unfit for women.

A vital element in the survival of the pastoral leases was the contribution made by Aboriginal labour as stockmen and domestic helpers. Prior to European settlement, Aboriginal family groups had travelled extensively throughout the Ashburton region supported by their hunting and gathering activities. Their culture and social organisation developed with a strong association to the land and the structure of their society was seriously threatened with the arrival of the Europeans. Contact with the new settlers was disastrous for the Aboriginal population with the people suffering from the introduction of European diseases for which their immune systems were not developed, and many deaths resulted from exposure to measles, leprosy, small pox, influenza and typhoid.

Deteriorating relationships between the Aboriginal people and the pastoralists led to the Battle of Minderoo on Hooley's run in 1869. It is said that an Aboriginal shepherd killed two Aborigines who were purloining sheep from his flock. The result was his death at the hands of other Aborigines. Afraid for their safety, the pastoralists sought protection from Roebourne, with the Resident Magistrate Sholl dispatching an official party who responded by killing Aborigines who appeared to be preparing for a fight. The Battle of Minderoo contributed to a major setback in settlement and race relations in Ashburton for some years.

Aboriginal people were also exploited by the burgeoning pearling industry whose luggers sought shelter on the coast of Ashburton. Aboriginal divers were used for finding pearl shell, however their employment was often involuntary and poorly paid.

Despite the difficulties between the Aborigines and the settlers, the perennial problem of a poor water supply, the stock deaths by unidentified poisonous plants, and the isolation from a port were the major concerns for the pastoralists of Ashburton. All goods and mail had to be transported from Cossack and then to Ashburton via light boat or overland by horse, with early roads comprising tracks developed by donkey, camel and horse teams transporting wool clips to the beach

During this period visits by ships were irregular, stopping on the Captain's whim or in response to fire signals lit by pastoralists, indicating a load of wool was ready to go to market. The inconvenient method of using shallow barges (lighters) to transport cargo to waiting ships anchored off the coast, led directly to the entrepreneur James Clark whose vision led to the founding of a port at Onslow.

People who contributed to this period include: a port at

- **R J Sholl** - Robert Sholl was the Resident Magistrate of the North West based in Roebourne. He was influential in many developments in the Pilbara that directly affected the Ashburton region.
- **Traverton Sholl** - Robert Sholl's son. He was sent on an expedition into Ashburton in search of a port. He made the significant discovery that the upper Ashburton had been misnamed by previous explorers who had mistaken it for another river.
- **E T Hooley** - explorer and pastoralist. He spent many years in trying to establish a viable station in Ashburton.
- **T C Murray** - early explorer.
- **David Forrest** - He established Minderoo Station and in 1881 built one of the first homesteads in the district.

## **1883 – 1924: THE RISE AND FALL OF ‘OLD’ ONSLOW**

The arrival of James Clark and John McKenzie in 1882 was fortunate for the pastoralists of Ashburton. Recognising the chance to establish a successful lightering service, Clark and McKenzie inadvertently encouraged the growth of a town to be situated inland from the mouth of the Ashburton River. This location was further determined by the advancing telegraph line, which influenced the alignment of all town blocks. The town was called Onslow after the Acting Governor and Chief Magistrate A. C. Onslow and Gazetted in 1885 following the opening of the telegraph line. Some buildings constructed from local coral sandstone were erected at this time.

The environment of Onslow was at times inhospitable, with extreme climatic conditions, strong winds causing sand blasts, and ever present insects making life uncomfortable for the town's residents. Fresh water was retrieved from wells but was not always potable and so rainwater tanks were constructed as a preferred water source. Cyclones, alternating with years of drought, severely tried the new settlers but, nevertheless, Onslow expanded.

James Clark ran a successful lightering service from the wharf constructed in 1886, also holding the town's first liquor license. With this in hand he proceeded to build the Rob Roy Hotel, named in honour of Clark's old ship that he tended as ship's engineer. Clark's entrepreneurial skill also enabled him to see the need for a wool press, as not all pastoralists could afford such a large capital item. He purchased one, thus providing another valuable service to the community. Other shops and services established in Onslow at this time supported the pastoral and pearling industries.

As pastoralism grew within the region, stock routes with established wells made overland transport easier, with the De Grey- Mullewa stock route gazetted in 1893. Transportation of the wool to the wharf at Onslow was a combination of skill and luck as tracks were rough and bridges non-existent. Teams of donkeys and camels were used in preference to horses as their ability to handle harsh conditions was valuable. Improved cutaways on river banks made it easier for the teams to load.

Once the wool reached the wharf at Onslow, it was transported to ships by lighter. In spite of the improvements made in 1893, landing at the wharf was becoming increasingly dangerous owing to silting at the river mouth and to large tidal variances. In an attempt to reduce this risk, a jetty was constructed, but this was severely damaged by the 1897 cyclone and was never rebuilt to its original length.

The unearthing of gold in 1889 led to the declaration of the Ashburton Goldfield in 1890. Although it was not a large find, Onslow experienced significant economic growth as it became an important supply base for the arriving prospectors. This economic activity proved to be short-lived, with Robert R Hope being one of those storekeepers who remained in the district long after the quest for gold had petered out.

Another consequence of gold exploration was the discovery of copper that was first mined in 1899 at the Red Hill Copper mine. Silver and lead were also discovered in the district, and although the mining activity did not produce large quantities of mineral-bearing ore, Onslow experienced significant economic benefit.

Following the diminished excitement of gold discovery, the steady influence of pastoralism remained as the predominant economic activity. With wool and meat in demand, particularly from the developing markets in Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie goldfields, this stable income led to an increase in living standards on the pastoral stations, leading to the establishment of permanent homesteads and ancillary buildings at Yanrey, Uaroo and Yarraloola stations. . Shearing efficiency also benefitted from modern innovations as many shearing sheds converted to mechanised operation, resulting in significant drop in the employment of Aboriginal shearers who were excluded from this technological evolution.

A significant drought in 1891 threatened the viability of the region's pastoral stations, with water shortages also convincing most of the few remaining gold miners to try their luck elsewhere in the State. The drought was so severe that some leases were not taken up again when their leasing period concluded, and for the next two decades stock numbers were constantly affected by trying conditions. A subsequent severe drought in 1911 that did not break until 1915 further tested the pastoralists, compounded by the introduction of clover for stock feed in the wheatbelt areas in the south of the state, who increased their productivity and ability to compete with the Ashburton pastoralists.

To add to the pastoralists' difficulties, the 1900s saw the arrival of rabbits that, despite the construction of rabbit proof fences, had established themselves as a significant pest in the Ashburton region. Dingoes and foxes also continued to predate on introduced stock. In response to these threats, the Ashburton Road Board established the Vermin Board in 1917, making cash bounties for dingo scalps and tails. This led to the growth of a new profession in the region - the Dogger. In addition to dingoes, rabbits, foxes, eagles, hawks and kangaroos were also hunted in the region, with kangaroo skins becoming particularly valuable as a local export.

The arrival of the motor vehicles revolutionised transport in the Pilbara. Prior to the use of cars, personal transport had been limited to horses, carriages and bicycles, but by the 1920s horse, camel and donkey teams were slowly being replaced by trucks. The higher-quality tracks required for mechanised transport created significant challenges for the Ashburton Road Board, created in 1887 by division from the Nickol Bay District Road Board who had previously held jurisdiction over the area.

With little money and great distances to manage, the Road Board's aim of supplying decent roads for the stock teams and the new cars was severely tested. To help solve the problem, station owners began to take responsibility for roads close to their properties, with the Road Board focusing on roads near town. In 1905, the Ashburton Road Board's status improved with the construction of the Road Board office, replacing the previous meeting location at the Rob Roy Hotel.

Communication also became easier during this period with the introduction of telephones in 1917 and the increased availability and use of two-way radios. Previous to these technologies, messages had been physically carried over great distances of rough terrain but this new technology began to reduce the tyranny of distance.

Norman Brearley's founding trip of North West Airlines in 1920 created the next technological leap forward with a mail service to Perth established in 1921.

While Onslow had limited medical facilities, and with midwifery services performed by female friends, relatives or neighbours, the appointment of Dr Longdon in 1893 significantly improved the town's capacity to deal with health and medical emergencies. Doctors, however, found the work conditions arduous and rarely stayed for long.



In 1896 a Resident Magistrate was appointed. Solving two problems, the position also called for the magistrate to be a doctor. Soon he was also able to practice in a hospital that was built in 1897.

The population of Onslow was low, with many itinerant workers. Hence the number of children needing education raised little concern for the authorities. Education became a private practice, with tutors and teachers holding classes in homes or spare rooms of the hospital or church.

Religious needs were met by private services until the first Anglican Priest held a service in 1899. A Church Hall constructed from 1903-1904 provided the first permanent place of worship, however this was destroyed by cyclone in 1909. In addition to its religious function, the church hall acted as a community centre, hosting social gatherings. Accordingly, community rallied to replace the Church Hall with the construction of a Mechanics Institute in 1912. After this date church services were held at the Institute.

As with all Australian towns and cities, World War I had a significant impact on Onslow. Due to the severe drought, the Ashburton station owners could not take full advantage of the increased demand for wool created by World War I, however when the drought broke in 1916, production increased to meet international demand. The mining and production of silver and lead at Uaroo however ceased at this time. The community actively supported the war effort, founding the Ashburton Branch of the Red Cross.

During this period, the need to extend the sea jetty, damaged in the 1897 cyclone, first led to suggestions to move the Onslow townsite. It must have been very difficult for the long term residents of Onslow to cope with the news of a possible move of the townsite with other ideas mooted and discussed over the following years.

The State Government favoured moving the whole town of Onslow to Beadon Point, with studies supporting this as a viable location for a deep water jetty and townsite, with existing buildings able to be relatively inexpensively transferred to the new site. An alternative idea promoted the construction of a new jetty at Parkes Reef as this would not have required relocation of the existing townsite. Delayed by World War I, the site for a new town was eventually declared at Beadon Point, with the new townsite gazetted in 1924. Further controversy raged over the choosing of the name for the new townsite. Many officials had thought the natural choice was 'Beadon', and some petitioned for the name 'Ashburton', however strong local opinion led to the retention of the name 'Onslow'.

People who made their mark on this period include:

- **James Clark** - After experiencing the shipwreck of the Rob Roy he decided to go overland to Fremantle from Cossack. David Forrest probably convinced him to start his business of carting wool by small boat to schooners from the Ashburton River, a process called lightering. He became an extremely prominent figure in many walks of life in Onslow. Publican and builder were a few of his titles. He became very influential, particularly as he had control over a good well which allowed him to gain a monopoly over water supplies in times of drought. He also had pastoral interests as a partner at Wogoola Station (subsequently known as Nyang and then Emu Creek Station).



- **John McKenzie** - partner of James Clark. Under the influence of Clark and McKenzie authorities recognised the need for town planning to prevent haphazard development.
- **Dulabel Wright (nee Clark)** - contributed to the social life of Onslow by playing the piano on many occasions.
- **Samuel Henry Clark** - a prominent member of the Onslow Community. He was married to Annie Clark. His son Neil Clark ended up running a very profitable General Store.
- **Robert R Hope** - did not support building a new townsite for Onslow. His family had been involved in the district since 1893. He was the licensee of the Ashburton Hotel. The family departed in 1926 rather than settle at Beadon Point.
- **F W Teesdale** - a long term resident in the North West who represented Onslow in State parliament.

## 1925 – 1959: NEW ONSLOW

The people of Ashburton approached life with great optimism following the occasion of the opening of the new jetty at Beadon Point in 1925. The transfer of buildings from the old townsite to the new was an amazing feat for the times, showing a remarkable community spirit and sense of co-operation. Those buildings made of wood or corrugated iron had a second chance, being reconstructed at the new township. The relocated buildings included the Mechanics Institute, the hospital, and many stores and houses. The more solidly constructed buildings made of brick or stone were left as a monument to the old town and the preserved remains of these buildings, such as the Police Station and Quarters, and the old Gaol are actively conserved and managed as a tourist attraction.

To encourage a smooth transfer between the townsites, a free exchange of land was made available. Residents of Old Onslow were able to choose the block of land at the Beadon site which best suited them. This did not meet everyone's approval as conditions were placed on the exchange, with government assistance offered to some people who owned their properties freehold or had completed a certain number of improvements. This led to some rivalry over block size and position and some long-term residents chose not to make the move. The Hope family, who were the proprietors of the Ashburton Hotel, auctioned their goods and left the district.

With the withdrawal of the Hope Family, the only hotel in the new townsite became The Beadon Hotel. This was run by the Cornish Family, who were the last managers of the Rob Roy Hotel in Old Onslow. The Beadon Hotel became renowned for its hospitality, offering some of the coldest beer in the North West, owing to the installation of refrigerated storage. The quality menu no doubt included oysters which could be harvested from the rocks at Beadon Point, and these oysters were so popular that steamers visiting the port disembarked passengers primed with appetites for the seafood delicacy.

Despite the initial enthusiasm for land in the new townsite, the demand soon petered out. At first land prices had been artificially inflated by people putting in proxy, overpriced bids for prospective absentee land holders. Unfortunately the high prices remained for many years, making it difficult for people who had sincere intentions to settle and develop the land. The Lands Department did not tackle the question of inflated land prices until the late 1930s when prices dropped dramatically.

Further problems surfaced for the new Onslow site that took many years to resolve. The move created some financial difficulty for the Ashburton Road Board as their income from rates went into decline as debts that had accumulated on properties in Old Onslow were written off as uncollectable. Accordingly, the Board became very strict with tardy rate payments as these funds were needed for the provision of many new services such as taking responsibility for the management of the Mechanics Institute, shark proofing an ocean swimming area, and expanding the new road system. By far their largest responsibility however, was the water supply.

Water problems continued at the new townsite where people appear to have assumed a public water supply would be provided. This put stress on the Public Works Department which did not have access to a large supply of potable water.



The potable water supply issue was temporarily alleviated by supplying water in sessions instead of a 24 hour a day basis. The Public Works Department transferred the responsibility for the water provisions to the Ashburton Road Board who struggled for many years to maintain a good quality water supply. In 1953 the Public Works Department resumed responsibility for the public water supply, eventually establishing a reliable source from a bore at Cane River. Established in 1930, the Public Works Department made significant contributions to public infrastructure development in the North West, particularly with regard to improvements to the North West Highway.

Overstocking and drought during the 1920s, combined with the Great Depression of 1929 led to serious losses for pastoralists resulting in some stations amalgamating to increase their viability and profitability. When wool prices recovered slightly and rainfall improved, the Beadon Point jetty was kept well occupied with wool exports as pastoralists experienced a run of good seasons and high tonnage export during the mid-1930s.

This short period of optimism flowed onto the station owners' standard of living with several homesteads expanded and improved, some utilising building materials salvaged from Old Onslow. Range Station for instance included verandah posts taken from the old Police Station in its construction in 1935. Following this period of relative prosperity, pastoral stations went into decline once more from 1935. The Commonwealth Government recognised the severity of the Great Drought of 1935-1942, granting aid in the form of rent and lease reductions. With the drought, competition from southern sheep, plus lower wool prices during World War II, the export tonnage of wool remained low until the Korean War during the 1950s.

This period produced a range of shared experiences and stories of great tenacity in the face of adversity, with the Depression, floods destroying newly laid roads, droughts and cyclones making life in Ashburton a challenging endeavor. In particular, the cyclone of 1934 severely impacted the building of the new town at Beadon Point, however this had an unintended impact, creating additional employment in and around the town.

The 1934 cyclone further emphasised Onslow's sense of isolation with telegraph lines cut, the jetty badly damaged, and the new tramway linking the town with the jetty also made impassable by the new steam locomotive known as 'Puffing Billy.'

The tramway was a single example of the many changing faces of transportation in this increasingly mechanised era. In the early 1920s camel teams were still being used to bring wool from the stations to the wool store situated near the jetty. By the late 1920s, trucks began to render the cameleers and their teams obsolete, with roads being improved to cater for truck and an increasing number of cars. A further significant improvement at this time was the construction of a bridge across the Ashburton River near Minderoo (the Aboriginal name for the River) Homestead in 1932.

The advent of cars revolutionised social gatherings for the community making it easier to get together for celebrations using the St Nicholas Anglican Church (built 1927) or the Mechanics Institute. Unfortunately the Mechanics Institute collapsed in the 1934 cyclone and was deemed irreparable.

An annual Race Week was held in Onslow in the cooler months of August / September and was the highlight of the year for the town. The race course (which remains today) is situated approx. 13 km to the south of the town. The starting gates act as a landmark for the old race course. The tradition of Race Week carried on after the town re-located to its current location in 1925. The grandstand was brought over from Old Onslow and re-erected at the new site. The last race meeting was held at race course in 2007. Sadly, due to several issues the Ashburton Race Club folded up in 2011, ending this sporting tradition.

Similar to the Great War, Australia's experience in World War II impacted Ashburton. As the Australian people prepared to defend their shores from the threat of Japanese invasion, Onslow was selected as the site of an Allied base, manned by Australian and United States troops.

The strategic importance of Onslow was recognized by the Japanese who bombed the airport in 1943. While there was little damage and no loss of life, the government called for women and children to be evacuated south. Though many did leave, there are stories of women who preferred to face the enemy than leave their partners' sides. With nearly all primary products coming under Commonwealth control during the War, pastoralists continued working to get their stock to market as a critical war supply.

Unfortunately for the pearling industry, the demographic makeup of their workers led to a large loss of crew. The majority of men working in pearling were Japanese and interned for the duration of World War II resulting in the already struggling Onslow pearling fleet to cease operation, not resuming until 1947 when Neil Clark recommenced operating.

The end of Japanese involvement in World War II came with their surrender after the devastating atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The effectiveness of this weapon led to a postwar arms race with a subsequent demand for bomb test sites. Britain's nuclear program was granted the right to test at the Monte Bello Islands off the Western Australia coast with this testing program leading to further population growth through 1952.

Intermittent mining continued throughout Ashburton, depending on market prices. Silver, lead and copper continued to be extracted, while attempts were also made to exploit small traces of gold. The mining industry expanded in 1943 with the setting up of the company, 'Australian Blue Asbestos Pty Ltd', a subsidiary of Colonial Sugar Refineries (CSR), for the extraction of asbestos from Wittenoom Gorge. The asbestos industry provided high levels of employment, including Aborigines and new immigrants. Previously, Aboriginal people had been almost exclusively employed as stockmen or domestic helpers on the pastoral stations. Unfortunately for all those involved with the asbestos mining industry, the potentially fatal legacy of mesothelioma would gradually become apparent.

The most startling development in the Pilbara region was the result of geographical exploration in the 1950s where Stan Hilditch and Lang Hancock undertook extensive exploration and mineral sampling throughout the Pilbara. Hilditch discovered the vast iron ore deposits in the Newman area, while Lang Hancock made similar discoveries near Tom Price. Further exploration has revealed many large, economically viable iron ore deposits, dramatically changing the character and development in the Shire of Ashburton.

People who contributed to this period include:

- **A E Burt** - a prominent member of the community and Chairman of the Ashburton Road Board for some years. He was mourned as a respected Chairman who had contributed experience of inestimable value.
- **Mervyn Forrest** - was consistently elected to serve on the Ashburton Road Board. He was Chairman from 1927-1939.

## 1960 – 1979: THE WAKENING OF A SLEEPING GIANT

The development of iron ore mining was one of the most significant events in the Pilbara during the 1960s and 1970s. For the Shire of Ashburton much of the progress and change of lifestyle during this period was a result of iron ore.

In 1890 the geologist H P Woodward reported that there were vast deposits of hematite in the Pilbara, enough to supply the world. E. Gibb Maitland mentioned these deposits again in 1919 but noted that they were too remote and not economically viable. Because the Federal Government believed that the ore deposits would only fulfil domestic requirements for 100 years, it imposed a ban on all exports of the mineral. In 1957 prospector Stan Hilditch discovered iron ore on pastoralist's Lang Hancock's property, Mt Whaleback but this resource was not developed due to the export ban.

In 1960 the Federal Government lifted the iron ore export ban, a decision that was to change the future of the region. It did this for a number of reasons:

- the ore deposits were known to be very extensive;
- there was a demand for iron ore by Japanese steel mills (now a valuable ally against the perceived threat of the global growth of communism);
- multinational companies were willing to invest in the venture and thereby it was hoped that the country's balance of payments would be improved;
- the move would advance the development of Australian companies; and
- Charles Court, the Minister of the Northwest and Industrial Development, shared faith with Lang Hancock in the future of iron ore development.

Thus began the iron ore boom. Development at Mt Tom Price resulted from the great knowledge Lang Hancock had gained from flying over the area, shared with Rio Tinto Mining geologists (later to become Conzinc Riotinto of Australia – CRA) and Thomas Price, a raw materials expert from Kaiser Steel. Thomas Price realised the vast potential of such large deposits, and engendered great enthusiasm within his company. Kaiser Steel combined with Conzinc Riotinto of Australia to form Hamersley Iron. The mountain and resulting town were named after Thomas Price.

Hamersley Iron held a grand opening ceremony at their newly built port at Dampier in 1966 linked to Tom Price by rail. The first shipment of ore was exported to Japan in the same year. Rapid development within the Shire of Ashburton enhanced the lives of most people living in the district. The iron ore industry created employment, better public utilities, improved transport and communication, with improved road and air services people creating wider choice for goods and passenger transport. The new mining towns led to a miniature crisis in local government and it was decided to unite the Shires of Ashburton and Tablelands to form the West Pilbara Shire. The name 'West Pilbara' was later changed to 'Shire of Ashburton' in 1987, one hundred years after the formation of the former Ashburton Road Board.

The development of the North West Coast Highway came to fruition in the 1960s, unfortunately bypassing Onslow. With the burgeoning mining towns in 'the shadows of the metallic mountains studded with iron ore' Onslow went into decline. With the State Shipping Service bypassing Onslow to go to Port Hedland coupled with cyclones in 1958 and 1961 again damaging the jetty. After this most recent cyclonic damage, the decision was made not to invest any more money in repairs and 1963 saw the demise of Onslow as a port.

A cyclone in 1963 caused widespread damage to Onslow which required State Government assistance. Nearly all buildings in the town were either damaged or destroyed and a subsequent report recommended changes to building requirements as some houses had failed to stand up to their first cyclone. The town rallied though, and the community received the services of a new hospital in 1965 and formed the Onslow Fire Brigade in 1971. In 1972 a new landing was built to replace the damaged jetty. A lighterage service was revived.

Old Onslow, which continued to go into decline, was officially returned to the State as Crown land in 1976 (apart from a limited number of freeholds lots that still exist within the former town site). In the same year the Webb report was submitted to the National Trust, indicating the inherent heritage value of the old townsite.

Massive investment in extracting iron ore required a large population to allow good investment returns and sustained development. These people predominantly settled in the company-built towns of Tom Price, Pannawonica and Paraburdoo.

Tom Price, one of the first purpose-built mining towns grew swiftly so that by 1968, after only two years of settlement, Tom Price's population had risen to 3,000. The town's community services included a primary school, civic centre, hospital and swimming pool. The spiritual needs of the residents were met by services held at a combined Church Centre used by all denominations.

The town of Paraburdoo was established in 1970. The name was derived from an Aboriginal term Piru Pardu that translated literally means 'meat feathers'. This is a description of the many white cockatoos that can be found in the vicinity of Paraburdoo. The town had many modern facilities to enhance the residents' standard of living including a West Farmers Shopping Centre (later Charlie Carters and then Coles). This was significant as it was one of the largest shopping centres outside a metropolitan area in Australia.

The name Pannawonica is based on the Aboriginal dreamtime legend which translated means 'hill that has been travelling'. Pannawonica's geographical location was determined by exploratory camps set up by geologists from Cleveland Cliffs Iron Ore Company (later Robe River Iron Ore Co). In 1972, Pannawonica (currently operating as Westers Australia's only closed town) was constructed to house the iron ore workers and their families.

The 1960s and early 70s was a period of emerging opportunities and contrasting dilemmas. Owing to the decline of the pastoral industry and increasing mechanisation, Aboriginal employment on the stations declined, with this decline further exacerbated by the implementation of the Equal Pay provisions in the Pastoral Industry Awards. This led to many families leaving the stations, resulting in further displacement and unemployment of the Aboriginal people in the Pilbara.

People contributing to this era included:

- **Ted Kealy** - a drover in the Ashburton region known as a "Gentleman of Onslow". He grew up in Onslow.
- **Thomas Price** - a raw materials expert for Kaiser Steel. He examined iron ore finds in the Hamersley Ranges in 1962. Enthusiasm engendered by him convinced everybody that the deposit was worth mining. Hamersley Iron, formed in the wake of this enthusiasm, established the town Tom Price in his memory. Thomas Price died in 1962.

## 1980 – 1999: NEW HORIZONS

*“The opening up of the Pilbara region by the construction of roads and towns has led to the development of tourism. This region is scenically attractive and has much to interest the botanist, biologist, geologist and photographer.”* (L Strawbridge 1993)

Ecotourism is the new industry of the 1990s for the Shire of Ashburton. One of the largest Shires in Western Australia, Ashburton has jurisdiction over the Millstream-Chichester and Karijini National Parks. Karijini National Park covers a vast area and encompasses Mt Meharry (the highest mountain in WA) and the famous Wittenoom Gorges. Together these parks are natural draw cards for the many visitors searching for the unspoilt beauty of Australia’s outback. Significant places recognised as geological monuments are Top Camp Unconformity, Duck Creek Gorge, Knossos and Woongarra Gorge.

Tourists are also drawn to Onslow for its climate, with the warm winters proving an attractive escape from the cold and rain in the South West. Many amateur fisherman are attracted to Onslow during the South West’s winter for its excellent fishing. The mild climate at this time of the year in the North West allows them to enjoy fishing at Beadon Bay, Back Beach, Four Mile Creek, Beadon Creek and Old Onslow. During this period, Onslow was also the base for professional fishing and prawning fleet. The wharf built in 1972 was primarily used for sea craft heading to Barrow Island when Onslow became a supply base for the Barrow Island and Saladin oil fields.

The town of Wittenoom was to follow a decidedly different path. Since 1978-79 various projects attempted to discourage continued settlement in the area, resulting in Wittenoom residents suggesting alternatives to permanently closing the town during the 1980s. Tourism strategies to take advantage of the region’s natural beauty were promoted as a new economic opportunity, however, the threat of mesothelioma proved too strong. The asbestos dust is endemic throughout the town and tourists and travelers are warned of the possibilities of the potentially fatal disease caused by inhaling the dust into the lungs.

The Government provided grants and removal expenses to encourage Wittenoom residents to leave and by the late 1990s a large number of buildings were demolished and community services reduced.

Other notable events included, the further ‘decommissioning’ of Wittenoom with electricity being shut off in 2006 resulting in the remaining residents putting in private generators. The postal service stopped in 2007 and the same year the townsite was officially degazetted. The town’s name was removed from official maps and road signs, and roads that led to contaminated areas were closed.

In 2019, the West Australian Parliament introduced legislation to compulsorily acquire the remaining five lots from the remaining three residents.

The heavy population increase and extra traffic through wilderness areas has put pressure on preserving sensitive archaeological sites. Studies such as the Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Sites by L Strawbridge contribute to increasing awareness and understanding of possible Aboriginal Heritage places. Such studies give weight to various land claims made by Aboriginal groups. Since the Mabo High Court decision these claims are being hotly debated between interested parties. The discussions are ongoing.

During the 1980s there was a revival of consciousness of Aboriginal social esteem and culture. This led to the establishment of organisations to encourage Aboriginal education and employment. The Onslow Noualla group is an example of these efforts. This group ran the Ngalakuru Pastoral Company and encouraged the Bindi Bindi housing project.

Transport and communication also progressed markedly during this period. Television was delivered



by satellite as were some long distance telephone connections.

Newsletters and monthly magazines included the fortnightly 'The Spirit', read in Tom Price and Paraburdoo, the Onslow Pipeline (also fortnightly) and the Gossiping Gheko which covered Pannawonica. Road travel was made easier by major improvements to bridges and roads. The residents of Pannawonica and Paraburdoo enjoyed the opening of sealed roads into their towns in 1988 and 1990 respectively.

The communities formed in the towns of Ashburton celebrate their cohesiveness with Festivals that are enjoyed annually. These include the Nameless Festival at Tom Price, the Robe River Regatta in Pannawonica, and Paragala at Paraburdoo, among others. Community pride in their towns is reflected in the accolades received from winning the Tidy Towns contest. This occurred in 1992 for Tom Price and 1993 for Paraburdoo. In 1996 Tom Price celebrated 30 years of iron ore mining along with the mining of the 1 billionth tonne of ore.

The Shire of West Pilbara, reviewing its identity, chose to return to the name Ashburton in 1987. The aim was to distinguish themselves from the Roebourne Shire which is also in the west of the Pilbara. 1987 was significant as it was the centennial year of the Ashburton Road Board. In 1989 the main Shire Office was moved from Onslow to the more centrally located Tom Price.

In the 1990s, despite advanced weather forecasting technology and warnings, cyclonic winds caused massive damage. Cyclone Ian (1992) and Cyclone Olivia (1996) caused significant damage to Pannawonica, and in 1995 Cyclone Bobby hit Onslow with devastating impact. In addition to the damage to buildings and infrastructure, two fishing trawlers foundered at sea with the loss of seven lives.

## 2000 – 2019: THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY A NEW CHAPTER

In 2008, the Western Australian Government resolved that a new hydrocarbon processing precinct should be developed to derive maximum benefit from substantial gas discoveries off the Pilbara coast near Onslow. The following year, the State Government endorsed the commencement of investigations to create a Strategic Industrial Area at Ashburton North to cater for proposed Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and domestic gas processing as well as related downstream processing opportunities.

The Ashburton North Strategic Industrial Area (ANSIA) comprises approximately 8,000 hectares of Crown land situated approximately 11 kilometres south-west of Onslow and 2 kilometres east of the Ashburton River on the Pilbara Coast. In February 2010, the Shire of Ashburton took the final step in formalising the location of the ANSIA by initiating a scheme amendment (Amendment No. 9) to Town Planning Scheme No. 7 to classify the designated area as a 'Special Control Area' and thereby establishing clear criteria required to progress more detailed planning development proposals.

The State, through the Department of State Development (DSD), allocated land to three foundation proponents within the ANSIA to undertake investigatory works associated with the development of the following projects:

- Wheatstone LNG Project (413 Hectares) – Chevron;
- Scarborough LNG Project (344 Hectares) ExxonMobil and Woodside Joint Venture (originally the proponents were ExxonMobil and BHP Billiton Petroleum (BHPBP) Joint Venture); and
- Macedon Domestic Gas Project (218 Hectares) BHPBP.

Construction of the Wheatstone project was completed in 2017, with the first shipment departing in October of that year, while the Macedon domestic gas project has been operating since September 2013. The Scarborough project has yet to commence.

The coastal community of Onslow changed dramatically with the commencement of these projects with the population rapidly growing from 600 to more than 5000, with many of these workers in the early construction phase accommodated in town. This growth pushed housing rents from \$200 a week to ten times that in some cases. Some investors offered long-term residents multiples of their previous values for their homes and many took the chance to sell up and relocate.

As the Wheatstone project transitions from a construction to an operational phase, much of the construction accommodation located in the ANSIA is in the process of being decommissioned and removed, with available bed numbers reducing from over 7000 to approximately 2000.

The Chevron-operated Wheatstone Project committed more than \$250 million towards new and improved infrastructure in Onslow. The money has contributed to a new Shire Administration Building (completed 2016); an Aquatic and Recreational Centre (completed 2017); 10 Government Regional Officers' Housing (GROH); upgrading of the Water Corporation waste water plant (completed 2015); Onslow Airport upgrade (completed 2015); upgrades of Onslow Road (completed 2019); conservation works and interpretation of the Old Onslow Townsite (completed 2017); and a new power station (completed 2018). BHP Billiton, which recently completed the nearby Macedon domestic gas project, also contributed \$5 million toward a basketball centre and Skate Park (completed 2016).

While the Wheatstone project created a great deal of activity and economic stimulus, the fishing industry that operated since 1973, and included two fish processing plants in Onslow

became unsustainable due to the increasing water turbidity, and the more reliable and lucrative work offered both on and offshore by the hydrocarbon industry.

In addition to the Wheatstone construction, mine expansions across the Pilbara have significantly increased the number of transient workers across the Shire, representing a sharp contrast to the predominantly residential workforce model that formed the basis for the establishment of the mining industry. When the mines at Tom Price, Pannawonica and Paraburdoo were established in the 1960s and 1970s, houses, similar to that which you would find in the metropolitan area (i.e. single storey detached residences on a large lot with landscaping) were provided to accommodate and entice permanent workers and their families. More than any other mining company, Rio have maintained a stronger emphasis on a residential workforce, committing to the Tom Price, Pannawonica and Paraburdoo as operational bases.

The impact of the Fly in/Fly out (FIFO) workforce model has attracted concern and criticism due to its psychological impact on workers and families, and the loss of a stable, relatively wealthy population for the small, regional towns. Mining companies counter this criticism highlighting the difficulty in attracting and retaining a residential workforce where an opportunity exists to balance working in the often harsh Pilbara climate, while living and recreating in a metropolitan centre. This tension will continue within the Shire unless the State or Federal Government chose to legislate employment conditions in the mining industry.

Growth across the broader Shire area was also spurred around 2003, as global demand for steel began to pick up amid a massive construction boom, resulting in the price of iron ore soaring. As a result production was increased with old operations expanded and new mines opened. Transient workers began flooding in and more temporary and permanent housing was constructed.

From February 2011, prices began to slowly decline, as production from major expansion projects flooded the market and Chinese economic growth in particular slowed. The combination of lower prices and the end of the construction phase for both new iron ore operations and the LNG operations in Onslow saw the growth in the Pilbara finally begin to slow.

Whilst iron ore mining and oil and gas production are the main industries in the Shire, the landscape is still largely dominated by large pastoral leases with cattle replacing sheep as the primary stock. These activities, along with salt processing, fishing and tourism are also important industries that contribute to the local economy.

In July 2012 Pannawonica celebrated its 40th anniversary, a celebratory event was held and catered for all ages, with children's entertainers, helicopter rides and a performance by the Hoodoo Gurus. Over 3000 residents (including over 1000 children) both past and present united to reflect on the growth and progress of the town. In the same year, the Tom Price town centre underwent a revitalisation program including the development of a new pedestrian pathway, upgrade of services, refurbishment of the swimming pool and the construction of a new grandstand and change rooms at the main oval.



## THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX

Table 3: Thematic Framework Matrix

PERIOD THEME/ SUBTHEME	1818-1882 The Quest for Land	1883-1924 The Rise and Fall of 'Old' Onslow	1924-1959 New Onslow	1960-1979 The Awakening of the Sleeping Giant	1980-1999 New Horizons	2000-2016 The Twenty-First Century A New Chapter
<b>1. DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY</b> Why people settled Why they moved away The things they left behind Sub theme(s)	Early exploration – King Gregory, Holley, Murray in search for pastoral land and port; pastoralists arrive; leaseholders; no permanent housing; very few settler women; pearling luggers seek shelter.	1883 lighter service instigates town settlement; Onslow town surveyed; 1885 Onslow gazetted; perm houses built- sandstone, handmade brick, corr iron; gold finds- increase in pop; stations expand; water problem; Beadon Pt chosen for new townsite.	1925 New Onslow est; old Onslow buildings and residents transfer; land prices inflated; homesteads improve/ expand using materials from old Onsl; 1958 water problems solved; stations amalg; 1943 Wittenoom est; viable iron deposits discovered.	1960 Iron ore embargo lifted; Tom Price, Pannawonica. Parburdoo est; massive invest explore and extract of iron ore; Onslow goes into decline; 1976 old Onslow returned to state as Crown Land.	Expansion of mining towns; Tom Price to become open township - lose company town status; tourism; wittenoom encouraged to leave.	Rapid expansion of mining towns as a result of price of iron ore soaring; and Ashburton North Strategic Industrial Area. These spur growth of transient workforce and accommodation. House and rental prices sky rocket and then moderate. Wittenoom degazetted as a town.
	<b>2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b> How people and goods moved How people communicated and exchanged information Sub theme(s)	Horses used, coastal shipping, light boats for taking wool clip to schooners offshore, tracks develop from donkey, horse and camel teams; mail to cossack and then by light boat or overland to ash; no bridges.	Camel, donkey teams preferred, telephone; telegraph service; airline used for mail; wharf and jetty; at Ashb river mouth; trams; regular lighterage service; stock routes; bikes, cars, poor roads- improving slowly.	1925 New jetty; mechanical transport - cars, trucks, stock teams decline; roads expand; new tram on jetty driven by steam; improved postal service; bridges; station owners build roads plus road board.	1963 Onslow jetty closed; jetty burnt; better road on Norwest Hwy; bypassed Onslow; mining towns connected to coast by rail; TV; improved phones; monthly newsletters to mining towns.	Onslow used as base for fishing and landing point for seacraft from Barrow Is; major improve to roads and bridges- major roads sealed; good quality newsletters continue under new names.
<b>3. OCCUPATIONS</b> What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour Sub theme(s)	Pastoralism – sheep; aboriginals employed as stockmen, shearers pearling – sometimes involuntary aboriginal divers.	Services for pastoralism, stores, wool press, light boat, hotels; stores for gold diggers, pearlers; mechan replaces abor shearers; abor women domestic duties; mining for copper, lead, silver, doggers.	Asbestos mining; new Onslow services expand; oysters harvested Beadon Pt; pearling declines – loss of crew; mining sporadic except for asbestos.	Mining employment increases; services, stores established in new towns; 1966 Aust Blue Asbestos Co. ceases to mine.	Tourism, ecotourism, pearling and pastoralism exist but changed format – no luggers, cattle main product.	Tourism, ecotourism and pastoralism continue to provide jobs. Chevron Wheatstone and Macedon domestic gas projects provide jobs and transient workforce.
ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION PRIOR TO EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT						

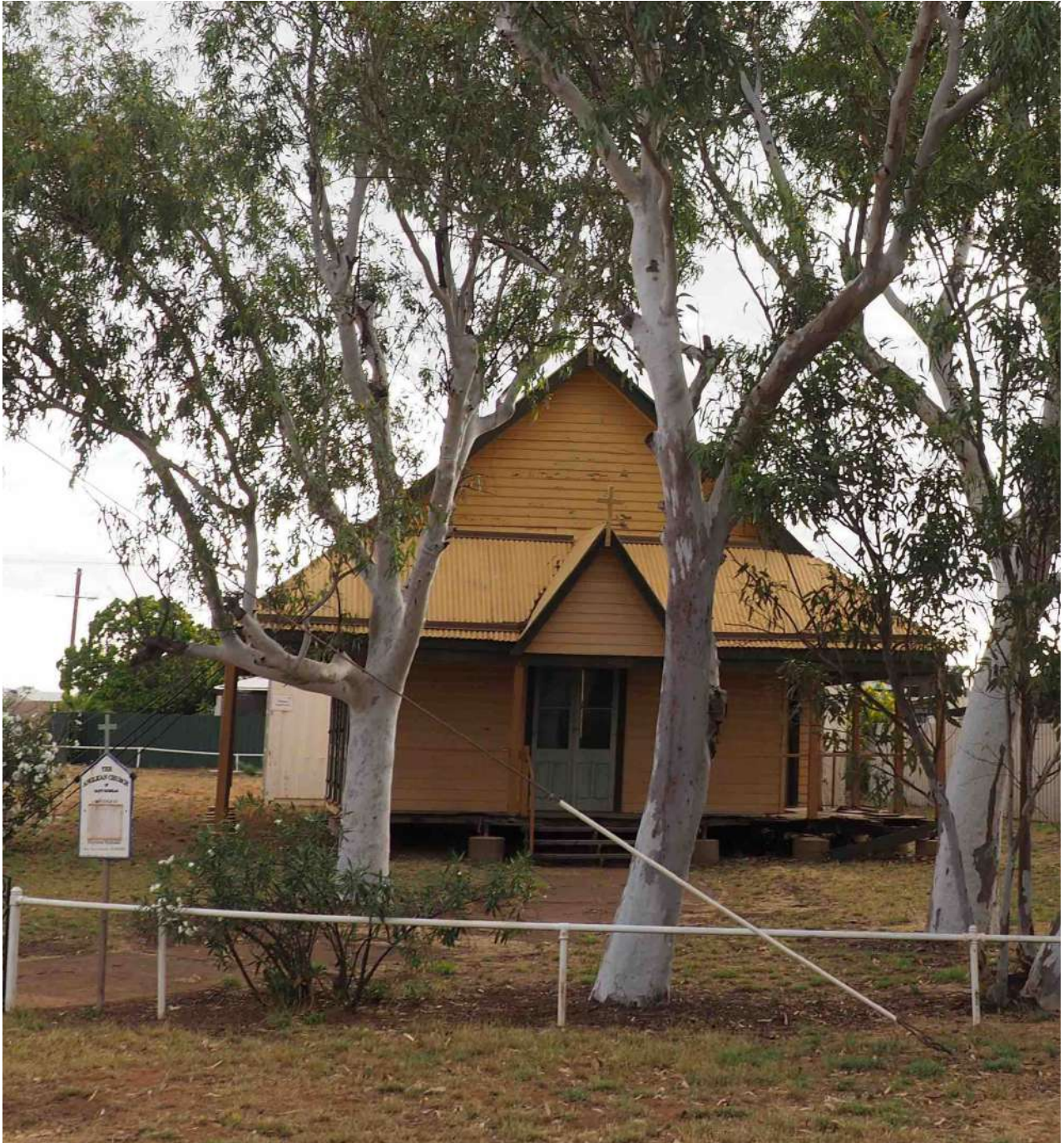
<p><b>4. COMMUNITY EF-FORTS</b> What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs Sub theme(s)</p>	<p>Conflict between European settlers and Aborigines; admin from Nickol Bay dist and Roebourne; very arduous living, few social gatherings.</p>	<p>1887 Ash Road board, social gatherings – race week Roebourne; police stat; RSL with post ww1; Church Hall; mechanics insttit; health servs- hospital, cemetery; no purpose built school- still priv teach; Red Cross; vermin board.</p>	<p>Controv over Onslow vs Beadon Pt; community cooperation over final move; Road Board difficulty with rates; old buildings transferred - mech ins; hosp; new built police stat, shark proof swim, St Nicholas Church.</p>	<p>Wittenoom expands then declines when mine ceases 1966; Tom Price; Paraburdoo, Pannawonica, all expand community services as pop inc; medical help RFDS; annual festivals e.g. Robe River Rodeo, nameless; 1972 west PIL Shire formed.</p>	<p>Increasing awareness of aboriginal issues- land claims; 1987 West Pilbara Shire reverts to Ashburton; Wittenoom struggles to survive.</p>	<p>Funding provided by royalties for regions scheme; Chevron and Macedon mandatory community and social infrastructure contributions improve amenities and facilities for residents. Pannawonica celebrated its 40th anniversary.</p>
<p><b>5. OUTSIDE INFLUENCES</b> Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control Sub theme(s)</p>		<p>1884 Influenza epidemic- many abor deaths; 1891 cyclone, severe; 1911-1915 drought severe; WW1; pests- dingoes, rabbits and foxes.</p>	<p>Govt assist for town move; 1934 cyclone severe; depression; 1930 PWD est; clover introd in south leads to competition in pastoralism, 1935 - 42 drought- govt assist; WWI; Korean war; British nuclear experiments.</p>	<p>1963 Cyclone - govt assist; recommendations for building requirements in cyclone prone areas; state govt intervention over Wittenoom future.</p>	<p>1991, 1995 and 1996 severe cyclones; Mabo High Court decision.</p>	<p>2008 ANSIA announcement 2010-2012 Commencement of ANSIA through Macedon and Wheatstone; Landcorp's expansion of Onslow.</p>

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## PART B – PLACE RECORD FORMS

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## INTRODUCTION

An individual Place Record Form has been prepared for each property on the Shire's LGHI and seeks to document the history of each place; the physical location and structure of each place; and outlines the cultural heritage value of each place.

A management category is also assigned to each place on the LGHI, which provides an indication of a place's relative level of significance. Refer to section 3.4 for detail of the various management categories.

This section contains the individual Place Record Forms for places on the Shire's LGHI, which are grouped under the following relevant management categories:

- Category 1: **Exceptional significance**
- Category 2: **Considerable significance**
- Category 3: **Some significance**
- Category 4: **Limited significance**

As a result of the review the following two places were recommended to be removed from the LGHI. The Place Record Forms, which include detail as to why these places are recommended to be removed from the LGHI are included in a separate section entitled 'Archive':

- Residence: 10 Lilac Street, Tom Price
- Residence: 65 Second Avenue, Onslow



## PLACE INDEX: BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Table 4: Places on the Shire's LGHI grouped by Management Category

Management Category	Name	Address	Page number
1	Nanutarra Homestead*	North West Coastal Highway, Nanutarra	41
1	Old Onslow Townsite*	Old Onslow Road, Talandji	48
1	Peedamulla Homestead*	Onslow-Peedamulla Road, Peedamulla	54
1	Tambrey Station Homestead*	Roebourne Wittenoom Road, Chichester	60
1	Yanrey Homestead	Yanrey Road, Yannarie	66
2	Ashburton Road River Bridge	Twitchin Road, Talandji	75
2	Beadon Bay Hotel	22 Second Avenue, Onslow	79
2	Stone Hut Relics	Karjini National Park	90
2	Millstream Homestead	Kanjenjie-Millstream Road, Millstream Chichester National Park	96
2	Minderoo Homestead	Twitchin Road, Talandji	103
2	Emu Creek Station (Nyang Homestead)	1 Nyang Road, Barradale (or Yannarie)	108
2	Hamersley Homestead	Tom Price Railway Road, Mount Sheila	85
2	Onslow Goods Shed	52 Second Avenue, Onslow	116
2	Post Office (Fmr) And Residence	19-21 Second Avenue, Onslow	121
2	Red Hill Homestead	Red Hill Road, Cane	126
2	St Nicholas Church	19 Third Avenue, Onslow	130
2	Tom Price Community Centre	315 Central Road, corner Tamarind Street, Tom Price	135
2	Tom Price Primary School Pre Primary Centre	1 Creek Road, corner Tamarind Street, Tom Price	139
2	Tom Price Primary School	5 Creek Road, corner Wattle Street, Tom Price	144
2	Wyloo Homestead	Kooline Wyloo Road, Nanutarra	149
2	Yaraloola Homstead	North West Costal Highway, Fortescue	154
3	Bobby Mc Aullay's Tree	Onslow Road, Talandji	161
3	Mount Florence Station	Roebourne Wittenoom Road, Chichester	171
3	Nintirri Centre	2 Central Road, corner Stadium Road, Tom Price	187
3	Permanent Pools In The Ashburton River	Old Onslow Road and Twitchin Road, Talandji	175
3	Fuel Storage Tanks	Onslow, Various Locations	165
3	Police Residence (Fmr)	3 First Street, Onslow	179
3	Residence: 18 Third Avenue, Onslow	18 Third Avenue, Onslow	183
3	Tom Price Shopping Arcade	1 Stadium Road, Tom Price	192
4	Old Wittenoom Townsite	Wittenoom	199
4	Residence: 26 Third Avenue, Onslow	26 Third Avenue, Onslow	204
4	Beadon Point Rear Navigational Leading Light	6 Second Avenue, Onslow	208

\* Places marked with a star are also included on the State Register of Heritage Places. Note any development to a place on the State Register of Heritage Places requires Development Approval, which will be referred to the State Heritage Office for comment.

## PLACE INDEX: BY LOCALITY

Table 5: Places on the Shire's LGHI grouped by locality

Locality	Name	Address	Management Category	Page number
Barradale	Emu Creek Station (Nyang Homestead)	1 Nyang Road, Barradale (or Yannarie)	2	108
Cane	Red Hill Homestead	Red Hill Road, Cane	2	126
Chichester	Tambrey Station Homestead*	Roebourne Wittenoom Road, Chichester	1	60
Chichester	Millstream Homestead	Kanjenjie-Millstream Road, Millstream Chichester National Park	2	96
Chichester	Mount Florence Station	Roebourne Wittenoom Road, Chichester	3	171
Fortescue	Yaraloola Homstead	North West Costal Highway, Fortescue	2	154
Karjini	Stone Hut Relics	Karjini National Park	2	90
Mount Sheila	Hamersley Homestead	Tom Price Railway Road, Mount Sheila	2	85
Nanutarra	Nanutarra Homestead*	North West Coastal Highway, Nanutarra	1	41
Nanutarra	Wyloo Homestead	Kooline Wyloo Road, Nanutarra	2	149
Onslow	Beadon Bay Hotel	22 Second Avenue, Onslow	2	79
Onslow	Beadon Point Rear Navigational Leading Light	6 Second Avenue, Onslow	4	208
Onslow	Bobby Mc Aullay's Tree	Onslow Road, Talandji	3	161
Onslow	Fuel Storage Tanks	Onslow, Various Locations	3	165
Onslow	Onslow Goods Shed	52 Second Avenue, Onslow	2	116
Onslow	Police Residence (Fmr)	3 First Street, Onslow	3	179
Onslow	Residence: 18 Third Avenue, Onslow	18 Third Avenue, Onslow	3	183
Onslow	Residence: 26 Third Avenue, Onslow	26 Third Avenue, Onslow	4	204
Onslow	St Nicholas Church	19 Third Avenue, Onslow	2	130
Onslow	Post Office (Fmr) and Residence	19-21 Second Avenue, Onslow	2	121
Peedamulla	Peedamulla Homestead*	Onslow-Peedamulla Road, Peedamulla	1	54
Talandji	Ashburton Road River Bridge	Twitchin Road, Talandji	2	75
Talandji	Minderoo Homestead	Twitchin Road, Talandji	2	103
Talandji	Old Onslow Townsite*	Old Onslow Road, Talandji	1	48
Talandji	Permanent Pools In The Ashburton River	Old Onslow Road and Twitchin Road, Talandji	3	175
Tom Price	Tom Price Community Centre	315 Central Road, corner Tamarind Street, Tom Price	2	135
Tom Price	Nintirri Centre	2 Central Road, corner Stadium Road, Tom Price	3	187
Tom Price	Tom Price Primary School Pre Primary Centre	1 Creek Road, corner Tamarind Street, Tom Price	2	139
Tom Price	Tom Price Primary School	5 Creek Road, corner Wattle Street, Tom Price	2	144
Tom Price	Tom Price Shopping Arcade	1 Stadium Road, Tom Price	3	192
Wittenoom	Old Wittenoom Townsite	Wittenoom	4	199
Yannarie	Yanrey Homestead	Yanrey Road, Yannarie	1	66

\* Places marked with a star are also included on the State Register of Heritage Places. Note any development to a place on the State Register of Heritage Places requires Development Approval, which will be referred to the State Heritage Office for comment.

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# CATEGORY 1

Exceptional Significance



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**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**NANUTARRA HOMESTEAD**



Nanutarra Homestead north wing (built c.1883/1884) 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	North West Coastal Highway, Nanutarra
<b>Other Names</b>	Nanutarra Station Complex
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15370
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	Pt Lot 4	D98585	2184/247	22°32'26.66"S 115°29'52.07"E
-	Pt Location 155	DP220379	3059/4	22°32'8.13"S 115°29'45.45"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1883/4
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Victorian (1840-1890)
<b>Date Source</b>	Nanutarra Homestead Conservation Plan
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Earth/mud brick Roof: Corrugated iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	Farming\Pastoral	Homestead and sheep station
<b>Present</b>	Farming\Pastoral	Cattle station
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The area known as Nanutarra was granted to Richard Hicks in 1866. Like many of the stations in the North West, Nanutarra was used as grazing land for a number of years prior to being developed with a permanent settlement ~~and development took place~~. By 1880 and possibly as early as 1878, Harry Higham took up this lease, along with several others nearby ~~and ran sheep here~~ to run sheep on the land. It is believed that Harry had constructed some sort of temporary structure at the station around 1878, however the Nanutarra Homestead as it is recognised today was not commenced until 1883 (completed 1894) when the brick maker began making bricks on site.

The building was designed by Raglan Jarvis of Fremantle and initially comprised of what is now known as the north wing. Higham built the home for his wife, Maud Batement who he would not bring to Nanutarra until a suitable abode existed. The Higham family were a prominent early family in the Ashburton region who amongst other things lobbied for improved conditions including but not limited to a mail service, port improvements, a police station and a roads building.

The success of Nanutarra was dependent on skilled labour and Higham had many Aboriginal workers undertaking a variety of tasks including: fencing, shearing, team mustering and stock work. By the 1900s, Higham had left a manager in charge of Nanutarra, a common trend amongst pastoralists as stations increased in size.

After a period of drought in the mid 1930s, the place was transferred to the Boolaloo Pastrol Company, owned by the Barrett-Lennard family. In the 1960s cattle were introduced to Nanutarra for the first time, with the fall of wool prices contributing to this ~~decision to run cattle~~. The Barrett-Lennard family sold the Station to the Australian Cattle Company in 1985 and since this time it has continued to be run as a cattle station.

The Bogle family purchased Nanutarra Station in 1992 and lived in the homestead until late 2000 when operations were moved to Uaroo homestead. However, following the death of Robert Bogle in late 2007, both

Nanutarra and Uaroo pastoral properties were sold in 2008, but the homestead has remained under the ownership of the Bogle family and separate from the the surrounding cattle station.

In 2000, Nanutarra received \$5,000 from the Heritage Council of Western Australia for the preparation of a Conservation Plan for the place. On-going restoration works have been completed at the property in recent times.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** Nanutarra Homestead is located on Lot 4 on the western side of the North West Coastal Highway opposite the Nanutarra Roadhouse. To the south of the homestead is the Ashburton River. The homestead is located within a fenced yard, which is largely grassed with a number of large trees around the perimeter of the yard.

The homestead comprises two wings (known as the north wing and the south wing), each with a verandah to all sides and corrugated iron roof sheeting. The verandahs to both buildings are supported by steel posts and have poured concrete floors. The two separate buildings were once connected by a central covered way however as at 2016 the covered way is no longer extant.

The north wing (c.1884) was constructed from locally made earth/mud bricks in an English Bond and comprises three rooms. The external walls appear to have been lime washed over a long period, but are now finished with paint. Windows are timber double hung. The roof sheeting to this wing has recently been replaced.

The construction date of the southern wing is unknown. However, it is considered that it may be part of the initial c.1878 temporary dwelling constructed by Higham. Extensive renovations were carried out to the south wing in the 1950s. It comprises a former kitchen and living area, constructed from locally made earth/mud bricks with timber double hung windows. The bricks have been painted. Attached to the western end of this wing is a timber framed and corrugated iron clad store, with awning windows.

There are a range of other buildings around the homestead including a Bough Shed to the north; a visitor's quarters to the east; a bathroom to the west; and meat house to the south. Refer to the Conservation Plan for further details on these buildings. In addition there are three marked graves surrounding the Homestead: one to the northwest, one to the south and another to the southwest.

The Shearing Camp is located to the north of the homestead and comprises a number of ruinous buildings, bare slabs and the remains of a number of water tanks. The most notable structure remaining in the camp is the Shearer's Quarters, which comprises a steel and timber framed structure, partially clad in vertical corrugated metal sheeting.

**Interior:** The internal walls of the north wing are finished with painted plaster and it has 130mm tongue and groove floor boards on timber joists. The ceiling is lined with 150mm tongue and groove timber boards. The central room contains a brick fireplace with a timber surround and has doors on the east and west walls to the adjacent bedrooms.

The south wing has painted concrete floors and the ceiling lining is fixed to the underside of the rafters creating a raked ceiling. The kitchen has a large plastered brick fireplace and chimney with a built-in Metters wood stove. The living area contains no noticeable detail.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Nanutarra has the potential, through its built fabric from several eras and the sites of demolished buildings, to yield information regarding the evolution of pastoral industry practices from the 1880s to the present.



<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair. Areas of masonry and render have deteriorated in the north and south wings due to rising damp and moisture ingress, and minor cracking has occurred in the original walls as a result of movement. The roofs are in poor condition with the exception of the roof to the north wing, which has recently been replaced.  The elements at the Shearing Camp are in a poor condition.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. Whilst the place is currently (as at 2016) not inhabited the original intent of the homestead is clear, and it has not been used for any other purpose or substantially altered. Maintenance, restoration and servicing are required to enable the continued use of the buildings for accommodation.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. Despite some changes, most notably to the verandahs and to the south wing the homestead retains much of its original fabric.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Harry Higham	Previous owner	c.1878	1937
Raglan Jarvis	Architect	c.1883	c.1884
Barrett-Lennard family	Previous owner	c.1930	1985
Australian Cattle Company	Previous owner	1985	1992
Bogle family	Owner	1992	Present

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Workers (inc Aboriginal People)
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Nanutarra, comprising a mud brick and iron Victorian Georgian homestead (c.1883/4) and vernacular outbuildings [meat house (c.1940s), visitor's quarters (c.1950s) and outhouse] located in an open yard, together with gravesites, shearing camp (ruins), and archeological remnants, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*the homestead is a good yet simple example of Victorian Georgian architecture, featuring two detached wings;*

*the place is a good representative example of a pastoral station complex dating from the late nineteenth century, having been established c.1878 as part of the early pastoral development of the Ashburton region;*

*the historic development of the station demonstrates the characteristic expansion of remote pastoral properties, particularly in the State's north west, from simple nineteenth century family homesteads to the large pastoral complexes of the present;*

*from the 1870s to the 1930s, the place was owned and predominantly managed by members of the prominent Western Australian Higham family;*

*the place's early and ongoing success relied in part on the Aboriginal workers and their families who lived and worked at the place from the late nineteenth into the twentieth century; and,*

*the place is representative of stations in the State's north west that were run and overseen by European pastoralists and supported by an Aboriginal population, who both lived and worked on the station, from the late nineteenth century until well into the twentieth centuries.*

*The bough shed, bathroom, vehicle shelter, machinery shed, workers' accommodation and fence are of little significance.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Significant
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### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 1: Exceptional significance
Management Recommendation	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved in consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

### STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Type	Status/Category	Date
State Register of Heritage Places	Permanent	4 November 2005

### OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted. Category	17 August 1999

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Eastman & Poletti Architects & Williams, L (2002) Nanutarra Homestead Conservation Plan.
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### DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	August 2017

### OTHER IMAGES



Views of Nanutarra Homestead, 1904. Source: Western Mail, Saturday 30 January 1904, pp. 33



Rear and side (western) elevation of the south wing 2016.

Rear elevation of the north wing 2016.



Central room of the north wing 2016.



Eastern room of the north wing 2016.



Visitor's Quarters 2016.



Meat House 2016.



Accommodation Building/Shearers Quarters at the Shearing Camp 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**OLD ONSLOW TOWNSITE**



Old Onslow Police Station Complex 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Old Onslow Road, Talanyji
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	03444 (Other HCWA Numbers: 03949 and 04232)
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
Various refer to State Register of Heritage Places Register Documentation				21°42'43.15"S 114°56'53.27"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Historic Town
<b>Construction Date</b>	Townsite gazetted 1885
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Various. Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Victorian (1840-1890)
<b>Date Source</b>	Old Onslow Townsite Conservation Plan
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Various: Stone, brick, timber and corrugated iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	GOVERNMENTAL	Courthouse
<b>Present</b>	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
<b>Other</b>	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS	Water: Other

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The town and port of Old Onslow was gazetted in 1885. The founding of the town was a well-received event for the local pastoralists who had demanded a port for a number of years for the export of their wool clip. The first building in the townsite was a goods shed, taken over by James Clark and John McKenzie on their arrival in 1883. Here they set up their warehouse and store. According to later correspondence this store (along with the telegraph line) influenced the surveying and laying out of the townsite. Onslow was named in honour of the Chief Magistrate, Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow (1842-1908) who was also Acting-Governor for a short period. The town, when first laid out, had 116 lots in two blocks, ten by the river and the rest in a block situated inland from the river. All the street names (bar one, Anketell) were named after relatives of A C Onslow.

From the outset the town and port of Onslow experienced difficulties owing to the natural features of the site. The Ashburton River carried such a large amount of water during the wet season (and particularly after a cyclone) that the safe mooring required for the unloading and loading of goods was often jeopardised. The townsite itself was also not ideal being situated near clay pans that often flooded. The value of the port at Onslow became questionable as the bar across the mouth of the river became increasingly more difficult to navigate. A number of accidents associated with using the port led to many meetings on its future. An alternative solution was found in the construction of a sea jetty (after a failed first attempt was destroyed by cyclone in 1897). Unfortunately the second and third jetties were not situated far enough away from the river mouth. This allowed silt to be swept down and deposited in the sea, rendering the jetties useless in the case of low tides and heavily laden ships.

A further solution for the problems of the jetty was sought and found by the building of another jetty, at some distance from the town, on Beadon Point. With the new sea jetty, the old town site of Onslow was now isolated for the movement of goods into, and out of the Ashburton district. As early as 1920 it became obvious that a new town would have to be located at Beadon and the Ashburton Roads Board supported the relocation of the old town to the new site. Much controversy arose over the choosing of the new town site as well as the number of issues concerning the relocation process and compensation for residents already established at Old Onslow. Another issue creating many debates was the naming of the new town with some people wanting a new start with Beadon, others with Ashburton and many wanting to retain the name Onslow.

New Onslow was gazetted in January 1924 and land sales in the new town commenced in 1925. Old Onslow was abandoned though still remained officially a townsite until 1976 when the town land was reverted to the Crown. Many of the buildings were taken from the old town to the new however, the more substantially constructed stone buildings were left and the ruins stand as reminders of Old Onslow.

Over the years, the Old Onslow Townsite has suffered the effects of erosion and unmanaged tourism, leading to significant deterioration of the site and its remaining structures. Efforts to safeguard the remaining fabric and to better convey the history of the site to visitors have been on-going to varying degrees over the years. Given the fading of the existing interpretive signage, an Interpretation Plan was prepared in 2015 by Creative Spaces and Savagely Creative to replace the old signage.

In January 2016, some stabilisation works were undertaken including: installation of temporary mesh frames to the doors and windows of the Old Gaol building and over the opening of the water tank; and the construction of a temporary arch support to one of the Old Gaol cells. The conservation works were funded by the Chevron-operated Wheatstone Project as part of its \$250 million social and critical infrastructure package for Onslow. This 'package' was required as part of the development approval process associated with the nearby Wheatstone project in the Ashburton North Strategic Industrial Area. The Conservation works were managed by the Pilbara Regional Council in conjunction with Chevron, the Shire of Ashburton and Department of State Development.

## DESCRIPTION

The Old Onslow Townsite is located approximately 20 kms west of the 'new' Onslow (established 1924/5). The town is approached from the south along an unsealed road, accessed off Twitchen Road. A series of gravel tracks traverse the old townsite, some of which follow approximate alignment of former streets. An appreciation of the former town layout is difficult to discern as it has been reclaimed by the natural environment and in places vehicles have forged their own routes. There are numerous interpretation signs demarcating the location of remnant and former buildings as well as a Visitor Information Bay with toilets near the Police Complex.

There are few remaining structures in the old town, this is because when the town relocated to Beadon Bay, the majority of buildings that were capable of relocation were moved or building fabric was repurposed on pastoral stations throughout the region. Hence, the remaining structures in the old town comprise remnants of masonry buildings (stone or brick), concrete floor slabs or foundations of relocated buildings and some timber post footings.

Buildings that remain as ruins include the Police Station and Quarters, the old Gaol, remnants of the 1894 Post Office, remnants of James Clark's house and remnants of a store and water tank on the site of the hospital. The most prominent remains, which stand out amongst the natural vegetation are the Police Station and Quarters; and the old Gaol. Constructed from locally quarried stone, referred to as 'coral sandstone', these structures were designed by the Public Works Department of Western Australia in the Victorian Georgian style.

The Police Station and Quarters building was constructed in 1893. The old Gaol is located on the south-eastern side of the Police Station and comprises two original cells (1893), an exercise yard on the western side and a later addition (1906/07) that provided three additional cells on the eastern side. There is a water tank, located between the Police Station and Quarters and the old Gaol, which is a low-lying structure with a curved roof.

The town cemetery is located on the north-eastern side of the old townsite, along a continuation of Campbell Street. The cemetery was used until the 1920s and comprises an area of approximately two hectares. In addition, to the east of the old townsite the former Ashburton Sea Port tramline remains evident through the remnants of the 1909 timber bridge, raised earthen embankments and other artefacts associated with the construction of the line. Further east, the Ashburton Sea port comprises archaeological remains of two jetties such as piles.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

The place has great potential to reveal information about the history of the development and the abandonment of the town. Several studies have already been undertaken to determine the character and extent of the place's archaeological potential.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Old Onslow Townsite is in ruins and therefore poor condition.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	As an archaeological site, the integrity of the place is high.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. Standing ruins, remnant structures and archaeological sites within Old Onslow Townsite have a high degree of authenticity, as most sites have been undisturbed and are relatively intact.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
James Clark and John McKenzie	Other Association	1880s	1900s

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
PEOPLE	Aboriginal people
OCCUPATIONS	Fishing & other maritime industry
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	River & sea transport
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Resource exploitation & depletion
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Workers (incl. Aboriginal, convict)
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Law & order
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements
PEOPLE	Early settlers
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Racial contact & interaction

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Old Onslow Townsite, an archaeological site comprising various structures and features, including the Police Station Complex (1893; 1906/1907), located in a natural setting near the banks of the Ashburton River, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*the place is a rare example of an historical archaeological site of a former 'frontier' settlement in a very remote area of the North West of the State;*

*the remaining fabric and archaeological material of the place is important for its ability to reveal information about the history of the town from its establishment in 1885 up to its abandonment in 1925;*

*the plan of the town, with its centre, residential area and labourers' camps, is representative of social planning characteristic of eighteenth and nineteenth century European colonial attitudes towards Aboriginal, Japanese, Chinese, Malay, Filipino, Afghan and Italian workers and their families, demonstrating the frontier mentality of the era and the private enterprise ethic which exploited natural resources, including indigenous people;*

*the place was established to service the local pearling and pastoral industries in the late nineteenth century, and as such has associations with the development of the North West of the State;*

*the Police Station Complex has landmark value as it is the most substantial structure remaining within the townsite;*



*the place is of significance to the local Aboriginal community, who have strong memories of Old Onslow, in particular with regard to conflict between local Aboriginal people and European settlers and the exploitation of Aboriginal workers in the pearling and pastoral industries;*

*the natural setting of the place, with its native vegetation and location on the flats of the Ashburton River, together with the ruins and archaeological remains of the individual buildings lends the place high aesthetic qualities;*

*the place is associated with a number of prominent Western Australians who took up leases in the area and were engaged in the pearling and pastoral industries, including the Forrest family; and,*

*the place has associations with J. Clark, who established the port at the Ashburton River in 1882/1883 and who, through the construction of such enterprises as the jetty, the first general store and the Rob Roy Hotel, was largely responsible for the development of the town in the 1880s through to the early 1900s.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	N/A
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### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 1: Exceptional significance
Management Recommendation	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved in consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

### STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Type	Status/Category	Date
State Register of Heritage Places	Permanent	17 February 2006

### OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Webb, A&M, (1983) Edge of Empire. Artlook Books  
 Nayton, G (2016) Old Onslow Townsite Conservation Plan  
 Pilbara Regional Council, Heritage Listed Old Onslow Receives A Face-Lift. Available Online:  
<http://www.prc.wa.gov.au>

### DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**



Old Onslow Police Station 2016.



Old Onslow Gaol 2016.



Remnant wagon 2016. 2016.



Typical sign interpreting the historic townsite 2016.



1909 Timber bridge 2016.



Cemetery 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**PEEDAMULLA HOMESTEAD**



Peedamulla Homestead 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Onslow-Peedamulla Road, Peedamulla
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	04656
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	Location 149	DP405313	-	21°50'40.46"S 115°37'36.18"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1915
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	Gray, L (2000) Peedamulla Homestead Conservation Plan
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Local Stone Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Ruin
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Peedamulla Homestead was originally referred to as 'Peedamullah' until 1928, when the Peedamulla Pastoral Company was formed, and the 'h' was dropped from the end of the name. 'Peedamullah' is a local Aboriginal word said to mean 'plenty water'.

The explorations of Francis T. Gregory in 1862 led to the opening up of the Ashburton Land District for pastoral leasing, ~~and~~ ~~between~~ 1879 and 1883, over 106 leases were granted in the area to a group of people who subsequently became the developers of the Ashburton pastoral industry. Morrell and Cook took up pastoral leases on which is now Peedamulla Station. In 1878, brothers Edmund A. and Archibald E. Burt, grandsons of Sir Archibald Paull Burt, Chief Justice of the Swan River Colony from 1861 to 1879, arrived from the West Indies. They took over the Peedamulla leases in the early 1880s.

It is believed that in 1885 a water tank and a rectangular single room random stone and mortar dwelling was constructed on site. Ten years later another rectangular single room random stone and mortar building was constructed. The Burt's employed Aboriginal labour on the property, the majority of whom were born on or near the Station. The men were employed in fencing, shearing, mustering and boundary riding, while the women worked in and around the homestead.

In 1885, the original townsite of Onslow was gazetted, ~~and~~ ~~As~~ a member of the Ashburton Roads Board, and at one time its Chairman, Archibald E. Burt was closely associated with the development of the original townsite. In 1895, Archibald left the property to pursue other work ~~while~~. Edmund continued to live at and manage Peedamulla Station.

After the 1900s, the settlers in the Ashburton region began to improve their life-styles, and new homesteads were built to replace the original dwellings. Edmund Burt married in 1916 and it is probable that the circa 1915 homestead was constructed to improve living conditions on the station in anticipation of his marriage.

From 1920 until his death in 1927, Edmund Burt was Chairman of the Ashburton Roads Board (except for 1924 and 1926), and it was during those years that the new town of Onslow, at Beadon Point developed. Peedamulla Station was located on the original north-west coastal highway (now rerouted) which detoured into the town of Onslow, and travellers frequently stopped at the homestead as they passed through.

Edmund Burt died in 1927. The following year Peedamulla Station Ltd was incorporated and in 1929, the lease transferred to Peedamulla Station Ltd. Four years later, ownership of Peedamulla Station was

transferred to Cornelius McManus and W. Montgomery (although Peedamulla Station Ltd was not officially defunct until 1974). In 1934, a severe cyclone inflicted substantial losses at Peedamulla, with 40 windmills destroyed.

In 1937, Alexander Hardie of Albany and his family, ~~of Albany~~, paid £19,522 for the 286,253 hectares ~~which that~~ comprised Peedamulla Station. After Alexander Hardie's death in 1954, a number of other Hardie family members gained an interest in the lease.

In 1961, the lease was reduced to 156,000 hectares due to a resumption of land for the Onslow Town Water Supply. In 1961 and 1963, severe cyclones damaged the homestead and shearing sheds and a considerable number of sheep were lost. With low wool prices in 1971 and 1972, the Hardies were forced sell the Station to Neville and Moira McDonald who took over the lease for \$70,000. The McDonalds sold the property less than three years later.

In 1975, Herbert Parker effected the purchase of the Station by the Commonwealth Government for the use of the Aboriginal people of the Onslow region. The station had over 28,000 sheep running at the time. The Noualla Group (Incorporated) of Onslow took over the lease, and the Jundaru Aboriginal Corporation have been managing the Station since 1981. In 1981, the managers lived in the homestead, however. ~~After~~ cyclone Olivia unroofed the homestead in 1984, the managers moved into a transportable dwelling, placed in close proximity to the homestead.

In 2014 Ashburton Aboriginal Corporation commenced delivering training programs for ~~in~~ a wide variety of pastoral activities at Peedamulla Station.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** Peedamulla Homestead (ruin) is a group of single-storey stone and iron buildings including a homestead, adjacent kitchen and outbuildings (c.1915), older stone buildings (c.1895) and a stone water tank (c.1885).

The single storey homestead was built c.1915, using local stone with rendered quoins around the door and window openings displaying some characteristics of the Victorian Georgian style. The expansive corrugated iron hipped roof was destroyed by a cyclone and is no longer extant.

The homestead comprises two rectangular wings with a connecting central breezeway. All rooms open onto the surrounding concrete verandah, which was, more than likely, originally a timber verandah. Many of the cast iron verandah posts are still in place around the perimeter of the homestead and kitchen.

Adjacent to the homestead, less than 50 metres away on the northern side are several more recent buildings associated with the running of the Station and the delivery of the training facility. These block views of the homestead upon approach from the main gravel entrance road.

Several hundred metres north-west of the homestead is a water tank, reportedly built in 1885. The circular stone structure is approximately four metres in height of double stone construction. The external wall is faced stonework laid in a regular bonding with an internal wall of mud-mortared rubble stone work.

Near the water tank are two rectangular single room random stone and mortar structures: a circa 1885 dwelling and a circa 1895 building. The circa 1885 dwelling has a verandah structure on the west side and evidence of a similar structure on the south side. It has bush timber lintels and frames to the window openings. The roof was originally hipped with corrugated iron. The roof structure of the circa 1895 building (the western most building) is constructed of bush timber rafters with flat tin sheeting.

**Interior:** The interior of the homestead still shows evidence of elaborate plaster cornices and air vents, although the ceilings are no longer in place. The interior walls are hard plaster with graffiti. There is weather damage and signs of neglect. A classically detailed archway supported by Corinthian columns leads the lounge room into the breezeway. Each room has a fireplace and mantelpiece still in place.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

The place may contain material or subsurface remains that have the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the evolution of human occupation and development in the remote North-West.
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<b>CONDITION</b>	Poor. Whilst the exterior walls are in good condition the place is in a poor condition due to exposure to the elements, subsequent vandalism, destruction of the windows, and the loss of the main roof form.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Medium. The absence of much of the roof of the c.1915 homestead building currently renders the place uninhabitable, although the original intent of the place is clear.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. The remaining fabric of the place has a high degree of authenticity, apart from general deterioration caused by exposure to the elements since it lost its roof and became no longer inhabitable.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Edmund and Archibald Burt	Previous Owner	c.1880	1928
Cornelius McManus and W. Montgomery	Previous Owner	1932	1937
Hardie Family	Previous Owner	1937	1972
Neville and Moira MacDonald	Previous Owner	1972	1975
Jundaru Aboriginal Corporation	Tenant	1981	Present

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Workers (inc Aboriginal People)
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Peedamulla Homestead (ruin), a group of single-storey stone and iron buildings including a homestead, adjacent kitchen and outbuildings (c.1915), older stone buildings (c.1900) and a water tank (c.1885) set in a landscape of pastoral grass and trees, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*the place has close associations with Edmund and Archibald Burt, early pastoralists in the Pilbara who were important identities in the establishment of Onslow town and the development of the Ashburton region;*

*the place has associations with the development of the pastoral industry in the Ashburton district and demonstrates the evolution of a pastoral settlement since 1885;*

*it contributes to the community's sense of place as a former pastoral station homestead that was once a regular stopping place for travellers on the original north-west highway; and,*

*the place is a representative example of a c.1915 North-West pastoral homestead.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Significant
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 1: Exceptional significance
Management Recommendation	Essential to the heritage of the locality.

	Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved in consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia.
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**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
State Register of Heritage Places	Permanent	2 September 1998

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted. Category	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Webb, M. & A. (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Books, Perth
Gray, L (2000) Peedamulla Homestead Conservation Plan

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Left image: Peedamulla Homestead, August 1962. Source: State Library of Western Australia 144577PD



Right image: Peedamulla Homestead, 2016.



Peedamulla Homestead rear elevation, 2016.



Peedamulla Homestead interior, 2016.



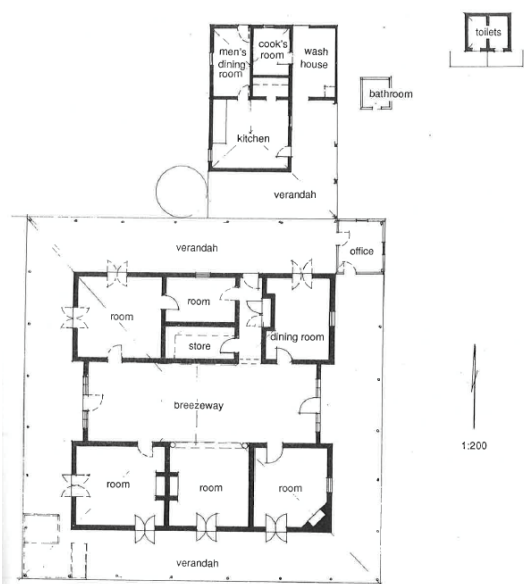
Remnant verandah post and window detailing, 2016.



Fireplace and chimney, 2016.



Left image: Water tank, 1885 dwelling and 1895 building after 1963 cyclone. Source: State Library of Western Australia 140132PD  
 Right image: Water tank and 1885 dwelling 2016.



Floor plan of 1915 Homestead. Source: Gray, L (2000) Peedamulla Homestead Conservation Plan



**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**TAMBREY HOMESTEAD RUINS**



Tambrey Station Homestead 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Roebourne Wittenoom Road, Chichester
<b>Other Names</b>	Coolawanyah Station, Tambrey Station Homestead Ruins
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	01743
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	Peewah Location 52  Part of the land comprised in Crown Lease 203/1988	-	-	21°38'1.98"S 117°36'25.14"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1893
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment Report 1998
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Mud brick Roof: Corrugated iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Ruin
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Tambrey Station was formerly part of the Inthernura Station lease that was held by Samuel Henry Viveash. Tambrey dates from the mid-1880s when Henry Seymour Meares held the lease. Meares was identified with Tambrey for over 30 years, and served on various Roads Boards and other organisations involved in the progress of the North-West.

In 1892, William Henry Cusack, a jackaroo and blacksmith from one of Viveash's other stations, went to Tambrey to work for Meares.

The homestead was built in 1893 during the time that Cusack was the manager of the property. It was constructed with ant-bed mud bricks containing chopped up spinifex and dags from the woolshed which were mixed in to help it bind together. The walls were only 2.45 metres (8ft) high as construction of the dwelling had to be expedited due to the expected birth of Mrs Cusack's child. The roof timbers were cut from nearby trees.

In 1902, Cusack went into partnership with Meares in the leasehold of Tambrey Station that in 1915 comprised 161,874 hectares with a capacity for 20,000 sheep. Charles Ogilvie Ferguson was employed on Tambrey Station by Meares and Cusack, and gained such experience that he bought an interest in the property. During the years of the First World War, both Henry Meares and William Cusack died, leaving Charles Ferguson in charge of Tambrey Station.

Circa 1922 Cusack's son, Thomas D. Cusack, took over management of the Tambrey Station. Many Roads Board meetings were held at Tambrey Homestead during the time that Tom Cusack was the Roebourne Roads Board Chairman and his wife (Olive) was the Secretary. Beside the garden, Olive had a tennis court built, with the assistance of the Aboriginal labourers. Tennis parties at Tambrey drew people from throughout the district, bringing their children, food and Aboriginal workers.

In 1949, Lang Hancock bought both Hooley and Tambrey Stations from Charles Ferguson and the Cusack family for £50,000. In 1950, Les Parsons of Coolawanyah Station went into partnership with Sir Edward H Lefroy, of Cranmore in Moora, to buy Tambrey and Hooley Stations from Hancock for £50,000. During the later half of the 1970s, the Parsons family and other pastoralists decided to convert the property from sheep to cattle. Some of the homestead roof was removed in the early 1980s during a cyclone.

Today (2016), Tambrey Station Homestead is vacant, ruinous and unused. The Station continues to form part of the larger Coolawanyah Station.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** Tambrey Station Homestead consists of a group of building remains located approximately 500 metres north of the Roebourne Wittenoom Road. The ruins include a mud brick homestead, various associated bush timber and iron buildings, and sheep yards south of the creek.

Built in 1893, the homestead is typical of a North West vernacular dwelling. Originally it would have comprised a rectangular building with surrounding verandah, thick walls, a corrugated hipped short-sheet iron roof with no gutters, and a separate kitchen structure. The homestead is constructed of mud bricks made from locally found materials; anthills, spinifex and sheep dags.

Part of the roof was ripped off during a cyclone in 1982 and since this time the building condition has deteriorated. The short sheets of the roof remain along the eastern side of the dwelling, however they are largely absent from the remainder of the structure. The western wall has deteriorated and partially collapsed, and the side-wall (northern) has also collapsed. The four original openings (two windows and two doors) along the eastern wall remain albeit in a deteriorated condition. The openings are arched, which is unusual in the use of mud brick, and in such an isolated situation. No frames seem to have been inserted into the window and door openings.

**Interior:** Internally, the dwelling appears to have once comprised three large rooms. The walls show signs of having been mud rendered over the mud brick. The central room has a large open fireplace constructed of the same mud brick as the rest of the building. No evidence of the ceilings, doors or windows remain.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Tambrey Station Homestead has the potential, through its built fabric and the sites of demolished buildings, to yield information regarding the evolution of pastoral industry practices from the 1890s to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Poor. The condition of the place reflects the effects of the environment and abandonment. Part of the roof was ripped off during a cyclone in 1982, the western wall has deteriorated and partially collapsed, and the side-wall (northern) has also collapsed.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Medium. Although the place is now vacant and in ruin, the original intent is still clear. The long-term viability of restoring the place is questionable.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. The place has no obvious interventions to the 1893 fabric, apart from general deterioration caused by exposure to the elements since its abandonment.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Samuel Henry Viveash	Previous owner	-	-
Seymour Henry Meares	Original owner	mid 1880s	1919
Cusack Family	Previous owner	1892	1949

Charles Ogilvie Ferguson	Previous owner	-	1949
Lang Hancock	Previous owner	1949	1950
Parson Family	Owner	1950	Present

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Workers (inc Aboriginal People)
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Tambrey Station Homestead, comprising the ruins of a single-storey mud brick and iron dwelling, and associated bush timber and iron buildings, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*the place has associations with the development of the pastoral industry in the Pilbara district and demonstrates the evolution of a pastoral settlement since 1893;*

*the place has close associations with H. Meares, S. H. Viveash, W. H. and T. D. Cusack, C. O. Ferguson, and R. and L. Parsons, all of whom played an important role in the development of the North-West pastoral industry. The place also has associations with the Aboriginal people who worked and lived on the property; and,*

*the place was of high quality workmanship and demonstrates techniques of mud brick construction that are important for the local material components and the design detail of the arched openings.*

*Nearby structures, including the meathouse, kitchen buildings, storeroom and carriage shed, together with T.D. Cusack's grave, the slab floor of the shearer's kitchen and sheep yards, are considered to have some heritage significance and contribute to the understanding of the place.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	N/A
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 1: Exceptional significance
Management Recommendation	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved in consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
State Register of Heritage Places	Permanent	30 October 1998

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Register of the National Estate	Registered	15 October 1984
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	5 June 1984
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment Report 1998
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**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Northern elevation of Homestead, 2016.



Eastern elevation of Homestead, 2016.



Close up of mud brick, 2016.



Fireplace within Homestead, 2016.



Meathouse near Homestead, 2016.



Grave at Homestead, 2016.



Trough near Homestead, 2016.



Stock yards, 2016.



Shearing shed remains, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**YANREY HOMESTEAD**



Yanrey Homestead, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Yanrey Road, Yannarie
<b>Other Names</b>	Yanrey Pastoral Station
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15397
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	-	-	-	22°30'23.91"S 114°47'41.43"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1901,1915
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Corrugated Iron Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The original lease holders of Yanrey Station were John (Jack) and David Stewart. After John Stewart died, the station was sold in 1898 to Thomas F. de Pledge, an Englishman who had worked for Stewart as a jackeroo. Mr. de Pledge spent his lifetime improving the property and establishing a stud sheep flock. It is thought that the first section of the homestead (the west side) was constructed under de Pledge's management with the eastern side of the Homestead reportedly constructed circa 1915.

Yanrey grew to be the third largest station in the Ashburton Road Board District with an acreage of 876,892. Thomas de Pledge was an influential pastoralist who was actively involved in local development of both Onslow and the Ashburton district in general, also donating 100 pounds for the building fund of St Nicholas Church in new Onslow. Apart from sheep, Mr de Pledge also bred blood horses, with two of his leading sires being The Strutter and Woorooma, which were well-known and won races in both Perth and Victoria.

Mr de Pledge identified himself with many aspects of public life in Western Australia. He was a member of the Ashburton Road Board for many years, and was associated with various sporting bodies, including the Western Australian Turf Club.

An interesting situation occurred in Ashburton when cars and trucks were introduced. As teams of camels, horses and donkeys were still being used to haul the wool clips from the stations, motor vehicles had great difficulties using the same tracks owing to bogs and deep ruts. Between 1927 and 1930 a number of roads were built and gazetted only for motor vehicle use. Yanrey was one station that was given one of these special purpose roads. Although Yanrey remained isolated from Onslow, the introduction of telephones significantly improved communication. When this line of communication was interrupted by storms the people of Yanrey again felt their isolation. In 1934 the telephone lines went down over a widespread area owing to a severe cyclone, with the restoral of this service taking some time. The cyclone also damaged the roads leading to Yanrey and other stations also taking a long time to be repaired as the Roads Board initially focused repair work on the town and jetty restoration.

An article in the West Australian provides an account of the homestead in 1925:

*'it is built close to the northern bank of the Yannarie River, and is surrounded by a wealth of foliage supplied by the usual native timber found adjacent to its watercourses and cultivated ornamental trees, including date palms and plantains, which, lend a semi-tropical atmosphere to the place. The wide verandahs which encircle the home are inviting even in the depth of a north-west winter, and the front*



*of the house looks out on a grass tennis court fringed with pepper trees, oleanders, blackhearts, and swamp gums...*

*The large living room extends through the whole depth of the house, and the ends are not walled up, being merely netted in as a protection against the invasion of insect life. Storm shutters, however, are suspended from the verandah, roof, and these may be dropped into position in the space of a few minutes when the weather is unfavorable.'*

The year 1920 was important for the North West, when Major Norman Brearley flew to the region in a bid to start a commercial airline. On his first visit he landed at Yanrey, picked up Mrs. de Pledge and another passenger, Henry Parsley who became the first airborne passengers to land at Onslow. Yanrey continued its aeronautical connections with an air force unit stationed at the property during World War Two.

According to the reminiscences of former Ashburton Roads Board President Ashley Paterson, the last overland droving of a significant number of sheep occurred in 1953 out of Yanrey, with the manager at the time taking sheep from Kooline to Bullara. On the death of de Pledge in 1954, Yanrey Station passed to his daughters, Maud Alston and Patricia de Pledge. The homestead has changed very little over the years, other than maintenance repairs. As at 2016, the homestead is still in the ownership of the de Pledge family.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** Yanrey Homestead is located approximately 45 kilometres north of the North-West Coastal Highway off Yanrey Road. The homestead building is surrounded by an area of green lawn and a variety of mature trees, which contrast with the vast pastoral landscaped beyond.

It is reported that Yanrey Homestead was built in two stages. The first part (the western wing) was erected in 1901 and the second part (the east wing) was added in 1915. The rectangular building which reflects its two-stage construction, has twin hipped roofs clad in short sheet corrugated iron. The dwelling is surrounded by a deep verandah under a separate skillion roof, which is supported by square timber posts and has timber floorboards.

The house has corrugated iron walls on a timber frame. All rooms have a set of double timber doors, with glass paneling and a timber fly screen door providing access to the deep shady verandah. There are aluminum sliding doors to the front and rear elevations of the dwelling, where the house traditionally was not walled up, but rather netted.

**Interior:** There are two centrally located rooms, which run from the front to the rear of the dwelling and are used as living spaces. From the eastern side of this central area four accommodation rooms project, which are accessed via timber and glass panel doors. To the west side of this central area three accommodation rooms project and are accessed via four panel timber doors.

The floors are timber board and both the ceilings and walls comprise decorative pressed tin in a variety of patterns. In the central living areas the walls have a different pressed tin pattern above the dado. Throughout there are decorative ceiling roses and in places, original timber fire place surrounds.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Yanrey Homestead has the potential to yield information regarding the evolution of pastoral industry practices from the 1900s to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good. However, there are some deteriorated elements such as gutters, eave linings and weathered timbers. As the property is still a working station, the priority for maintenance of the farm improvements is shared with other necessities and responsibilities.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The homestead continues to be used for its original purpose as a homestead for a farming property.

<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. Most of the fabric is extant from the original buildings, including fireplaces, timber floors and decorative pressed tin wall linings.
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**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
John (Jack) and David Stewart	Original owner	-	1898
de Pledge family	Current owner	1898	Present

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Yanrey Homestead, a timber framed structure clad with corrugated iron (c.1901, 1915) located in an open landscaped yard, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*it is a good example of the Victorian Georgian style of architecture, in a garden setting. It is relatively rare being a metal-clad homestead in this style. The interior spaces with decorative pressed tin walls and ceilings create a sense of opulence and quality in this remote area;*

*the place has associations with the development of the pastoral industry in the Pilbara district and demonstrates the evolution of a pastoral settlement since the 1900s;*

*the place has close associations with Thomas.F.de Pledge, an early pastoralist in the Pilbara who was an important identity in the establishment of the new Onslow town and the development of the Ashburton region.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Significant
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 1: Exceptional significance
Management Recommendation	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved in consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

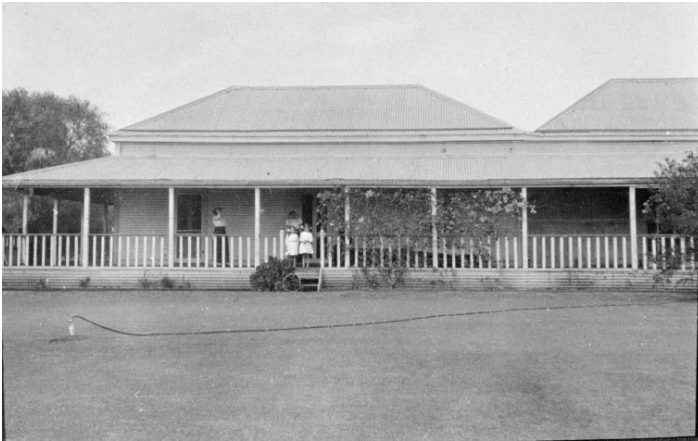
The West Australian, The North-west An Ideal Home, Friday 18 September 1925, pp.12  
 Webb, M&A (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Publishers, WA  
 Oral Information given to Cathy Day (OBPC) by Sue & William Alston 1 February 1999

Obituaries Australia, T de Pledge, Available online: <http://oa.anu.edu.au>

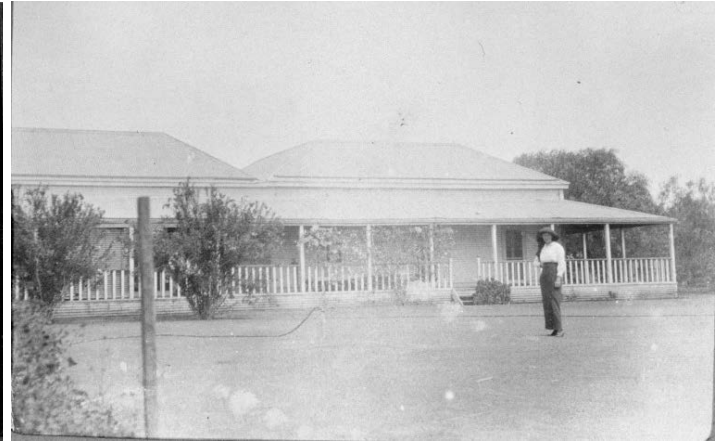
## DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

## OTHER IMAGES



Yanrey Homestead c.1915. Source: State Library of Western Australia b3780760\_2



Yanrey Homestead c.1915. Source: State Library of Western Australia b3780760



Rear and eastern elevations of Yanrey Homestead, 2016.



Close up of front elevation of Yanrey Homestead, 2016.



Western elevation of Yanrey Homestead, 2016.



Central internal living space 2016



Typical bedroom, 2016.

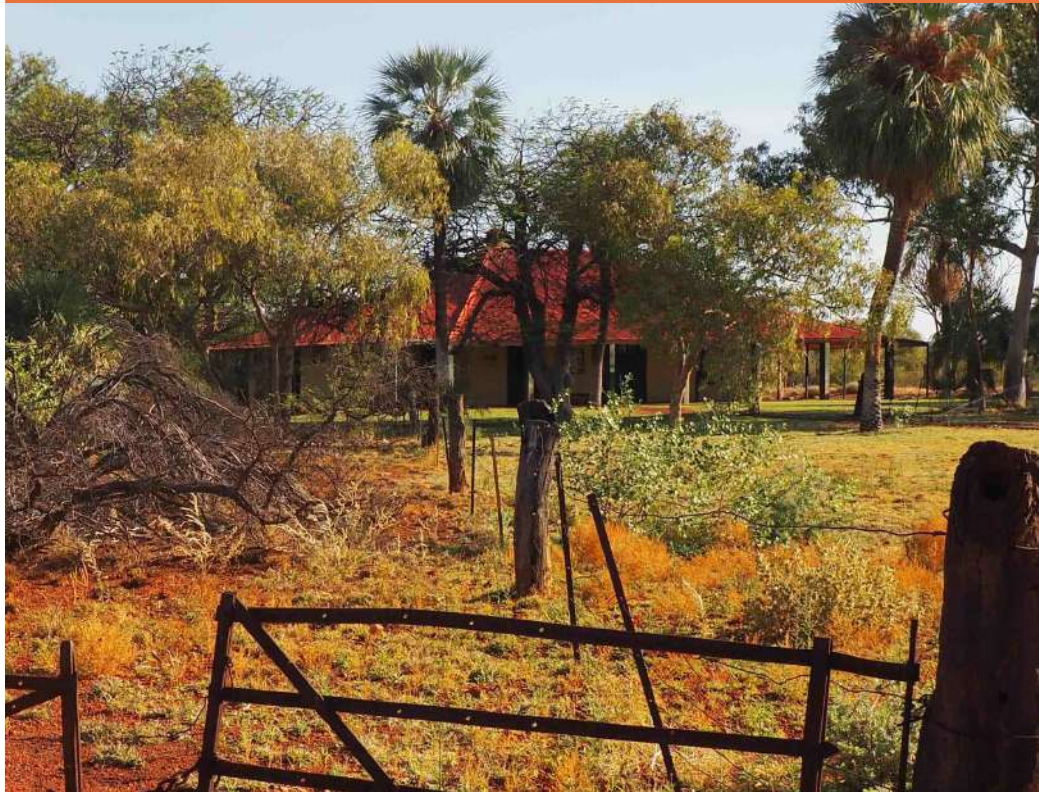


Decorative pressed tin wall cladding, 2016.

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# CATEGORY 2

Considerable Significance



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**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**ASHBURTON RIVER ROAD BRIDGE**



Ashburton Road River Bridge, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Twitchin Road, Talandji
<b>Other Names</b>	Minderoo Bridge, Bridge No.0841
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	03395
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton



**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	-	-	-	21°58'33.20"S 115°1'47.58"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

Place Type	Other Structure
Construction Date	1929 - 1932
Architectural Style	N/A
Architectural Period	Inter-War (c.1915 - c.1940)
Date Source	State Heritage Office, Register Committee Report, October 2013
Construction Materials	Steel and concrete

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

Original	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS	Bridge
Present	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS	Bridge
Other	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The bridge over the Ashburton River (at the location also known as Camel Pool) was first suggested to the government by the Department of the North West in May 1925. The local pastoralist, Mr. Forrest, suggested the highest and narrowest point along the river as the most appropriate location to construct this bridge.

At an estimated cost of £5000, the proposal remained unfunded as it was considered to be far too expensive at the time. This is despite reports that one heavy rainfall event in the Ashburton district could flood the river resulting in the suspension of all traffic to Beadon Jetty; and the dislocation of associated shipping arrangements.

In 1927 a more detailed inspection was made at a site between Minderoo Station and Ten Mile Pool. The resident engineer for the North West was at this time C. Field, assisted by F. Brennan who carried out boring operations at the proposed bridge site in June 1928. Mr. Ernie Godfrey was responsible for final design of the Ashburton River Road Bridge having arrived in Western Australia from Victoria in 1928 to take charge of the Bridge Section of the Main Roads Board.

By January 1929 the bridge design was announced, this time at a cost of £10,000. It was not until August that year that the successful tender for £15,303, presented by Atkins and Gorham, was accepted. A steel and concrete bridge was designated for the project, which represented one of the first moves away from traditional timber bridges.

It is possible that the Ashburton River Road Bridge was part of an unemployment relief project. An article in the Northern Times dated Thursday 12 September 1929, stated *'a warning for those seeking employment that all the labor required for the job can be obtained locally as there are a number of men in town seeking work.'*

Work was finally completed in May 1932, and the bridge opened by Mr. Robert Mervyn Forrest with Mr. Ernie Godfrey and the construction contractors present. In a short speech, Mr. Forrest noted that the Ashburton Bridge was the only one of its kind in Australia.

The steelwork on the bridge was reconditioned in 1963 and repairs were made to the deck in 1965. The jarrah deck was replaced in 1992 with a concrete overlay, and the timber handrails were replaced with steel.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The Ashburton Road River Bridge is located approximately 40 kilometres south-west of Onslow.

The bridge is a composite steel and concrete traffic bridge, which carries Twitchin Road and associated traffic over the Ashburton River. The bridge encompasses four spans for a total of 74 metres in length and 4 metres in width, with a maximum height of 14 metres.

The bridge rests atop a number of hollow steel tube piers, set into reinforced concrete. The steel joists supporting the decking were attached directly to the tops of the hollow piers, without the need for capping. The original deck was composed of jarrah, although the current surface is bitumen.

**Interior:** N/A

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

N/A

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The structure has been in continuous use as a road bridge since 1932.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. The handrail and decking appear to be the only original elements that have been replaced.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
E Godfrey	Other (Engineer)	1928	1932
Forrest Family	Other	1928	Present

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	Road transport
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	Technology & technological change
OUTSIDE INFLUENCES	Water, power, major transport routes
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*The Ashburton Road River Bridge, over the Ashburton River, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*the bridge demonstrates the evolution of the technology required for the construction of permanent bridge structures over rivers subject to intense flooding. It represents a shift from timber bridge construction to the innovative use of reinforced concrete and steel;*

*the place is associated with the development of the Ashburton area in the early Twentieth Century and provided much needed road access over the Ashburton River, particularly during flooding events, ensuring unimpeded access from the broader region through to Beadon Jetty and the Onslow townsite;*

*the place is associated with the public works instituted by the Western Australian government during the Depression to provide relief to the unemployed;*

*the place was designed by E Godfrey, a pioneering bridge designer who worked for Main Roads from 1928-1957.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	N/A
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### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

### STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

### OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999
State Register Assessment Program	Current	25 October 2013

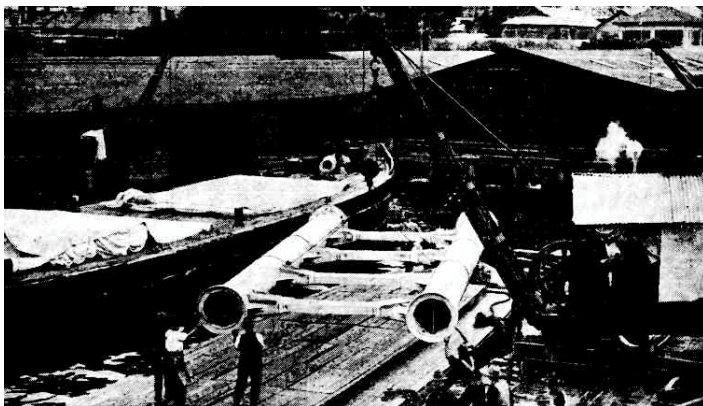
### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

The West Australian, The North West an Ideal Home, Friday 18 September 1925, pp. 12  
 Northern Times, Ashburton River Bridge, Thursday 12 September 1929, pp. 4  
 Northern Times, Onslow News, Thursday 19 May 1932, pp. 5  
 State Heritage Office, Register Committee Report for Ashburton Road River Bridge, October 2013

### DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

### OTHER IMAGES



Left image: One of the compound steel piers for the Ashburton River Bridge being loaded onto a barge at Perth for transport. Source: The West Australian Friday 21 November 1930, p.22



Right image: View of bridge along Twitchin Road, when traveling from Onslow, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**BEADON BAY HOTEL**



Beadon Bay Hotel, 2016 .

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	22 Second Avenue, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	Beadon Hotel
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15364
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	1	D54399	1511-22	21°38'10.64"S 115° 6'45.88"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1926
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Federation Filigree
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-war (1915-1940)
<b>Date Source</b>	The West Australian, Saturday 2 January 1926, pp. 4
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Concrete block Roof: Corrugated iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn
<b>Present</b>	Commercial	Hotel, Tavern or Inn
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Founded in 1883 at the mouth of the Ashburton River, Onslow's primary function was to export wool from the region's sheep stations. Repeated damage from cyclones directly damaging the town, or causing flooding damage eventually led government officials in Perth to establish a new town to the northeast of the 1883 townsite. New Onslow was gazetted in January 1924 and land sales in the new town commenced in 1925 with the Beadon Hotel constructed in 1926. The Cornish family were its new proprietors.

Unlike a number of buildings set up in the new townsite the hotel was not erected from wood and iron. Using imported cement the builder R. Rennie, with help from the Cornish family, made grey concrete blocks on site. Cyril Cornish, son of Harold, remembered helping his father make the cement blocks and as a memento stamped one with his initials and the date. This block became an unofficial foundation stone and is located low on the front wall of the hotel.

Some reports suggest the Cornish family employed architect J.H. Eales to design the hotel. These reports appear erroneous however, with Eales actually appointed to design a hotel for Mr. R.F Hope on Lots 349, 350 and 351 directly opposite the Beadon Hotel; for reasons unknown, Mr. Hope's hotel was not built. Reports in The West Australian (Saturday 2 January 1926, p.4 and Saturday 23 January 1926, p.8) confirm Jack Learmonth Ochiltree was actually the architect for the Beadon Hotel, with construction costs reported at £7,000.

The hotel was built to accommodate twenty single rooms and seven double rooms. The eleven-foot verandah was reserved for 50 additional beds, brought in during race week when the town drew large crowds of people for the meet. For much of its early life it was known as 'Hotel Beadon.'

A cyclone that swept through Onslow in 1934 devastated the town. The townspeople were left isolated and many buildings were destroyed or severely damaged. The cyclone resulted in significant damage to the top storey of the hotel and the upper level was rebuilt in the same year. Following this repair and reconstruction, the Hotel continued as a valued social centre for the town.

Over the years many additions and alterations were undertaken to the Hotel including the construction of motel units in the 1970's along the south-eastern side of the Hotel. In 2014/15, the Hotel's latest owners (the Complete Group) undertook a major redevelopment of the site which included the conservation and adaptation of the Beadon Bay Hotel, the demolition of non-original site elements, the construction of a new hotel accommodation building along the south-eastern side of the hotel, and a bottle shop accessed off Simpson Street.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The Beadon Bay Hotel, Onslow is located on the eastern corner of the Second Avenue and Simpson Street intersection. The painted concrete block two-storey hotel with a low pitch battened down corrugated iron short sheet roof is characteristic of the Federation Filigree style architecture, despite being built in the Inter-war period. A two-storey verandah wraps around the entire building. The verandah is supported by timber posts, which are decorated with timber scroll brackets, and has a timber first-floor. The floor of the verandah at ground level is a combination of concrete, concrete pavers, and tiles. A new non-original balustrade has been added to the ground floor verandah and a glass entry has been added under the verandah off Simpson Street.

The ground floor façade comprises a number of timber sash windows. The windows originally had mullion detail, which divided the top pane into four segments. Some of these original top panes with mullion detail have been removed. The first floor has a number of timber French doors, with fanlights above, which originally provided access from the bedrooms to the verandah. Note: as part of the 2014/15 works some of these bedrooms were converted into a large dining area.

**Interior:** The plan of the hotel resembles a 'U' shape with a corner entrance providing access into a bar area. A secondary entrance from Second Avenue provides access to a small office and a stair hall. There is a central courtyard (with a part skillion verandah), which provides access to a rear beer garden (constructed 2014/15). Original internal features within the ground floor area include timber floors; four panel timber doors; plaster vents; the timber stairs in the stair hall and timber skirtings.

Upstairs there were originally 15 bedrooms with French doors providing direct access to the verandah. However, the 2014/15 works converted the bedrooms fronting Simpson Street into a large dining area. The timber stud framework, which once divided these rooms was retained to interpret the original layout of the upper floor. The bedrooms along the south-eastern side of the courtyard were converted into a meeting room and ablutions. The upper floor has timber floorboards and has numerous timber sash windows providing views to and light from the central open courtyard area.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

Given the site underwent a major redevelopment in 2014/15, with substantial ground disturbance, it is unlikely to have a high level of archeological potential. However, as with many old buildings 'treasures' may be found under floorboards and/or within wall cavities, this is because builders often left trinkets as tokens of good luck when constructing buildings.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good. Conservation works in 2014/15 have harnessed deterioration of the original fabric.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High, despite no longer providing accommodation within the original building.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. The external original fabric is mostly in place. Although internally it has been subject to changes such as complete bar refurbishments, and the adaptation of the accommodation rooms, the authenticity of the place is only marginally diminished.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Jack Learmonth Ochiltree	Architect	c.1925	c.1926
R Rennie	Builder	c.1926	c.1926
Cornish Family	Previous owner	1926	-

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Hospitality industry & tourism
OUTSIDE INFLUENCES	Natural disasters
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Sport, recreation & entertainment

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Beadon Bay Hotel, Onslow, a two storey concrete block and iron roofed hotel in the Federation Filigree style of architecture, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*it is a good example of the Federation Filigree style of architecture, which has a deep shady verandah with decorative timber elements around a solid concrete block central core.*

*it is valued as a place where social interaction, refreshments, accommodation and entertainment have been provided for the local community, workers and the travelling public since 1926.*

*as one of the first buildings erected in the new Onslow townsite, the Hotel has had a long association with the development of the Town.*

*it makes a significant contribution to the local community's sense of place for its landmark value and its contribution to the historic character of Onslow.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Significant
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Webb, A&M. Edge of Empire. Artlook Books 1983  
The West Australian, New Hotel for Beadon, Saturday 2 January 1926, pp. 4  
Northern Times, Building at Beadon, Friday 3 July 1925, pp.6

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**



Left image: Beadon Bay Hotel after 1934 cyclone. Source: Sunday Times Sunday 8 April 1934, p.5



Right image: Beadon Bay Hotel (date reported to be 1956). Source: <https://au.news.yahoo.com>



Beadon Bay Hotel 2014.



Beadon Bay Hotel, Simpson Street elevation, 2014.

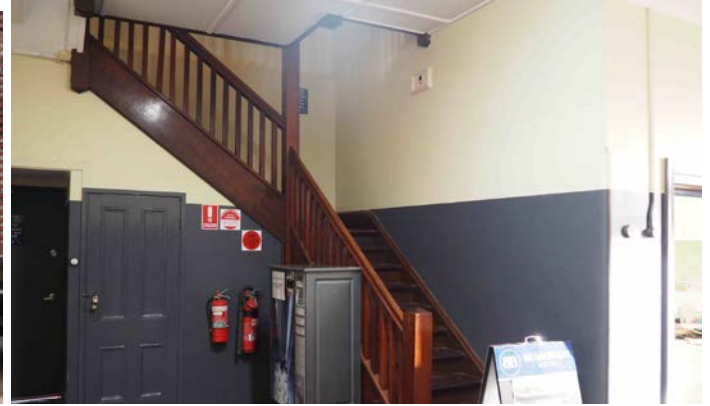


Beadon Bay Hotel Simpson Street elevation, 2016.





Left image: Beadon Bay Hotel Second Avenue elevation 2016 showing 2014/15 accommodation wing along right side of image, 2016.



Right image: Timber stair in stairwell, 2016.



Beadon Bay Hotel first floor verandah, 2016.



Interpretation of former bedroom through retention of timber frame, 2016.



Beadon Bay Hotel internal courtyard, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**HAMERSLEY HOMESTEAD**



Hamersley Homestead, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Tom Price Railway Road, Mount Sheila
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	-
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	556	P404911	LR3167-447	22°16'44.67"S 117°40'37.49"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1880/90
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Victorian Period c. 1840 - c. 1890
<b>Date Source</b>	Comparative Analysis
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Stone Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Hamersley Station is reported to have been established by James Anderton Hall, a pioneer of the north who overlanded stock from Perth in the 1860's. Hamersley Station was subsequently sold to Duncan McRae.

Charles Mitchinson Straker later partnered with Duncan McRae in Hamersley Station and together they also purchased the nearby Croydon Station and Coolawanyah Station. Arriving in this State from England in his early twenties, Straker went straight to the North West where he undertook Government well sinking along the Murchison Stock Route. After this he travelled around the country as a shearer, and later was given the job of managing Hamersley Station before going into partnership with McRae.

It is likely that the homestead was built c.1885/95 when the Court House and Custom Store were being built in Cossack. All three buildings share a common materiality and detailing which is distinctive to the Cossack/Roebourne area.

The partnership between McRae and Straker at Croydon and Hamersley Stations was dissolved on 30 September 1911; resulting in Straker continuing to own and operate Hamersley Station.

Mr Straker passed away in 1920, however Hamersley Station was not sold immediately after his death. Reported to be worth £36,000 at the time, an application not to sell the land and to recover costs was submitted by Sir Walter Hames, K.C on the basis that it would be '*undesirable to sell the properties at present.*'

In 1947, Dalgety and Company Limited auctioned the estate of Mr Straker specifically Hamersley Station, which at the time covered 357, 507 acres. The property was reported to comprise a large stone homestead with a verandah to all sides, blacksmith shop, forge store, mens quarters, sheep and cattle yards, 22 paddocks and 28 wells. Sometime after Straker's death the property came into the ownership of the Hancock family who also owned Ashburton Downs Station and Mulga Downs Station.

In 1980, The Canberra Times reported that mining magnate Lang Hancock was selling '*Hamersley Station one of his Pilbara cattle stations*'. The asking price was one million dollars.

The Bogle family purchased Hamersley from Lang Hancock in 1983. Cattle had been introduced only a few years previously and Robert Bogle did much to increase and develop the herd. In 1992 the property was sold by the Bogle family to CRA (now Rio Tinto) who currently manage the Station.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** Hamersley Homestead is located off Tom Price Railway Road to the east of Mount Sheila and north of Tom Price. The homestead is located within a fenced yard, which is largely grassed with a number of shady mature trees providing a stark contrast to the red earth Pilbara landscape surrounding it.

The homestead is constructed from random ashlar stone with white rendered quoining at the corners and around the window and door reveals, a similar appearance to the Court House and Custom Store at Cossack. The windows are timber sliding sash with mullion detailing.

The homestead is long and rectangular and would have originally comprised two separate components, which are now joined by glazing. The south-west portion contained sleeping quarters each with a door and window to the verandah. It has a hipped corrugated roof with no gutters. The verandah, which is an extension of the main roof form is supported by steel circular posts and has a concrete floor.

**Interior:** Not Assessed.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

Hamersley Station has the potential, through its built fabric and the sites of demolished buildings, to yield information regarding the evolution of pastoral industry practices from the late ninetieth century through to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The homestead continues to be used for its original purpose as a homestead for a farming property.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. Whilst the building has undergone alterations over the years its original form and detail is still discernable.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
James Anderton Hall	Previous Owner	-	-
Duncan McRae	Previous Owner	-	1911
Charles Mitchinson Straker	Previous Owner	-	1920
Lang Hancock	Previous Owner	-	1983
Bogle Family	Previous Owner	1983	1992

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Aboriginal Occupation
PEOPLE	Aboriginal People
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Hamersley Homestead, comprising a single-storey homestead building with a hipped corrugated iron roof located in a garden setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *it is a good example of the Victorian Georgian style of architecture, in a garden setting, executed using local materials;*
- *the place is a good representative example of a pastoral station complex dating from the late nineteenth century, having been established as part of the early pastoral development of the Ashburton region;*
- *the place is associated with several families and/or individuals who contributed to the settlement and development of the Shire including Charles Mitchinson Straker who was responsible for the Government well sinking along the Murchison Stock Route; and the Hancock family who discovered asbestos in the Pilbara in the 1950s and then iron ore in the 1960s.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Further Assessment Required
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Obituaries Australia, Hall, Ernest A.  
 The Canberra Times, Hancock Selling, 11 February 1980, pp.3  
 The Daily News, Adjusting an Estate, Thursday, 4 August 1921, pp. 7  
 The West Australian, 'Hamersley Station Roebourne' Friday, 6 June 1947, pp. 2  
 The West Australian, Notice, Friday, 6 October 1911, pp. 9  
 Webb M&A (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Publishers  
 Legislative Assembly Hansard, 'Well Sinking on the Murchison Stock Route' Wednesday, 9 October 1985, pp. 1286

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	November 2016
Date Modified	

**OTHER IMAGES**



Hamersley Homestead side elevation, 2016



Hamersley Homestead side and rear elevations, 2016.



Hamersley Homestead front elevation, 2016.



Hamersley Homestead rear elevation, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**STONE HUT RELICS AT KARIJINI NATIONAL PARK**



Sheppard's hut relics near Joffre Gorge. Image Source: Dan Petersen Senior Ranger - Karijini National Park Department of Parks and Wildlife

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Various Locations, Karijini
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	18651
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
R30082	300	P72977	LR 3165-601	Sheppard's hut relics near Joffre Gorge: 22°23'43.62"S 118°15'49.56"E
R30082	300	P72977	LR 3165-601	Oxer Lookout: 22°21'38.52"S 118°17'17.64"E
-	556*	P404911*	LR3167-447*	Hut's near Mount Bruce: 22°33'33.42"S 118° 1'34.78"E

\* This lot is outside Karijini National Park

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Historic Site
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1860/70
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Victorian Period (c.1840-1890)
<b>Date Source</b>	Speculative
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Stone Roof: Nil

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Karijini National Park is the traditional home of the Banyjima, Kurrama and Innawonga Aboriginal people. The name, Karijini National Park, reflects both the Aboriginal history of the area and the continuing association of traditional owners with the Park, particularly through the Karijini Park Council.

Colonial exploration of the Hamersley Ranges began in 1861 when F.T. Gregory led a party inland from a landing point at Hearson Cove (near Dampier). Their route traversed the Hamersley Ranges twice. Gregory's reports of good grazing lands attracted settlers to the region in 1863. Early leases were mainly for grazing sheep.

An early lease on the Hamersley Range was Mount Bruce Station, however this lease was later relinquished because of its low pastoral productivity. Mount Bruce is the State's second highest mountain and in the low lying areas along its southern side there are old pastoral sheppard hut relics, which may be associated with Mount Bruce Station. These are located along Hamersley Road a few kilometres from Karijini Drive, but are outside of the Karijini Park. The Karijini National Park Management Plan sets out that the present Ranger Headquarters is actually the site of the old *'Mount Bruce outstation (Dignam's Well) but little remains of the building, which was constructed of cajeput timber.'*

An article in the West Australian dated 1894, sets out that Mount Bruce Station was offered for sale and that it included a stone hut: *'fair grazing country well-watered by four wells and five permanent pools. It is unfenced, and has upon it two stockyards, and a stone hut and cattle drafting yards, all in fair repair.'*



There is also a stone hut in the vicinity of the northern gorges, Joffrey George. The origin of this structure is not known.

Mining has been a major industry in the region since the early days with alluvial gold deposits in Turee Creek being mined in the 1880s. Reportedly evidence of mining, and some gravesites, remain in the area. Blue asbestos was first mined in the northern escarpment in 1936 with mining also occurring at Yampire Gorge and in Dales Gorge. Lang Hancock also mined in Yampire Gorge before moving to Wittenoom Gorge in 1937, which operated until 1966.

In the mid part of the Twentieth Century, Oxers Lookout was named to recognise the contribution of Dr Gordon Oxer of Wittenoom to developing the Park. Dr Oxer was the town doctor, operator of the Wittenoom Chalet, and chairman of the Wittenoom Tourist and Progress Association during the 1960s. Dr Oxer spent much of his spare time exploring Hamersley Range and taking visitors on walks through the gorges. He named Kalamina Gorge, Weano Gorge, Knox Gorge, and Circular Pool between 1959 and 1963. After Dr Oxer's death the people of Wittenoom made a small stone plinth at Oxers Lookout, and placed on it a sundial (now removed) that Oxer had made and which was previously on his stone gatepost in Wittenoom. Today the plinth lies under the lookout.

Hamersley Range was gazetted on 31 October 1969 as A Class Reserve No. 30082 (Dales Gorge National Park). It was vested in the National Parks Board of Western Australia for the purpose of a National Park and managed as such. Since this time additions and excisions have been made to the park boundaries. Today Karijini National Park is managed to safe guard its Aboriginal significance and its many significant geological types, plant and animal communities and landscape forms. The park is highly valued by the community of Western Australia and by tourist visitors for aesthetic, social and cultural reasons.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** Karijini National Park covers an area of 627 442 ha and protects a large area of the rugged Hamersley Range; its gorges with their permanent water and associated plant and animal communities. The landscape is characterised by its natural ruggedness and diversity. As set out in the Register of the National Estate the steep sided orange and red banded gorges in the north provide the setting for a series of waterfalls and deep permanent pools, whilst peaks such as Mount Bruce in the south provide vistas of green gold hummock grassland and grey green mulga woodland.

The Park remains in a relatively undisturbed condition compared with surrounding pastoral country, however, there is evidence of the former colonial settlements (in the form of dwellings, stockyards, and wells) and former exploration and mining activities at a number of locations within and around Karijini National Park.

A stone hut in the vicinity of Joffrey George remains and provides a tangible connection with early pastoral history. The origin of this structure is not known however it is a one-room structure with a chimney at one end and a door opening at the other. Whilst the random rubble stonewalls are intact the gable roof has long since disappeared.

There are also stone hut remains along the Mt Bruce-Hamersley Road a few kilometres from Karijini Drive, outside Karijini Park. The structure has random rubble stonewalls which are no longer as high as they once would have been. The roof has long since disappeared. It is assumed that this hut is associated with the early Mount Bruce Station.

**Interior:** N/A.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

The stone hut relics have the potential to yield information regarding the evolution of pastoral industry practices and associated building techniques from the mid Nineteenth Century through to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair. The condition of the relics reflects the effects of the environment and abandonment. The relics near Joffre Gorge however are in remarkably good condition.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Medium. Although the structures are now in a ruinous condition it is still possible to understand their original intention/use.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. The various relics have had no obvious interventions, apart from general deterioration caused by exposure to the elements since its abandonment.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
F.T. Gregory	Other	1861	1863
Dr Gordon Oxer	Other	1960s	-

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Aboriginal Occupation
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*The stone hut relics at Karijini National Park (and adjacent) have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- the stone hut relics demonstrates the origins of European settlement in the district and the self-reliance required of early settlers through the use of simple construction methods and local materials;*
- the stone hut relics are good examples of early building forms used by European settlers in the North West of the state in the mid nineteenth century;*
- the stone hut relics have associations with the development of the pastoral industry in the Pilbara district and demonstrate the evolution of a pastoral settlement since the mid nineteenth century.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Nil
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Register of the National Estate	Registered	1978

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Department of Conservation and Land Management, Karijini National Park Management Plan 1999-2002
--

The West Australian, Sale of Valuable Sheep and Cattle Station at the North-West, Monday 11 June 1894,  
 pp.8  
 Webb M&A (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Publishers

## DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date Created	November 2016
Date Modified	

## OTHER IMAGES



Left image: Plinth under Oxer Lookout. Source: Dan Petersen Senior Ranger - Karijini National Park Department of Parks and Wildlife

Right image: Stone hut near Mount Bruce along the Mt Bruce-Hamersley Road. Source: Dan Petersen Senior Ranger - Karijini National Park Department of Parks and Wildlife



Stone hut near Mount Bruce along the Mt Bruce Hamersley Road. Source: Dan Petersen Senior Ranger - Karijini National Park Department of Parks and Wildlife



Left and right image: Sheppard's hut relics near Joffre Gorge. Image Source: Dan Petersen Senior Ranger - Karijini National Park Department of Parks and Wildlife

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**MILLSTREAM HOMESTEAD**



Millstream Homestead, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Kanjenjie-Millstream Road, Millstream Chichester National Park
<b>Other Names</b>	Millstream Homestead Visitor Centre, DPaW Visitors Centre
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15368, 01742
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
R30071	501	P61847 DP61847	LR3159-208	21°35'24.80"S 117° 4'20.14"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1919
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-war (c.1915-1940)
<b>Date Source</b>	Millstream Station Letter Books SLWA ACC2905A
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Various (presumed wattle and daub) Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	PARK\RESERVE	Park\Reserve
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Millstream Chichester area is one of the most significant Indigenous cultural and mythological sites in northern Western Australia. This cultural and mythological importance stems from thousands of years of occupation, with Millstream being the home of the mythological serpent or Warlu, whose presence is still strongly felt at Deep Reach Pool (*Nhanggangunha*). Aside from its highly important spiritual significance, the Fortescue River (*Yarnda Nyirranha*) provided food and water, particularly during drier months.

Following European settlement in Western Australia, Francis Thomas Gregory discovered the Millstream area during his expedition to the Pilbara in 1861. Mr. W. Taylor was the first pastoralist to take up land on the Fortescue River for sheep grazing in 1865. The following year, Taylor sold the lease to the partnership of Alex McRae and T. R. McKenzie who operated the station, successfully cultivating a large vegetable garden near the first homestead. The first homestead was reported to be of wattle and daub construction with a thatched roof which was destroyed by fire in 1897. It was reported the following year another home was built, however this was destroyed by a cyclone in 1908. The kitchen and station-hand buildings are believed to remain from one of these earlier building campaigns.

The lease was sold to Messrs. Padbury and Loton in 1879 for £16 500. In 1912, the lease was sold again to the Cookson brothers, two Englishmen who chose to have the lease managed for them from 1912 until they sold it in 1950. Claude Irvine managed the station for the Cooksons from 1912 until 1923 and supervised the building of the present homestead in 1919. Letters from Irvine to the architect John Cochrane Smith dated 1919 express concern over the finish of the walls which were drying a 'dirty white' the concrete floors which were cracked to the extent that they were rising up leaving hollow spaces, and the quality of the timber varnish finish. By December 1919, Irving further wrote to Smith advising '*we are now living in the house and find it most beautifully cool, the general opinion is that is the best house in the North West.*'

In the 1920s it was reported that at the homestead all kinds of fruit from figs to pineapples were grown in the garden with a minimum of trouble. An article in the Sunday Times, dated Sunday 16 July 1922 espoused '*Millstream Station in the North-West, with its wonderful spring of glorious water. Very few have ever heard of it; in fact, this magnificent gift from Mother Earth is a revelation to many... Millstream is the garden of the north; it is a terrestrial paradise....*'

In 1950 the Cooksons sold the lease to the Gordon family; Les Gordon had been managing the station since

1923. Les and Nellie Gordon, with their three children, had settled into life at Millstream and over the years further developed the vegetable garden, expanding to include tobacco and grapes. Les Gordon died soon after the transfer of ownership, but the station continued under the proprietorship of his sons Doug and Stewart. Doug and Stewart sold the station to Reg Kennedy in 1964 and moved to Kelleberrin and Northampton respectively.

Reg Kennedy ran 2500 sheep and 600 cattle on the station, but when cattle prices slumped in the 1970s, the Kennedys bought a number of transportable houses as residences and opened the homestead as a tavern. It was during this period the roof of the homestead was completely restored, timber trusses were replaced by steel and a modern suspended ceiling was installed. Many people were attracted to the tavern, including tourists as well as a large number of mine workers in the district. However, in the mid 1980s the clientele of the tavern went into decline as the local mining population changed.

In 1996, the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) took over the lease of Millstream Homestead. As at 2016, the 1919 Millstream homestead building is used as the Visitor Centre by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW, formerly known as CALM) providing historical information from the region and showcasing numerous artefacts.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** The subject place is located within the Millstream Chichester National Park approximately 150 kilometres south of Karratha. The Millstream Chichester National Park contains unique wetlands, these with the associated aquifer, support a high diversity of flora and fauna.

Access to the homestead is via the Kanjenjie-Millstream Road, accessed from the Millstream Pannawonica Road. The homestead sits within a fenced portion of landscaped garden, which is square shaped and comprises various trees, the restored shearer's kitchen (circa 1897), irrigated lawns, shady picnic, bbq areas and toilets. The homestead is used as the Park's Visitor Centre and it is the start point for a number of interpretive walk trails, including one leading around Jirndawurrunha Pool. Historically, Jirndawurrunha Pool was planted out with many exotic plants with date and cotton palms once prolific. Today lilies adorn the pool which is also surrounded by large male palms which are unable to reproduce.

The homestead has a square plan, although modern toilets have been added along the eastern side. It has a hipped roof of painted corrugated iron short sheets. The main roof form extends over the deep shady verandah, which runs almost the entire perimeter of the dwelling. The verandah, which has a concrete floor, is supported by a variety of members including circular steel posts and thick square piers, none of which are original. There is only one window to the former dwelling with openings being in the form of French doors. The window is a timber casement with mullion detail located along the front façade. The French doors are timber and have mullion detail and glazing.

The kitchen to the rear of the homestead is a timber framed corrugated clad structure with a vaulted roof. There is a lean-to structure to the rear and a verandah to the front.

Several remnants of the pastoral era, such as stock yards and fences, wells, stock routes, shepherds' huts and out-camps are disburse throughout the Millstream Chichester National Park. Most of these are situated on the tableland at places such as Daniel's Well and the stone shepherd's hut on the upper Harding River, where sheep were run on the soft grasses.

**Interior:** The original component of the house comprises a central room, which runs the length of the house and from which four rooms project. The central room has a set of French doors at each end, flanked by sidelights with glazing and mullions. It also features an original fireplace hearth. The rooms to the west have interpretive displays within them; and to the east is a visitor information room. All rooms have a false ceiling, a tiled floor and French doors leading to the verandah.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

Millstream has the potential, through its built fabric and the sites of demolished buildings, to yield information regarding the evolution of pastoral industry practices from the 1890s to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Medium. The place is no longer used for residential purposes. However, its original function as a homestead is still discernable.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. The homestead has undergone extensive changes over time, including additions and replacement of original fabric. However, the extent of the original homestead is still discernable.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Year From</b>	<b>Year To</b>
Yindjibarndi people	Other Association	-	Present
Cookson Family	Previous Owner	1912	1950
Claude Irvine	Other Association (Manager)	1912	1923
John Cochrane (also Cochrain) Smith	Architect	Circa 1918	1919
Gordon Family	Other Association (Manager) Previous Owner	1923	1964
Kennedy Family	Previous Owner	1964	1986

**HISTORIC THEMES**

<b>General</b>	<b>Specific</b>
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Aboriginal Occupation
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Environmental Change
OUTSIDE INFLUENCES	Tourism
PEOPLE	Aboriginal People
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Millstream Homestead, a single-storey homestead (1919), adjacent kitchen (circa 1897), set in a landscape setting near the picturesque Jirndawurrunha Pool, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*the homestead has some aesthetic value for its overall form and some remaining elements of the Victorian Georgian style of architecture within a picturesque garden setting. The setting of the place, with its landscaped grounds and nearby unique wetlands, which supports a high diversity of flora and fauna, contributes to the place's high aesthetic qualities;*

*the place is a good representative example of a pastoral station complex dating from the late nineteenth century, having been established as part of the early pastoral development of the Ashburton region;*

*the place has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the arboreal history of Western Australia through the remnant plantings, the use of exotic species, in North West;*



*the place is of significance to the local Aboriginal community, for a range of reasons including spiritual significance; mythological importance, which stems from Millstream being the home of the mythological serpent or Warlu; and as the Fortescue River (Yarnda Nyirranha) is a source of food and water, particularly during drier months;*

*the place is valued by the local community and tourists alike as an oasis for camping, picnics and swimming.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	The layout is significant, however the detailing is largely not original.
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#### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

#### STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

#### OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999
Register of the National Estate	Registered	21 March 1978

#### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Millstream Station Letter Books SLWA ACC2905A.  
 Millstream Park Council, Department of Environment and Conservation, Conservation Commission of Western Australia (2011) Millstream Chichester National Park and Mungaroon Range Nature Reserve Management Plan No. 69 2011.  
 Pilbara Goldfield News, Friday 29 October 1997, pp. 3.  
 Sunday Times, Marvellous Millstream, Sunday 16 July 1922, pp. 4.

#### DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

OTHER IMAGES



Millstream Homestead (left) and kitchen (right), 2016.



Rear elevation of Millstream Homestead, 2016.



Central room of Millstream Homestead, 2016.



Interpretive display in Millstream Homestead, 2016.



Kitchen at Millstream Homestead, 2016.



Internal view of kitchen, 2016.



Water body near the homestead, 2016.



Mature palms near homestead, 2016.

SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY**  
**PLACE RECORD FORM**

**MINDEROO HOMESTEAD**



Image Source: TPG October 2016

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Twitchin Road, Talanyji
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15369
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	Pt Lot 152	P220265	LR3098-710	21°59'47.30"S 115° 2'39.10"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1881, 1910, 1918
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Victorian (1840-1890) and Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	Hudson, T (2016) Minderoo est 1978, Minderoo
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Timber and corrugated iron Roof: Corrugated iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING/PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING/PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Minderoo is located in Thalanyji country. To the Thalanyji people Minderoo was known as Mindurru, a fertile special land. Since European settlement the contribution of Aboriginal people has been instrumental in the development of Minderoo with Aboriginal people taking on a variety of roles from head stockman to shearers to domestic servants.

Following European settlement in Western Australia, Francis Thomas Gregory surveyed the Ashburton area during his expedition to the Pilbara in 1861. Later Edward T Hooley, who pioneered an overland stockroute between Geraldton and the Ashburton River, was granted a lease of 100,000 acres of Crown land in the Ashburton area. Hooley initially set up camp at Ten Mile Pool (part of the current Minderoo Station) however his camp was blown away after a cyclone. Hooley retreated to a new campsite where Minderoo homestead was later built.

Hooley's presence in this area was short lived as he soon left for other pastures. In 1878 brothers John, Alexander and David Forrest applied for a number of pastoral leases (some in conjunction with their friend Septimus Burt) in the area. The application for what was to become Minderoo Station was granted in the name of John Forrest with David Forrest being the person to be in charge on the ground.

David Forrest and his wife, Mary, made Minderoo their home in 1881. Their first home was a rudimentary one-room structure, which lacked proper flooring. The structure was extended slightly when the Forrest's had a house cut in Perth and shipped to Onslow. However, only two rooms of the timber and iron cottage made it. The rest of the house was abandoned on the beach at Onslow due to the difficulties of transporting it all the way to Minderoo. Overtime additional rooms and a verandah were added. David Forrest and his wife went on to become influential in the district particularly in encouraging development at Onslow. In 1898, David and Mary retired from station life and returned to Perth with the station being entrusted to managers.

Technological developments in shearing were displayed at Minderoo in the new shearing shed bought from England and built in 1909. Constructed from plans prepared by Mr. E. Summerhayes, the shed was reported to be the first building of its kind erected in Western Australia and was designed to stand up to the enormous wind pressures of the North West. This shed was burnt down in 1979 after a pump was left running. After touring the east coast to look at replacement sheds, Judith and Don Forrest settled on a new shed, which was based on a shed at Wagga Station, near Yalgoo.

Continuing the lead in technological development, Minderoo had the first telephone (outside the town area) installed in 1922 and one of the first cars. Improved communication for those at Minderoo also occurred with the construction of the bridge over the Ashburton River in 1929-32

In 1910, the early 1881 three room home became a homestead with large comfortable rooms lined with pressed iron, and glass double doors, which opened out onto the verandah. The homestead was separated from the station office, storeroom, staff quarters and kitchen by a stone pathway.

In 1917, David Forrest passed away and Minderoo was left to his son Mervyn, who had been managing the station officially since 1915. Mervyn built Minderoo into an extensive sheep station and was responsible for many improvements on the property: buildings, fencing, windmills and dams. He was also an advocate for government expenditure and improvements in the North West.

Minderoo was also somewhat of a social centre for the Ashburton community with many activities held here throughout the years including a cabaret in 1925 to raise money for St Nicholas Church; tennis and cricket matches and garden fetes.

However, Mervyn's tenure at Minderoo was also marked by hardship and drought particularly through the 1930s. Mervyn maintained shares in the company as part of the Minderoo Pastoral Company until 1973 when it was sold on the open market after a serious market down turn in the 1960s, difficulties getting labour and high running costs. Don, Mervyn's son had been working on the station for 22 years by that point and purchased the station from the shareholders.

In 1998 after 120 years on the property the Forrests regretfully sold Minderoo Station after decreasing returns, drought and the never-ending challenges of station life. Minderoo was offered for auction along with 30,000 sheep and 1,200 cattle. Murion Pastoral Company outbid two other bidders, one including Don's son Andrew Forest, with the sum of \$2.45 million. The company ran Minderoo for 11 years during which time the station transitioned from running sheep to fully running cattle. In 2009, Andrew Forrest bought back his family home at auction.

Between 2009 and 2011, a large-scale renovation of the original homestead buildings was undertaken led architect Luigi Rosselli. Works included the retention of original features, materials and details and in some cases the replication of features, such as the decorative pressed tin wall cladding. The original corrugated iron external wall cladding was removed, conserved and then replaced. Timber from the old shearing shed was repurposed and the timber floors waxed. At this time additions to the homestead and various buildings surrounding within the homestead enclosure (such as the old store, Scotty's cottage, blacksmith's shop and station workshop) were restored and given a new purpose.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** Minderoo Homestead is located off Twitchin Road on the east side of the Ashburton River. The homestead is located within a fenced yard, which is largely grassed with a number of shady mature trees and a large water feature, which was constructed during the 2009-2011 renovations.

The homestead has expanded overtime with new additions being undertaken by various generations of the Forrest family as their needs changed. It is understood that the earliest of the homestead buildings, built by David and Mary Forrest is centrally located and constructed with both corrugated iron walls and roofing. It has a deep shady verandah, which was also adapted as part of the 2009-2011 renovations. Behind this, to the north-west, is the jackeroo quarters. The south-east of the central building is believed to have been constructed circa 1917/18 by Mervyn Forrest. All buildings have hipped roof forms.

**Interior:** The recent 2009-2011 renovations sought to respect the original layouts and details of the early homestead buildings. Key features are original timber floors and decorative pressed tin wall cladding and ceilings.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

The place may contain material or subsurface remains that have the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the evolution of human occupation and development in the remote North West, including the evolution of pastoral industry practices from the 1870s to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The homestead continues to be used for its original purpose as a homestead for a farming property.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. The original homestead building has undergone changes over time, including additions and replacement of original fabric as is typical as families and the stations themselves expand.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Year From</b>	<b>Year To</b>
Sir John Forrest	Previous owner	1878	-
Alexander Forrest	Previous owner	1878	-
David Forrest	Previous owner	1878	1917
Septimus Burt	Previous owner	1878	1901
Mervyn Forrest	Previous owner	1891	1973
Don Forrest	Previous owner	1973	1998
Murion Pastrol Company	Previous owner	1998	2009

**HISTORIC THEMES**

<b>General</b>	<b>Specific</b>
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
PEOPLE	Early Settlers
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Workers (inc Aboriginal People)

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Minderoo, comprising a complex of single-storey homestead buildings with hipped corrugated iron roofs located in a garden setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*the homestead has some aesthetic value for its overall form and some remaining elements of the Victorian Georgian style of architecture within a formal garden setting;*

*the place is a good representative example of a pastoral station complex dating from the late nineteenth century, having been established as part of the early pastoral development of the Ashburton region (1878). It predates the gazettal of the town and port of Old Onslow (1885);*

*the place's early and ongoing success relied in part on the Aboriginal workers and their families who lived and worked at the place from its inception;*

*the place has value through its association with brothers Sir John Forrest (former Premier of Western Australia), David Forrest and Alexander Forrest influential early pioneers, explorers, public figures, and pastoralists in Western Australia;*

*the place is associated with four generations the Forrest family, who have owned the place almost continuously since 1878. The family has a long standing association with the community in Onslow and have been influential in the development of the area.*

INTERIOR	Significant
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hudson, T (2016) Minderoo est 1978, Minderoo  
Notes from Shire of Ashburton  
Webb, M&A. Edge of empire. Published by Artlood Books WA 1983.  
*The West Australian*. Wednesday 25 November 1998 p.9

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Minderoo Station Homestead, 1914. State Library of Western Australia 083896PD



**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**EMU CREEK STATION**



Homestead Building, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	1 Nyang Road, Barradale (or Yannarie)
<b>Other Names</b>	Nyang Homestead, Wogoola Station
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15371
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	3	P89754	2005/781	23° 1'54.75"S 115° 2'30.58"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1890
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Corrugated Iron Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING/PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING/PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Wogoola Station, now called Nyang, was started in 1891 with a partnership between Alexander Cameron and James Clark. Cameron had been in the North West for many years and had formerly been part owner of Towera Station, which was sold in 1891. Clark was instrumental in the formation of the old Onslow townsite in 1882/83 (see Old Onslow Townsite Place Record Form).

Wogoola was the Aboriginal name for the permanent water hole located a few hundred metres downstream from the homestead pool of Milla-withy. Wogoola is reported to have been an excellent station managed by Alexander Cameron, with substantial shearing sheds, good water from windmills, troughs and tanks as well as many kilometres of fences. In its early years the stock on the station built up to include 20,000 sheep, 80 to 100 horses and a small herd of cattle. Cameron went on to become a Justice of the Peace and a prominent member of the burgeoning community in the Ashburton district.

The first buildings on Wogoola were built of anthills, which were sawn into blocks and put together with mud. The first building had two rooms, one each for Cameron and Clark. The date of construction of the bigger homestead, which is extant today (2016) is not known but it was probably quite soon after the lease was taken up. The homestead originally comprised four rooms surrounded by a wide verandah. These rooms are thought to be the eastern section of the existing house, which comprise three bedrooms and a dining room. Internally, the walls were pressed tin and the roof corrugated iron with cyclone battens.

It is reported that the Hooley brothers built the 12 stand shearing shed in 1912. It was very well constructed using quality timber for the stumps, rafters and main posts. Wool from Wogoola Station was transported to the coast by donkey teams run by a character named Maori Bill. In 1925, it was reported that the shed was fitted with a Ferner press and a good weighbridge.

James Clark became the sole owner of Wogoola in 1917 or 1918 when he bought Cameron's share of the business for 12,000 pounds. Cameron retired to Perth with his wife to run a dairy at Riverview which he renamed 'Milla Withy' as homage to the Wogoola Station. When Old Onslow closed down, Clark organised part of the buildings of the Rob Roy Hotel, which he established, to be relocated to Wogoola. These were placed on the western end of the Wogoola Homestead and can still be seen today (2016).

Wogoola Station and its occupants were fairly self-sufficient. Meat and vegetables and some fruit were home grown while supplies of flour, sugar, dried fruit, potatoes and onions were brought in to store in large quantities. Wogoola was on the main track between Carnarvon and Onslow and so it received a number of visitors who

also acted as an informal mail delivery service. The late 1920s and the early 1930s proved hard times for the Clark family. Depression, drought and the tragedy of the loss of one of the children to meningitis drove Clark's family back to Onslow. After this the station was run by a series of managers, some relatives of the Clarks and others appointed, such as Bert Herbert who was manager during most of World War II. The station was sold in 1950.

Subsequent owners had a number of setbacks. Lightning, fires and cyclones caused havoc. The Greenways, who bought Wogoola in 1951, lived there for seven years. In this time some changes were made to the homestead. Hot water was piped into the house for the first time and French doors were put into the lounge room.

In 1962 the station was purchased by the D'Arcy family who renamed the station Nyang, an Aboriginal name meaning 'the meeting of two waters'. The family spent a lot of time fixing the homestead, which had serious damage from white ants and cyclones. The wooden floors were lowered from their stumps and replaced with concrete and the building was reroofed. New bathrooms and two new bedrooms were also added.

More improvements were carried out in the 1970s as Nyang became a tourist attraction offering station life experience to visitors. The D'Arcys sold Nyang Station in 1980. Since then there has been a number of different owners.

As at 2016, the place still provides accommodation for travellers offering accommodation within the old homestead or camping beside the permanent waterhole. The shearing shed forms part of the Wool Wagon Pathway, which explores the pastoral country of the Murchison and Gascoyne regions. There is a small interpretive sign located in front of the building as part of this pathway. The place also runs a Bureau of Meteorology weather station. In the past it has provided four readings a day, however as at 2016, it only provides one 9am reading. It appears the place has been providing weather information as early as the 1900s.

Information from the then owner of Nyang in 1995 G Smith, indicated that a lot of damage to the station occurred in February 1995 during Cyclone Bobby. Many original buildings were destroyed including the blacksmith shop, stables, some living quarters and an old aircraft hangar.

In 2006, the name of the place was changed from Nyang to Emu Creek when the place ceased running sheep in preference for cattle.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** Nyang Homestead is situated on the east bank of the Yannarie River, approximately 21 kilometres along Nyang Road, south of the North-West Coastal Highway. Emu Creek is approximately 200 metres north. The homestead building is surrounded by an area of green lawn and a variety of trees, which contrast with the vast pastoral landscaped beyond.

The homestead comprises a series of buildings components that have grown over time with successive owners. The homestead has a low-pitched hipped corrugated iron roof with battens for cyclone protection. The house is surrounded on most sides by a wide verandah, which forms an extension of the main roof form. In parts the verandah has been enclosed by bathroom additions. The verandah has a concrete floor and simple unadorned steel verandah posts.

The main homestead building has a variety of building materials but appears to be largely clad in corrugated iron. The eastern portion of the building is the original portion of the homestead and comprises a rectangular building with three accommodation rooms and a dining room. These accommodation rooms have windows and doors providing access to the front and rear verandahs. The nature of the windows and doors vary. The majority of windows are timber casement windows with mullions in either a single or double arrangement. The doors vary from timber and glass panel French doors to single timber doors.

Along the western side of the dining room, the original verandah has been enclosed and comprises a kitchen, which connects through the to eastern section of the dwelling. This eastern section in part is thought to have dated from 1925 and comprises materials from the Rob Roy Hotel. This section comprises a lounge, study

and further bedrooms. Like the eastern section the window and door arrangements vary. There are large timber sash windows with mullion detail, which may have originated from the Rob Roy Hotel, which had a similar window arrangement. There are timber casement windows, groups of smaller timber sash windows and sliding aluminum windows.

The corrugated iron shearing shed (circa 1912), is located approximately 400 metres east of the homestead building. It is a large rectangular structure, which stands elevated on 100 black heart stumps. It has Oregon rafters, beveled jarrah main posts and a timber floor. Today the building is used for storage.

**Interior:** Internally the homestead comprises concrete floors and fibro sheet walls and ceilings, which have beams to provide extra support during the cyclone season. There appears no remaining original features apart from the four panel timber doors connecting the row of bedrooms in the eastern (original) portion of the homestead.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

*Nyang Homestead (now known as Emu Creek Station)* has the potential, through its built fabric and the sites of demolished buildings, to yield information regarding the evolution of pastoral industry practices from the 1890s to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The homestead continues to be used for its original purpose as a homestead for a farming property.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. The homestead building has undergone extensive changes over time, including additions and replacement of original fabric. In some areas it is difficult to understand what is original fabric.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Alexander Cameron	Original owner	1891	c.1917
James Clark	Original owner	1891	1950
D'Arcy Family	Previous owner	1962	1980
Hooley Brothers	Other Association	1912	-

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
OUTSIDE INFLUENCES	Tourism
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Nyang Homestead (now known as Emu Creek Station), comprising a single-storey corrugated iron dwelling located in a garden setting, and associated corrugated iron shearing shed, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

*the homestead has some aesthetic value for its overall form and some remaining elements of the Victorian Georgian style of architecture within an informal garden setting. It is relatively rare being a metal-clad homestead in this style;*

*the homestead and shearing shed are aesthetically linked in their similar construction materials and rural purpose, and collectively form a cultural environment that is evidence of the history of early European settlement and occupation of the Pilbara area;*

*the place has associations with the development of the pastoral industry in the Pilbara district and demonstrates the evolution of a pastoral settlement since the 1890s;*

*the shearing shed provides evidence of the importance of the sheep industry to the occupation and development of the Pilbara district, particularly since the cattle industry is now the predominant industry;*

*the place has associations with J. Clark, who established the port at the Ashburton River in 1882/1883 and who, through the construction of such enterprises as the jetty, the first general store and the Rob Roy Hotel, was largely responsible for the development of the town in the 1880s through to the early 1900s.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Not Significant
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#### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

#### STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

#### OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

#### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clark, M (1991) Wogoola Station - Now Nyang, A Short History Written for the Centenary of Wogoola Station 1991

Correspondence between David Ashton (Shire of Ashburton) and Gary Smith (owner in 1995)

The West Australian, Thursday 10 September 1925, pp. 13

Wool Wagon Pathway Interpretive Signage

#### DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**



Front façade of Homestead 2016.



Close up of front façade of Homestead looking west, 2016.



Close up of front façade of Homestead looking east, 2016.



North-west corner of front façade of Homestead – this section purportedly contains remnants of the Rob Roy Hotel, 2016.



South-west corner of Homestead, 2016.



South-east corner of Homestead, 2016.



Kitchen within Homestead, 2016.



Dining room within Homestead, 2016.



Shearing Shed, 2016.



Shearing Shed, 2016.



Shearing Shed, 2016.



Inside view of Shearing Shed, 2016.



Rob Roy Hotel (date unknown pre 1925) portions of this building are thought to be located within the western end of the subject place.  
Source: Nayton, G (2016) Old Onslow Townsite Conservation Plan



**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**ONSLOW GOODS SHED**



Onslow Goods Shed, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	52 Second Avenue, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	Onslow Visitor Centre, Beadon Point Goods Shed
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	04638
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
R41929	937	P190235	LR3093/694	21°38'19.56"S 115° 6'51.56"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1904, 1910
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	Old Onslow Townsite Conservation Plan
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Corrugated Iron Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS	Rail: Other
<b>Present</b>	EDUCATIONAL	Museum
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The town and port of Old Onslow was gazetted in 1885, but from the outset, the town and port of Onslow experienced difficulties owing to the natural features of the site, exposure to cyclones, and a dynamic coastline that created silting issues at the river mouth. Accordingly, in 1893 the Public Works Department prepared plans to extend the landing, and construct a bond store and goods shed on the river bank, and for a tramway between the landing and the town.

Circa 1900-01, the Bond Store and Goods Shed were relocated from Lot 107 near the river landing *'to a more convenient location beside the newly-built tramline on Anketell Street.'*

In 1903/4 this Bond Store and Goods Shed in Old Onslow burnt down, and the Customs and Excise Landing Master, A. H. Beilby, requested the new Bond Store be located to enable interception of goods prior to arriving in town via the tramline. However, it was more convenient for Clark's store on Lot 155 if it were erected on the adjoining Lot 158, where there was a tinsmith's building. Accordingly on 15 April 1904, Lot 158 was gazetted as Reserve 9145 for "Bonded Store". Thomas H. Parsons was awarded the contract to erect the new Bonded Store and Goods Shed at a cost of £1,069, which was completed that year to the same plan as that at Port Hedland.

The new structure was built on concrete piers with jarrah timber framing, galvanised iron cladding and roofing. The head of the tramline was adapted to run through the new Goods Shed under cover and a necessary new loop provided. To facilitate communication between the township and jetty, a telephone line with iron poles and galvanised wire was erected, which generally followed the course of the tramway. This was common practice with telephone lines constructed in association with railways in the State at this period. A separate office was added to the end of the building, along with a lookout tower, in 1910.

To address some of the difficulties associated with the port, another jetty was built at some distance from the town, on Beadon Point. With the new sea jetty, the old townsite of Onslow was now isolated for the movement of goods into, and out of the Ashburton district. As early as 1920 it became obvious that a new town would have to be located at Beadon Point, and the new Onslow townsite at Beadon Point was gazetted in January 1924. In 1925 the Goods Shed was deconstructed and transported by camel to the new settlement.

When reconstructed at Beadon Point, the Goods Shed was extended. It was serviced by a new tramway but no longer functioned as a Bond Store. Further extensions to the building occurred in 1953 when the office size was doubled.

Cyclone damage during the 1960s led to a number of changes. The roof of the Goods Shed was completely remodeled and the western side was rebuilt and reclad, albeit with the old corrugated iron. New sliding doors built from zincalume were installed. The shed was used to store goods brought to the port by the State Ships. They were transported from the jetty along Second Avenue to the Goods Shed.

Today (2016) the Goods Shed is vested in the Shire of Ashburton and operates as the Town's Visitors Centre and Museum, which contains historic artefacts from the Onslow region. The collection is managed by community volunteers.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** The Goods Shed is a rectangular structure approximately 32 metres by 13 metres in size. It comprises of a jarrah framed, corrugated iron (vertically clad) building with a gable roof. Along the north-west end there is an office extension and to the south-east end there is a long rectangular extension. Built after 1994, the long extension (approximately 27 metres by 7 metres) covers a concrete platform previously used for the loading of goods for the tramway, or the unloading of goods which had been delivered by tram from the jetty. On this platform is a display of railway rolling stock including the 1928 petrol locomotive, which was part of the Onslow tramway system.

On the western elevation of the Goods Shed building there are three steel-framed doors, measuring three metres by four metres. All cladding on the Goods Shed and adjacent office is painted yellow, whilst the guttering, downpipes, exterior doorframes and office verandah posts are painted either Federation green or brown. The office component has a hipped roof, sash windows with mullions and a timber skillion verandah along the northern side.

To the north east of the Goods Shed is the rail yard. Located here are other items of rolling stock.

**Interior:** In the interior the jarrah framework is not painted, the ageing of the old original corrugated iron is obvious and the large timber doors which give the tramway access to the platform inside the shed exhibit remnants of old pale green paintwork. The original section of the office is lined with tongue and groove timber, whilst the 1953 section of the office is lined with asbestos.

Note: The interior description has been taken from the 1999 MHI as the Goods Shed was not open at the time of the 2016 inspections.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Given the site has been relocated there is limited archeological potential. It is possible, through further research however, that a wider understanding of the nature of earlier Twentieth Century Goods Sheds and Bond Stores could be obtained.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Medium. Although the place is now a Visitors Centre and Museum, its original intention as a Goods Shed complex remains apparent.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium to High. Whilst there is a great deal of authentic fabric existing there has been adaptive work over the years such as the remodeling of the roof and various additions.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Public Works Department	Other Association	1893	-

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Education & science
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	Rail & light rail transport
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	River & sea transport

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*The Goods Shed, comprising a corrugated iron clad rectangular building (1904) and associated office, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the Goods Shed is a key historic structure in the Onslow townsite. Whilst utilitarian in form it contributes to the streetscape of Second Avenue, Onslow's main street;*
- *the Goods Shed is also one of the few buildings brought from Old Onslow that has survived the harsh climatic conditions of the North West, as cyclones and floods have destroyed many of the structures from the pre-1925 period;*
- *the Goods Shed and associated tramway were essential to the supply and export of goods for the Ashburton district and were a lifeline for the community. The Goods Shed therefore, is an important relic of this way of life and demonstrates a way of life no longer practiced;*
- *the Goods Shed is valued by the community as a place with an educational role as a museum and as a place visited by tourists;*
- *the building is a rare surviving example of a Goods Sheds, which were often the only buildings constructed in association with jetties of the North West.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Significant
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	8 July 1996
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999
State Register Assessment Program	Current	12 March 2004

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Nayton, G (2016) Old Onslow Townsite Conservation Plan  
National Trust Assessment Report (WA) 1994  
Webb, A&M, (1983) Edge of Empire. Artlook Books

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Northern end of Goods Shed showing attached office, 2016.



Close up of office, 2016.



Eastern elevation of Goods Shed, 2016.



Southern end of Goods Shed, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**POST OFFICE (FMR) AND RESIDENCE**



Post Office at No.21 Second Avenue, Onslow, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	19 & 21 Second Avenue, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15367
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	3 (HN 21)	P36284	2222-527	21°38'10.15"S 115° 6'43.47"E
-	4 (HN19)	P36284	2222-528	21°38'9.71"S 115° 6'43.02"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1925
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular Bungalow
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-war (1915-1940)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS	Comms: Housing or Quarters
	TRANSPORT\COMMUNICATIONS	Comms: Post or Telegraph Office
<b>Present</b>	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
<b>Other</b>	COMMERCIAL	Office or Administration Building

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The town and port of Old Onslow was gazetted in 1885 with a stone and iron Post and Telegraph Office constructed nine years later in 1894 near the Merrow Street and Campbell Street intersection. As detailed in the Old Onslow Place Record, from the outset the town and port experienced difficulties owing to the natural features of the site.

To address some of the difficulties associated with the port, another jetty was built at some distance from the town, on Beadon Point. With the new sea jetty, the old townsite of Onslow was now isolated for the movement of goods into, and out of the Ashburton district. As early as 1920 it became obvious that a new town would have to be located at Beadon Point. The new Onslow at Beadon Point was gazetted in January 1924. Timber and iron buildings were relocated from Old Onslow Townsite over an extended period (1924-27), including the Customs' Quarters and the Bond and Goods Shed.

The 2016 Old Onslow Conservation Plan reports much of the original fabric of the Post Office was relocated and used in the construction of the new Post Office in the new Onslow. This included roof and roof structures, windows and doors, and iron verandah posts. In 1925, it was reported that Mr. Barwick, of the Postal Department, came to town to supervise the transfer of the post office services from old Onslow to a temporary premises at Beadon. The old timber and iron Post Office Quarters were reported to be worth little and tenders were called for their removal.

The Onslow Post Office and residence were built circa 1925, by Public Works Department builders who carried out a two-year construction plan in the new town. The two police residences and the Post Office residence were all built from the same plans. The construction of living quarters in close proximity to the post office were important, particularly as the post master would monitor the telegram exchange both during and after normal trading hours.

In 1994 the post office services were moved to Postie's General Store. For a while the original Post Office was occupied by an Onslow Employment group and from 1997 the place was used by Onslow Salt Pty Ltd. In the early part of the Twenty-First Century the Post Office building was converted into a residence and in 2016 was placed on the market. The Post Office Quarters are still used as a residence.

Throughout their history, post offices have been much more than a place where letters would be dispatched and received. The post office played an important role in the local community as it was a site of social interaction and, for women in particular, the post office was a respectable workplace.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** The former Post Office and residence are located on separated lots along the north-western side of the Second Avenue and Simpson Street intersection. The Post Office is located closest to the corner at No.21 Second Avenue in the shadow of a large communication tower. The residence is next door at No.19 Second Avenue. Both buildings are set back an equidistance of approximately four metres from Second Avenue. The Post Office has a new timber picket fence along its street facing boundaries with a landscaped street setback. The adjacent residence has no fence and no landscaping.

Both buildings are examples of the North West Vernacular Bungalow with their large simple roof planes, deep shady verandahs and unpretentious homely quality. The buildings are raised on stumps and have hipped corrugated iron roofs with cyclone battening. The roof form of both buildings extends to provide coverage for the verandahs, which extend along the front and sides of the buildings. The verandah of the residence has been enclosed completely obscuring views to the façade behind.

The former Post Office is clad in timber weatherboard with a shiplap profile. Its verandah has a timber floor and is supported by the original posts from the Post Office previously located at Old Onslow. The Post Office has crossed balustrading reminiscent of the original design as seen in historical photos of the two buildings.

**Interior:** Not Assessed.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Further investigation required to ascertain the archeological potential of the subject place.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Medium to Low. The former Post Office no longer serves its original purpose, however the adjacent residence is still used as a residence.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium to Low. Further investigation is required with regard to the extent of original fabric. However, early imagery suggests that there has been significant restoration/adaptation to the former Post Office building with early vertical timber boards to the façade having been replaced with weatherboards in a shiplap profile; and post boxes on the front façade have also been removed.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Public Works Department	Builder	1925	1925

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	Mail services
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Technology & technological change
OCCUPATIONS	Domestic activities
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Community services & utilities

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE



*The former Post Office and Residence, single-storey timber and iron buildings, designed by the Public Works Department, have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the place and its close proximity to the Beadon Bay Hotel, at the Simpson Street and Second Avenue intersection, forms an important cultural element in the historic townscape character of Onslow;*
- *the buildings are good examples of a North West Vernacular Bungalow with their large simple roof planes, deep shady verandahs and unpretentious homely quality;*
- *the former Post Office building contains remnants of the original old Onslow Post Office including roof and roof structures, windows and doors, and iron verandah posts;*
- *the place is one of the few early buildings, built soon after the relocation of the town to Beadon Point, that has survived the harsh climatic conditions of the North West, as cyclones and floods have destroyed many of the structures from the pre-1920s period;*
- *the place provided a continuous postal service to the town and the surrounding pastoral district from 1925 to 1994, and is important to the local community as a place of social interaction and communication.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Further Assessment Required
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#### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

#### STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

#### OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

#### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mrs Laura Shannon, long term Onslow Resident interviewed by Cathy Day (O'Brien Planning Consultants)  
13 January 1999

Nayton, G (2016) Old Onslow Townsite Conservation Plan

Northern Times, Onslow News, Friday 31 July 1925, pp.2

Shire of Ashburton Notes

#### DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016



Old Onslow Post Office pre 1925. Source: State Library of Western Australia 4262B/9



New Onslow Post Office 1939. Source: State Library of Western Australia BA1289/134



Onslow Post Office c.1960. Source: State Library of Western Australia 140312PD



Post Office Residence at No.19 Second Avenue, Onslow, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**RED HILL HOMESTEAD**



Red Hill Homestead. Image Source: Shire of Ashburton 2012

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Red Hill Road, Cane
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15375
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
				22°41'36.04"S 117°47'43.63"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1880, c.1909
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Victorian (1840-1890) and Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Timber and Stone Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING/PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING/PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

According to information from notes by the Shire of Ashburton, Red Hill Station was first leased by Dalgety's in the 1870s. In the 1880s the lease passed to Messrs. Monger and Forrest. Red Hill Station was part of the De Grey-Mullewa stock route, which was gazetted in 1893. This stock route enabled the stockmen a better route with good water supplies, to drive the stock safely overland. The Barrett-Lennard Brothers, John and Arthur, purchased Red Hill in 1902 for a good price as it was overrun by dingoes. Dalgety and Co auctioned the property at the time, where they reported the property comprised 317,000 acres, 10,000 sheep, 3,000 lambs, 175 cattle, 63 horses, 1 spring cart, 4 windmills, 9 wells, a 2 room house with lean-to and a bush shearing shed and stockyard.

The stone section of the Red Hill homestead was constructed in the 1880s while the weatherboard section was built circa 1909 when the station was under the management of the Barrett-Lennard. The station was sold to Tom McGuire and Stephen Tonkin in 1919. In the 1918-1919 Ashburton Road Board ratebook, Red Hill Station was noted as one of the ten largest properties in the district, with an area of 429,131 acres.

McGuire was very involved in local affairs at Onslow and was also involved in an official party looking for a new town site in 1920. In 1934 while in Perth, he was part of a deputation of North West pastoralists who sought help from the government after the devastating cyclone of the same year. This cyclone destroyed much of Onslow, including a large part of the jetty and telephone lines that were an important part of communication for the isolated stations like Red Hill.

In 1949 Red Hill Station was taken over by Ted Crawford. In the 1980s Ted Crawford was living in Onslow where he contributed to part of Chapter 17 'Remembrances of Times Past' in the book Edge Of Empire by M&A Webb. In 1981 the Corker family purchased Red Hill Station who transitioned the station to run cattle only, with the last sheep being handled circa 1983.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** A site visit was not undertaken as part of the 2016 Local Government Heritage Inventory Review. Accordingly, these notes have been obtained from the original 1999 Municipal Heritage Inventory:

*"Red Hill is a substantial homestead built from timber and stone. The half-gabled hipped roof is corrugated iron. The house is encompassed by wide shady verandahs under a broken backed roof*

*(part of the verandah has been enclosed). The verandah floors are concrete and the substantial verandah posts are timber. The walls of the old kitchen are coarse stone blocks with rough cement tuck pointing however, the majority of the construction has been completed in timber. The numerous large windows are also timber. Lawns and a number of shady trees surround the house."*

**Interior:** Unable to assess.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Unable to assess.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Unable to assess.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Unable to assess.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Unable to assess.

#### ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To

#### HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A site visit was not undertaken as part of the 2016 Local Government Heritage Inventory Review. Accordingly, these notes have been obtained from the original 1999 Municipal Heritage Inventory:

*"Red Hill Station has aesthetic, historic and representative cultural heritage significance. The station has a long history in the development of pastoral properties in the Ashburton region. It has strong associations with people who were influential in grazing and in local government decisions such as the siting of the new Onslow township in the early 1920s. As one of the largest properties in the early twentieth century Red Hill is a good representative of other pastoral stations in the North West."*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Not Assessed
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#### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	<p>Very important to the heritage of the locality.</p> <p>Inclusion on Heritage List.</p> <p>The place should be retained and conserved.</p> <p>NOTE: Where a site inspection was not able to be undertaken as part of the 2016 review, the management category remains as per the original 1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory.</p>

#### STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Webb M&A (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Publishers  
 Shire of Ashburton Notes  
 Short interview with L Corker by Cathy Day (OBPC) 28 January 1999  
 Western Mail, Red Hill Station, Saturday 12 July 1902, pp. 36

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	-



Red Hill Homestead. Source: Shire of Ashburton 2012



Red Hill Homestead. Source: Shire of Ashburton 2012

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**ST NICHOLAS CHURCH**



St Nicholas Church, October 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	19 Third Avenue, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15392
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
19347	264	P144116	LR3137-130	21°38'12.58"S 115° 6'39.41"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1927
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Federation Carpenter Gothic
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-War (c.1915 - c.1940)
<b>Date Source</b>	Western Mail, Thursday 24 March 1927
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	RELIGIOUS	Church, Cathedral or Chapel
<b>Present</b>	RELIGIOUS	Church, Cathedral or Chapel
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The first St Nicholas Church in Ashburton was constructed in 1904 in Old Onslow. In 1909 the building was destroyed by a cyclone, which also caused extensive damage at Old Onslow. The Church building had served as the venue for fortnightly socials and dances as well as the annual Race Ball, and these important social events were then held in private homes where they also contributed to raise funds for the church, whose demise was sorely felt.

The worshippers from this year held their church services in private homes until the Mechanics Institute Hall was opened in 1912. A replacement church was not constructed until 18 years later, when a church was built at Onslow.

When Onslow was relocated to the new town site at Beadon Point, a building fund committee continued to raise funds for constructing a new Church. Comprising of six active women, the committee raised over £600 in two years towards the building costs. Many fundraising events were held to raise money for the church including a cabaret at Minderoo Station in September 1925, where 100 people from the district attended and raised over £200.

After some correspondence about the siting of the church and many discussions about the land allocated, the construction of the new church commenced in January 1927. The builder was Mr. Jack Collins. Archdeacon Simpson celebrated the first service in the new Church on Sunday 20 March 1927, before a very large congregation. An article in the Western Mail, dated Thursday 24 March 1927, reported that *'the church building is an imposing edifice, built on correct ecclesiastical lines and is an ornament to the town.'*

Also dedicated to St Nicholas, as per the original Church in Old Onslow, it was strong enough to survive a number of cyclones. Particularly notable, was the occasion when the church stayed intact during the 1934 cyclone when a number of other substantial buildings were destroyed. After the storm passed, St Nicholas was described as *'leaning slightly'*.



**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** St Nicholas Church is located on the corner of the Third Avenue and Simpson Street intersection on a 989 square metre block. Settled amongst a group of gum trees, a post and rail steel fence encloses the property with decorative gates across the path.

The church is an example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style, albeit being built in the Inter-war period and its design adapted to cope with the intense weather conditions of the North West. The Carpenter Gothic style emerged when timber was the main available building material or where transport was a consideration. Broad characteristics of this style include box like form externally, steep gable iron roof forms, timber weatherboard cladding and unpretentious delicacy all of which are evident in the subject place.

The weatherboard church has a steeply pitched corrugated iron gable roof, with cyclone battens, and is raised on concrete blocks. Along the rear elevation there is a lower protrusion with a separate gable roof, which houses the sanctuary. The most distinctive feature of the church is its commodious verandah, which forms a continuation of the main roof and surrounds the front and two side elevations of the building. The verandah has timber floors and is supported by square timber posts joined by a timber balustrade. In 2016, significant termite damage required the replacement of the verandah floor and balustrade, with recycled jarrah used to replace damaged timbers. A universal access ramp was included to make the building more accessible.

The main entry is through a double four-panel wooden door, with glass panels in the top two panels. The main entry doors are located under a small gable, which emulates the pitch of the main gabled roof. Along the Simpson Street elevation there are four similar sets of timber and glass double doors, with two similar sets of doors along the other side elevation of the church. The rear portion of the north-western verandah is enclosed forming a small private space. Externally, iron roofing and painted weatherboards have a yellow patina.

**Interior:** The church is a rectangular plan with a sanctuary projecting from the rear elevation and a small private area projects to the north-western side. The church has timber board floors and has walls lined with timber boards. The lower half of the walls have vertical timber boards to shoulder height with horizontal boards above in a shiplap profile. There are no formal pews rather single timber chairs have been placed either side of a central aisle. The ceiling follows the rake of the gable roof creating a lofty space and is lined with timber.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

The place is raised on raised on concrete blocks and would have involved minimal ground disturbance when constructed; and it is understood that no bodies were buried here. There is limited evidence of other structures on the site of the church and therefore the site has limited archaeological potential.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Moderate. Conservation works were undertaken in 2016 in accordance with Development Approval 16-33.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The church continues to be used for the original purpose for which it was designed.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. The church appears to have retained almost all of its original fabric although the verandah along the portion of Simpson Street and portions of balustrade have been replaced due to termite damage.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Jack Collins	Builder (Carpenter)	1927	1927

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Religion
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*St Nicholas Church, a timber clad building with a corrugated iron roof settled amongst a group of gum trees, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the church is a good example of the Carpenter Gothic style, which has been adapted, particularly through the incorporation of the commodious verandah, to cope with the intense weather conditions of the North West;*
- *the church is a local landmark on Third Avenue and Simpson Street due to its identifiable ecclesiastical style, its picturesque presence amongst mature trees and prominent presence on a corner location;*
- *the church fulfills an important role in the religious activities of the community and specifically to members of the Anglican Church;*
- *the church represents the role of settlers to the new Onslow townsite for their initiative to raise funds for the construction of a place for worship, demonstrating the true spirit of the community;*
- *the church is also one of the few early buildings, built soon after the relocation of the town to Beadon Point, that has survived the harsh climatic conditions of the North West, as cyclones and floods have destroyed many of the structures from the pre-1920s period.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Significant
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Nayton, G (2016) Old Onslow Townsite Conservation Plan  
 Northern Times, Onslow News, Friday 25 September 1925, pp.4  
 Northern Times, Onslow News, Friday 7 January 1927, pp.2  
 Webb M & A, 1983, Edge of Empire Artlook Publishers  
 Western Mail, North West News, Thursday 24 March 1927, pp. 34

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Left image: St Nicholas Church, Onslow, 1965. Source: State Library of Western Australia 275025PD  
 Right image: St Nicholas Church, Onslow, 2016.



Simpson Street elevation of church, 2016.



Side and rear elevations of church, 2016.



Side (north-west) elevation of church, 2016.



Interior of church, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**TOM PRICE COMMUNITY CENTRE**



Tom Price Community Centre, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	315 Central Road, corner Tamarind Street, Tom Price
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15393
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
R42327	315	P42327	LR3025-945	22°41'38.46"S 117°47'40.56"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1968
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Late Twentieth Century Period (1960-)
<b>Date Source</b>	1998 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Brick Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	SOCIAL\RECREATIONAL	Other Community Hall\Centre
<b>Present</b>	SOCIAL\RECREATIONAL	Other Community Hall\Centre
<b>Other</b>	EDUCATIONAL	Library

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Tom Price is an iron mining town in the Pilbara region, 1458 km north east of Perth and 89 km north of Paraburdoo. Following the discovery and development of the iron mining industry in this area in the 1960s, a private townsite named Tom Price was established by Rio Tinto Southern Pty Ltd. It was officially named Tom Price Townsite in 1967, but was not a gazetted townsite until 1985. The townsite derives its name from Mount Tom Price, a mountain in the Hamersley Range named in 1962 in honour of Thomas Moore Price, the former vice-president of Kaiser Steel.

Tom Price was built in three major stages, each following decisions to increase the production tonnages from the mine. The original central area homes were built between 1966 and 1967, followed by homes in the southern, eastern and western areas in 1968, with those homes in the northern area constructed in 1969.

The Community Centre, built in 1968, was the original and only meeting place for the early residents of Tom Price. It was important as a central meeting place to promote community spirit in a fledgling town; it also hosted a variety of events including bingo, darts, balls and pantomimes. Originally it housed a meeting room, kitchen, library, billiards room, recreation clubs, the 'Little Theatre' group, and the Boy's Brigade.

In November 1974 a fire destroyed much of the building with the kitchen and meeting room reportedly the only spaces left intact. Repair works were extensive and were complete the late the following year by A.V. Jennings.

In 2010, the place underwent a major refurbishment which included replacement of the roof, new flooring in the main hall and improved kitchen facilities. Funding was provided as part of the Regional and Local Community Infrastructure Program (RLCIP); specifically \$200,000 went to the \$420,000 Community Centre and Library project. In 2012, area between the building and Central Road underwent an upgrade as part of the Royalties for Regions Scheme where shade structures, beautification works and landscaping were undertaken to provide increased amenity and to provide a better link to the shopping arcade along the opposite side of Central Road.

Today (2019) the community centre houses the Library, Shire of Ashburton Community Development Services, the Visitors Centre and community hall, which caters for events, concerts, weddings, and meetings.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The Community Centre is prominently located on the south-west corner of the Tamarind Street and Central Road intersection. To the north is a large car parking area; to the west a basketball court and to the south the Doug Talbot Memorial Park.

The front of the single storey building houses the Library, Visitors Centre. Rectangular in shape, the brick building also has a flat, corrugated iron roof. It also features wide, steel-framed, shady verandahs.

**Interior:** Not Assessed.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

Limited.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The place continues to provide community services as per its original function.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. Whilst the overall form appears largely the same the fenestration detail has been altered (presumably as a result of the 1970s fire) and the central breezeway between the east and west wings has been enclosed.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
-			

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Community services & utilities
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Sport, recreation & entertainment
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements
OCCUPATIONS	Mining [incl. mineral processing]

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Tom Price Community Centre, a brick and metal single storey building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- *as one of the early public buildings in Tom Price the centre adds to the townscape and represents the way of life in a North West mining town in the late 1960s;*
- *as the only meeting place for the early residents and its continued life as a library and community hall, the centre has provided an important social service for the local community since 1968.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Further Assessment Required
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance.
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

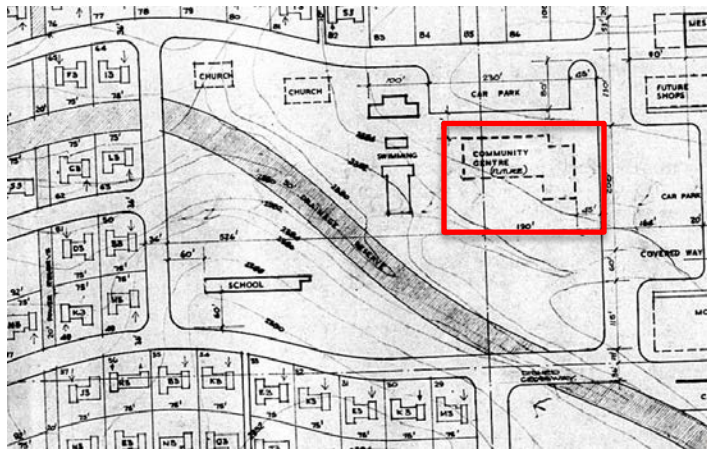
Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Shire of Ashburton Notes.  
 Hamersley News, Two Centres Suffer, Thursday 5 December 1974, pp. 4.  
 Hamersley Iron, (n.d) This is Tom Price booklet, held at the Tom Price Library.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016



Left image: Site plan of Tom Price showing subject building (highlighted red) in 1966. Source State Records Office  
 Right image: Tom Price Community Centre 1968. Source: State Library of Western Australia 267280PD



Tom Price Community Centre Tamarind Street, elevation, 2016.



Tom Price Community Centre Tamarind Street, elevation, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**TOM PRICE PRE PRIMARY CENTRE**



Tom Price Primary School Pre Primary Centre, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	1 Creek Road, corner Tamarind Street, Tom Price
<b>Other Names</b>	Central Pre-Primary, Australian Inland Mission, Anglican Church, Pre-Primary Centre: Wombats
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15374
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton



**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
R46972	351	P29715	LR3126-392	22°41'37.14"S 117°47'34.51"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	Circa 1966
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Other
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Late Twentieth Century Period (1960-)
<b>Date Source</b>	Site plan held at the State Records Office
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Brick Roof: Corrugated Iron (rib panel)

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	RELIGIOUS	Church, Cathedral or Chapel
<b>Present</b>	EDUCATIONAL	Pre-primary Centre
<b>Other</b>	EDUCATIONAL	Other

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Tom Price Primary School Pre-Primary Centre is located in a building that was once used as a church, kindergarten and playgroup, called the 'Tom Price Church Centre and Day Kindergarten'. A proposed site plan from 1966 shows the building, marked as a 'church'. The Anglican Methodist Church and Presbyterian Church jointly owned the church. The Australian Inland Mission established a Kindergarten here on 2 August 1968. The Australian Presbyterian Mission, formerly known as the Australian Inland Mission (AIM), was established in 1912, and helped people in remote areas to build sustainable communities despite the hardships of outback life.

A visitor's book, which is stored at the pre-primary records the first visitors as Freddie McKay and his wife Margaret. Reverend Dr. Fred McKay was appointed Superintendent of the AIM in 1951 and served four years in Tom Price between 1969 and 1972. Where his old boss, the Rev John Flynn, is best known for founding the Royal Flying Doctor Service, Rev Dr. Fred McKay continued and extended this work to provide a 'Mantle of Caring'. This involved the development of hospitals and medical services, hostels for school children, bush mothers, the Far North Children's Health Scheme, and the planning and development of complete community infrastructure for new mining towns such as Karratha, Tom Price and others in the Pilbara.

The visitor's book was used until 1971 when the last visitors were recorded. In 1974/75 the Bishop of the North West, Howell Witt visited the kindergarten. Bishop Witt christened a number of children in a ceremony that was quite a notable occasion. The playgroup for three and four year olds was held on a Friday. This was organised by Mary Skidmore during the 1970's.

In 1999, the pre-primary unit was called Wombats and catered for 27 students in a four-day programme. Mila Sirr ran the unit with the help of a full time aide. Mila, who lived in Tom Price for 19 years, started as the aide at the pre-primary circa 1988 and became the teacher in 1993. As at 2016, the place is no longer referred as the pre-primary centre: Wombats but still continues to operate as a pre-primary centre for the Tom Price School.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The Tom Price Pre-Primary Centre is located along the south-east corner of the Creek Road and Tamarind Street intersection in Tom Price. It is located to the north of the Tom Price Primary School and

separated from the school by a long creek that runs through the centre of the campus. Dry for the vast portion of the year, it occasionally flows during the summer months when large quantities of rain fall in the area. The building surrounded by lawn and a number of a large trees, including a large eucalypt in the front set back.

The building is a single storey rectangular brick building with a shallow pitched roof. The most notable feature of the building is the large number of aluminum-framed floor to ceiling windows along the front and rear elevations. The Wattle Street (western) end of the building has a centrally located vertical strip of floor to ceiling stained glass windows.

The building was originally unpainted, with pale cream/grey bricks. However, since 1998 the building has been painted red.

**Interior:** Not assessed.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Limited.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. Whilst the nature of the use has changed (it no longer holds church activities), the continued community use has been retained.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. Despite changes to the colour scheme and some modification, the overall external form and detail remains largely as original.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Australian Inland Mission	Builder	1968	-

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Religion
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Education & science

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tom Price Pre-Primary Centre, a single storey rectangular brick and metal building surrounded by mature trees, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- *the place is a representative example of a Late Twentieth Century modest church building constructed in a remote location, characterised by its simplified form enlivened by the symbolic use of natural lighting;*
- *the place has a close association with the expansion of the activities of the Australian Inland Mission in the mid part of the twentieth century, particularly Rev Dr Fred McKay. The Rev Dr McKay and the Australian Inland Mission played an important role in the provision of hospitals, medical services and community services to improve the wellbeing of people in the outback;*
- *the building was built circa 1966, as part of the first phase of the development of Tom Price to cater for the spiritual needs of the community and to care for the children whose parents work at or were somehow associated with the nearby iron ore mines.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Further Assessment Required
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance.
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Interviewed by Cathy Day (OBPC) on 3 February 1999.

Oral Information given by Mila Sirr (Wombat Pre-Primary teacher) and Gary Quinn (Principal of Tom Price Primary School).

St Philip's College Newsletter, 27 April 2012

Westcott, H, 100 Faith Building Messages.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Left image: Site plan of Tom Price showing subject building (highlighted red) in 1966. Source State Records Office

Right image: Subject place circa 1970 when it was the Tom Price Church Centre and Day Kindergarten. Source: State Library of Western Australia 140811PD



Western (side) and southern (rear) elevations, 2016.



Eastern (side) elevations 2016. 2016.



Close up of front façade, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**TOM PRICE PRIMARY SCHOOL**



Tom Price Primary School, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	5 Creek Road, corner Wattle Street, Tom Price
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15394
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
R46972	350	P29715	LR3125-499	22°41'40.54"S 117°47'35.28"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1966
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Late Twentieth Century Period (1960-)
<b>Date Source</b>	Building Construction Plans
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Concrete Block, glass and steel Roof: Corrugated iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	EDUCATIONAL	Primary School
<b>Present</b>	EDUCATIONAL	Primary School
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Tom Price is an iron mining town in the Pilbara region, 1458 km north north-east of Perth and 89 km north of Paraburdoo. Following the discovery and development of the iron mining industry in this area in the 1960s, a private townsite named Tom Price was established by Rio Tinto Southern Pty Ltd. It was officially named Tom Price Townsite in 1967, but was not a gazetted townsite until 1985. The townsite derives its name from Mount Tom Price, a mountain in the Hamersley Range named in 1962 in honour of Thomas Moore Price, the former vice-president of Kaiser Steel.

Tom Price was built in three major stages, each following decisions to increase the production tonnages from the mine. The original central area homes were built between 1966 and 1967, followed by homes in the southern, eastern and western areas in 1968, with those homes in the northern area constructed in 1969.

Construction on the Tom Price Primary School, along Wattle Street, started in 1966, as part of the first phase of the development of central Tom Price. It was designed by Central-Engineering Services Pty Limited, Melbourne. Opened in 1967 it had an enrolment of 42 students and a staff of two. A period of rapid growth followed and by July of that year 85 students were enrolled.

The school was built in phases with the wing closest to Wattle Street built first. Originally, this wing was almost half its current size and was extended in 1968 when the other wing was built. The 1966 wing was built from oiled horizontal boarding, aluminum glass windows and 'vee-nib' cladding. The structure comprised an undercroft which was partially enclosed to accommodate ablutions. The first floor comprised three classrooms, a store and a staffroom. In 1968, the extension and new wing were built following the same architectural language and materiality as the original. The 1968 extension was designed by Godfrey & Spower, Hughes, Mewton and Lobb Architects.

In 1971 another school site was established (the present high school) as the school population had risen to 670 students across 19 classes. In 1978 North Tom Price Primary School was opened. At this stage both primary schools enrolled children from pre-primary to year five while the older children attended the District High School. In 1981 year six students were retained in the primary schools. In 1987 the District High School was given Senior High School status and the primary schools retained the year seven students.

Today (2016) the buildings have been adapted to meet contemporary needs. Such changes include the enclosure of the undercroft and the construction of other school buildings. However, all classrooms remain located on the second story of the original buildings, to allow for the circulation of cooling breezes. All rooms

are air-conditioned to help students cope with the extreme temperatures experienced in this area.

The school is one of two Primary Schools servicing the educational needs of children from kindergarten to year six. The enrolment of students at Tom Price Primary School is directly influenced by the mining industry as Rio Tinto is the major employer within the town, thus the majority of students have at least one parent who is employed by Rio Tinto. Other employers include the State Government: teachers, nurses, police; Local Government; Aboriginal Corporations: Gumala, IBN, Eastern Gurama; contractors, postal service, local business: supermarket, bank, chemist, hotel, restaurants and cafes.

## DESCRIPTION

The Tom Price Primary School is located to the north of Wattle Street, in the southern area of Tom Price. The school is set on a large site with lawn and mature trees in various locations. A unique feature of the school is the large creek that runs through the centre of the campus. Dry for the vast portion of the year, it occasionally flows during the summer months when large quantities of rain fall in the area. A bridge spans the creek to ensure the safe crossing during rainfalls.

The original school buildings are located along the south-west corner of the school site. The two storey structures sit parallel to each other and are connected at the first floor level, along the eastern side, by a walkway.

The buildings have been adapted since constructed with the most notable addition being the enclosure of the undercroft spaces with concrete blocks. The roof is almost flat and constructed from corrugated iron. Large aluminum windows and metal cladding feature along the first floor of the southern elevations. Along the northern elevation there are large aluminum windows and a first floor verandah with louvered shutters.

**Interior:** Not assessed.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Limited.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The place continues to serve its original function.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate. The School has continued to evolve through time with a series of cumulative changes including the adaption of the original buildings, which distort an understanding of their original form and detailing.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Central-Engineering Services Pty Limited, Melbourne	Architect	1966	1966
Godfrey & Spower, Hughes, Mewton and Lobb Architects.	Architect	1968	1968

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Education & science

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Tom Price Primary School has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the place is a competent and representative example of the school design work typical of the North West where the classrooms are located on the second story, to allow for the circulation of cooling breezes;*
- *the school has social value to the teachers, students and individuals who have either worked at, attended or have associations with the school from the time of its opening in 1966 up to the present;*
- *the school was established from 1966, as part of the first phase of the development of Tom Price to cater for the children whose parents work at, or were somehow associated with, the nearby iron ore mines. The mines continue to directly influence the school's enrolments.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Further Assessment Required
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance.
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Building Construction Plans.

Parents Information Booklet, updated every year. This information was provided by Principal Gary Quinn, in 1999.

Tom Price Primary School Annual Report 2015 and website.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016



**OTHER IMAGES**



Left image: First wing of Tom Price Primary School 1966. Source: State Library of Western Australia 268,483PD



Right image: Tom Price Primary School 1966 after extension and construction of new wing. Source: State Library of Western Australia 267,284PD



Tom Price Primary School as viewed from Wattle Street, 2016.



Tom Price Primary School as viewed from Wattle Street, 2016.



Tom Price Primary School as viewed from Creek Road, 2016 .



Tom Price Primary School as viewed from Wattle Street, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**WYLOO HOMESTEAD**



Image Source: Shire of Ashburton 2012

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Kooline Wyloo Road, Nanutarra
<b>Other Names</b>	Peake Homestead
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15396
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
				22°41'25"S 116°14'0"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1890
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Victorian Georgian
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Corrugated Iron Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Wyloo, originally known as Peake Station, was pioneered by J and M McGrath who arrived in the region in 1885 and took over one of Alexander Forrest's shepherding runs. The property was still in McGrath ownership in 1910 and was later inherited by Michael McGrath who continued to operate the station, along with stations Koordarrie and Mount Amy. Teams of horses, donkeys or camels transported the wool clip from Peake Station until the drought in 1914.

The Wyloo Pastoral Company was established in 1927 and was registered with £10,000 of capital. The same year, Elder, Smith and Co sold Peake Station to the Wyloo Pastoral Company. The following year, the Wyloo Pastoral Company combined the Peake and Hardey Junction Station and named them Wyloo, after the Wyloo Pool (an Aboriginal word meaning 'lots of snakes'). The amalgamation was put in place by pastoralists Robert Mervyn Forrest, John Forrest and Ray Cruikshank. The same year George Monger, of Hardey Junction Station, was appointed the sole manager of Wyloo Station.

During the 1930s Wyloo was part of an experiment to rotate Ashburton Road Board meetings between Onslow and the homesteads, owing to the difficulties some station owners had getting to the meetings. This, however, failed and the Board meetings continued to be held at Onslow.

In 1946 Wyloo was put up for auction by the Wyloo Pastoral Company. An advertisement in the Adelaide Advertiser dated Saturday 23 November 1946 set out the particulars of the station highlighting that it included a stone bungalow (sewered), usual men's quarters, two shearing sheds, station buildings and drafting yards. It also comprised 550,000 acres of fenced sheep country and 234, 000 acres of cattle country.

The station was totally converted to cattle just prior to 1962/63. Isolation from town (Wyloo is 180km from Onslow) was partially overcome by air travel as Wyloo Station has its own airstrip.

The Pensini family owned and managed the Wyloo Station between 1976 and 2001. When it was sold a portion was excised and made an individual pastoral lease, known as Cheela Plains.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** A site visit was not undertaken as part of the 2016 Local Government Heritage Inventory Review. Accordingly, these notes have been obtained from the original 1999 Municipal Heritage Inventory.

*“The original dwelling of the Wyloo Homestead still exists and is set at the foot of Mount McGrath, 20 metres to the north west of the main dwelling as it is today (1999). Originally built by the founder of the station, the old house, which is symmetrically designed, is a basic two bedroom building with a verandah set all the way around. The floors of the verandah are paved with large flagstones, using local stone. It has rendered walls and a hipped corrugated iron roof. The dwelling is in good condition with a new roof and verandah posts.*

*The main house is built on a much larger scale. Again it takes the form of a rectangle with a symmetrical facade and verandahs all the way around the building. The walls are coarsely rendered mud and stone with a corrugated iron hipped roof (that has also been recently replaced). The windows are wooden framed casement windows with substantial concrete rendered sills and surrounds. Additions have been made at both ends of the house. The original building had two bedrooms and a large dining room. The kitchen has never been incorporated into the main body of the house. The internal floors of the homestead were rammed earth until the 1930s. At that time the wooden floorboards were installed.”*

**Interior:** See above.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Unable to assess.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Unable to assess.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Unable to assess.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Unable to assess.

#### ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
J and M Grath	Original Owner	1888	c.1910
J and RM Forrest and R Cruikshank	Previous Owner	1928	-

#### HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A site visit was not undertaken as part of the 2016 Local Government Heritage Inventory Review. Accordingly, the following Statement of Significance has been obtained from the original 1999 Municipal Heritage Inventory.

*“The Wyloo Homestead has significant aesthetic, historic and representative cultural heritage value. Wyloo is a fine representative of one of the early stations that reflects the evolution of grazing and pastoralism in the Ashburton district from the 1880s. The station is also an example of the numerous amalgamations that occurred between families and properties in the early twentieth century when cyclones, drought, low wool prices and the tyranny of distance brought many problems to the station owners. The survival of the station and the homestead is a testimony to the strength and resilience of the pioneers and their home building knowledge.”*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Not Assessed
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance.
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.  NOTE: Where a site inspection was not able to be undertaken as part of the 2016 review, the management category remains as per the original 1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

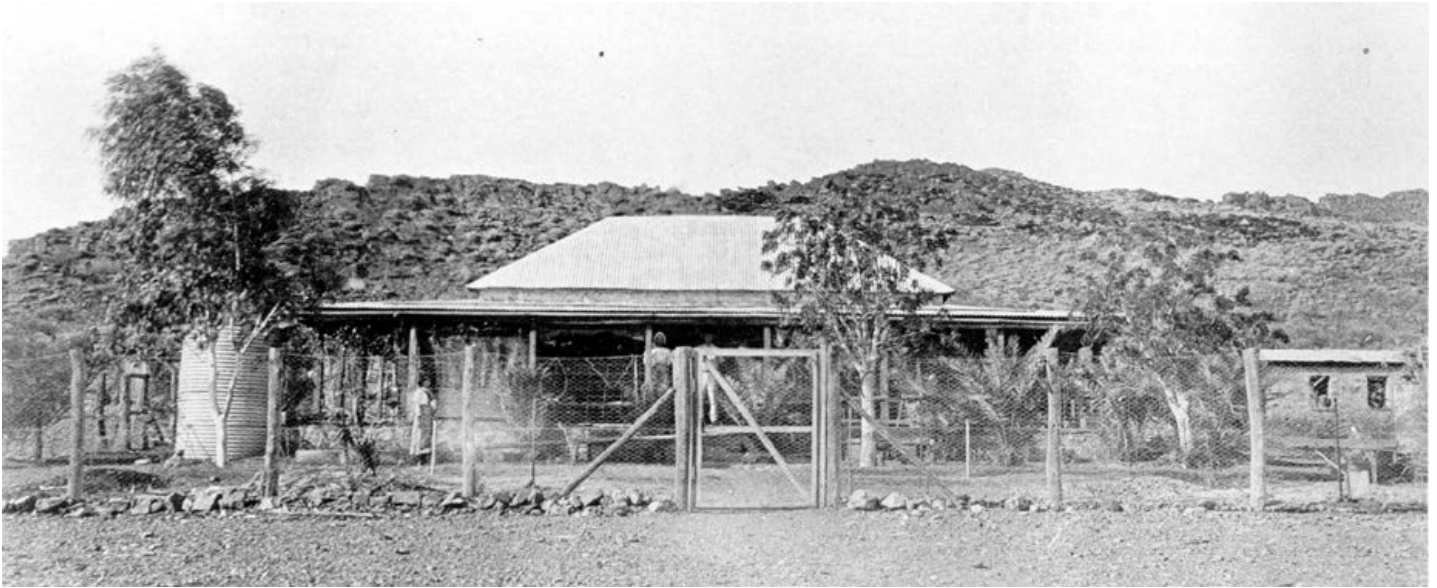
**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

<p>Adelaide Advertiser, Auctions, Saturday 23 November 1946, pp.17</p> <p>Alchin, M (2010) 'Pilbara cattle station regeneration has the potential to capitalise on carbon capture' in the Australian Farm Journal, 1 July 2010, pp. 6</p> <p>Hudson, T (2016) Minderoo est 1978, Minderoo</p> <p>Northern Times, Onslow News, Saturday 21 July 1928, pp.4</p> <p>The Daily News, Land Sales, Monday 9 May 1927, pp. 12</p> <p>Webb M&amp;A (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Publishers</p>
--

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**



Peake Homestead 1910. Source: State Library of Western Australia 001982D



View of the original homestead (Peake Homestead) Source: Shire of Ashburton 2012



View of the later homestead Source: Shire of Ashburton 2012

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**YARALOOA HOMESTEAD**



Yaraloola Homestead. Image Source: Shire of Ashburton 2017

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	North West Costal Highway, Fortescue
<b>Other Names</b>	Deepdale Station
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15398
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	-	-	-	21°34'10.98"S 115°52'40.30"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1920
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-war (c.1915-1940)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Mud Brick/ adobe Roof: Green Colorbond

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

H and W Woolhouse first took up the lease for Yarraloola in 1878. In 1894, the West Australian reported that considerable damage had been caused to Yarraloola as a result of severe flooding. The kitchen, the washhouse and the bath room, the blacksmith's shop, men's hut, the store attached to the shearing sheds, the sheep and cattle yards, the wool press, the fowl house and over 100 fowls had been washed away. There was also four feet of water in the dwelling house.

GP Paterson and AR Richardson purchased Yarraloola in 1898 at auction having just sold out of Yeeda Station in the Kimberley. The advertisement for the auction reported the station comprises 400 acres of freehold land and 295,000 acres of pastoral lease with a frontage of 25 miles to Robe River. The station had two 'substantial' three room cottages built from jarrah and iron; and also a kitchen, men's room, cook's hut, stable, harness-room, and blacksmith's shop.

As set out in the 1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory, Keith Paterson built the current homestead in 1919. It was not an easy task as many delays occurred with the building supplies, many of which had to be brought in from overseas. In the 1920s, transport improved with the introduction of motor vehicles but roads were rough and teams of camels, donkeys and horses were still used for a number of years for carrying large loads. In this same period the frequency of ships taking cargoes from lighters off the Yarraloola landing declined. Completed in 1920, the house was built by Keith Paterson who designed and erected the mud walls. He hired an expert from Perth to finish the work in plastering and carpentry.

Ashley Paterson of Yarraloola talks of the way of life in Ashburton and on Yarraloola in Chapter 17, Edge of Empire. Today (2019), Yarraloola is owned by the Robe River Iron Associates joint venture through the Yarraloola Pastoral Company, all of which are managed by Rio Tinto.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** Gardens, lawns and large, mature trees surround the Yarraloola Homestead. The house is built of mud bricks or adobe, erected on concrete foundations, it is a rectangular building with a half-gabled hipped, colorbond roof. Surrounded by a wide verandah with concrete floors, the house has similar proportions and scale to a number of other early settler homesteads. The verandah is supported by solid concrete posts and is under a broken-backed roof. It has been partially enclosed.

There are numerous outbuildings on the site including a corrugated iron shearing shed, three smaller corrugated iron cottages of a later construction to the homestead, a saddle shed, meat locker, water tanks and stock yard. Refer to attached site plan (Figure 1). Fences, livestock pens and other pastoral contraptions relating to the operation of a sheep station are present including a mulesing cradle.

The corrugated iron shearing shed is located approximately 100 metres northwest of the homestead complex.



It is a large rectangular corrugated structure with a pitches roof.

**Interior:** The interior of the homestead building is in a state of some dilapidation with collapsed ceilings and walls associated with water ingress. Some original features remain including timber fire surrounds, doors, windows and associated ironmongery.

The shearing shed retains much of the original structure using 'bush poles' and rammed earth floor. The roof structure has been replaced. Today the building is largely vacant but some original devices relating to the original operation remain.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

*Yaraloola Homestead and associated outbuildings* have the potential, through their built fabric to yield understanding of the pastoral homesteads from the 1890's to the present. The landscape also has potential to yield artefacts relating to pastoral practices from the 1878 to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Poor –Fair. Dilapidation of the Homestead building is quite advanced due to water ingress. Outbuildings are also increasingly in need of repair.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Low –Moderate. Currently mothballed with the ability to be restored and re-used as a homestead. The ability to understand the original pastoral operation remains apparent.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. The Homestead building has undergone some change over time and the site has evolved in several stages. Decay is beginning to impact the intact original fabric.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
H and W Woolhouse	Original Owner	1878	1898
GP Paterson and AR Richardson	Previous Owner	1898	-

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Yarooloa Homestead comprising a single-storey, mud brick and colorbond dwelling located in a pastoral setting, and associated corrugated outbuildings, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *Yarraloola Homestead has aesthetic, historic and representative cultural heritage significance. The homestead, first built in 1920, was a home of the Paterson family for over 78 years. It is a largely intact example representing the way of life on a pastoral station in the North West."*
- *the homestead and early outbuildings are aesthetically linked in their similar construction materials and rural purpose, and collectively form a cultural environment that is evidence of the history of early European settlement and occupation of the Pilbara area;*
- *the place has associations with the development of the pastoral industry in the Pilbara district and demonstrates the evolution of a pastoral settlement since 1878;*
- *the shearing shed provides evidence of the importance of the sheep industry to the occupation and development of the Pilbara district, and an insight into the vernacular construction of these sheds.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Significant (in need of urgent repairs)
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 2: Considerable significance
Management Recommendation	Very important to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. The place should be retained and conserved.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999
State Register Assessment Program	Current	30 May 2003

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Australian Town and Country Journal, Yarraloola Station, Saturday 9 July 1898, pp. 5 The West Australian, Floods in the North West, Wednesday, 7 February 1884, pp.7 Webb M&A Edge of Empire. Artlook Publishers Western Australia 1983
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**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016













1. → Homestead building (including kitchen buildings) 
2. → Meat Safe 
3. → Outbuilding 
4. → TWA units 
5. → Accommodation 
6. → Water Tanks 
7. → Outbuilding 
8. → Saddle shed 
9. → Outbuilding 
10. → Outbuilding (modern – green colourbond) 
11. → Outbuilding 
12. → Outbuilding 
13. → Stock yard 
14. → Shearing shed 

Figure 1. Site Plan illustrating location of Homestead and out buildings.



Front of Homestead, 2017



Homestead infilled verandah, 2017



Homestead Sleepout, 2017



Homestead original timber fire surrounds, 2017



Homestead interior, 2017



Homestead interior, 2017



Outbuilding, 2017



Outbuilding, 2017



Outbuilding, 2017



Pens and gates, 2017



Outbuildings and water tanks, 2017



Shearers Shed, 2017



Inside Shearers Shed with bush pole structure, 2017



Meuling Cradles, 2017

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# CATEGORY 3

Some Significance



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**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM  
BOBBY McAULLAY'S TREE**



Bobby's Tree, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Onslow Road, Talanyji
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	-
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	-	-	-	22° 4'13.42"S 115°28'2.47"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

Place Type	Tree
Construction Date	c. 1969 (Planted)
Architectural Style	N/A
Architectural Period	N/A
Date Source	Inscription on plaque next to tree
Construction Materials	N/A

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

Original	Transport/Communications: Roads	Other
Present	Transport/Communications: Roads	Other
Other		

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Onslow Road is the main link to Onslow from the North West Coastal Highway. The road was constructed in the 1980's to service the Onslow community and the salt operations in the town.

Bob McAullay was a Shire grader operator from 1969 to 1980. Bobby nurtured this tree in its infancy and in recognition of this the Main Roads Department and Shire Council ensured that the tree remained when the Onslow Access road was realigned and sealed.

In 2012, as part of road upgrade works in and out of a nearby Chevron site, Chevron erected a guard rail around Bobby's Tree, to help ensure its ongoing protection.

The Tree was damaged by vandals in January 2017 and treated by concerned residents and the Shire.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** Onslow Road, stretches approximately 80 kilometres connecting Onslow with the Great North West Coastal Highway in Cane. Flanking the road, the vegetation generally consists of low-lying scrub with some small shrubs and trees. Numerous termite mounds punctuate the low, gently undulating landscape.

Bobby's Tree, a gum tree, is located behind a guard rail along the north-east side of Onslow Road, approximately 60 kilometres from Onslow. It is a tall tree which stands out amongst relatively low lying surrounding landscape. Next to the tree, set in a large stone, is a plaque which reads:

*"This tree is respectfully known as "Bobby's Tree". Bob McAullay, a Shire grader operator from 1969 to 1980, nurtured this tree in its infancy and in recognition of this, the Main Roads Department and Shire Council ensured that the tree remained when the Onslow Access road was aligned and sealed."*

**Interior:** N/A

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

N/A

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	N/A
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	N/A

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Bob McAullay	Other	1969	1980

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	Road Transport
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Workers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Bobby's Tree, a gum tree, located behind a guard rail along the north-east side of Onslow Road, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the gum tree has landmark quality, due to its size, canopy and characteristic striking white trunk, which contrasts with the vast, low lying surrounding landscape along Onslow Road;*
- *the gum tree contributes to the community's sense of place by providing a landmark, which was cultivated by local Bob McAullay, along the long journey from Onslow with the Great North West Coastal Highway in Cane;*
- *the gum tree is closely associated and informed the development of Onslow Road, which has important part in the improvement of access to Onslow.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	N/A
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 3: Some significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

-
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**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	November 2016
Date Modified	

**OTHER IMAGES**



Bobby's Tree looking towards Onslow, 2016.



Bobby's Tree, 2016.



Plaque next to Bobby's Tree, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**FUEL STORAGE TANKS**



Aviation Spirit Pump Station (fmr), 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Onslow, Various Locations
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	-
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Description	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
Aviation Spirit Tank (fmr)	385	P205462	1723-928	21°38'29.11"S 115° 6'28.56"E
Dieseline Tank (now demolished)	383	R29117 P205462	LR3150-955	21°38'16.64"S 115° 6'31.76"E
Furnace Oil Tanks 1 & 2 (now demolished)	381	P205462	1558-483	21°38'1.65"S 115° 6'30.86"E
Pump Outstation	380	P205462	1558-482	21°37'57.27"S 115° 6'35.02"E
Hose Locker	3001	P48469	LR314-782	21°38'0.94"S 115° 6'40.97"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1943/44
<b>Architectural Style</b>	N/A
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Post-war (c.1940-1960) Note: This period actually includes WWII.
<b>Date Source</b>	Glyde, B, 2007, The Secret Potshot (Exmouth) Base The Onslow Fuel Tanks
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Steel and Cement

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	MILITARY	Other
<b>Present</b>	OTHER	Other
<b>Other</b>		

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

During the Second World War, the Japanese threat to mainland Australia required the survey of- the North West of Australia for potential strategic defence positions. This survey identified the North West Cape (along with other northern districts) as a strategic location for a coastal defence base. Accordingly, the Royal Australian Air Force and Australian Military Forces units combined with United States Navy to construct, man and defend an advanced aerodrome and submarine base at the southern end of Exmouth Gulf. The aim of this was to increase the number of submarine patrols sailing from the west. The project was given the code name 'Operation Potshot'.

Supporting facilities were built in Onslow to supply the Potshot base with marine fuel oil, marine distillate and aviation fuel. PWD engineer, Ken Kelsall, was sent to Onslow to supervise the construction of the facilities, which were completed in 1944. The work was carried out by members of the Allied Works Council.

Following an aerial bombing attack on 15 September 1943, the US Navy provided a number of weapons to protect the fuel tank area.

At the end of the World War II, the military facilities were decommissioned and the Shell Company of Australia took over the operation of the fuel depot which supplied fuel to the State Shipping Service, the Blue Funnel Line vessels Charon and Gorgon, and naval units involved in the atomic tests at Montebello Islands.

In 1961 a cyclone destroyed a section of the jetty, which was not rebuilt. The facility was offered up for tender with Midalia and Benn awarded the tender. Midalia and Benn constructed an underwater pipeline from the end of the jetty and a flexible pipe was winched out of the sea so the remaining oil in the tanks could be pumped from the tanks into a ship standing offshore.

Almost all of the facility known as the 'Fuel Storage Tanks' has been demolished, with the Aviation Spirit Tank along Simpson Street remaining, as well as the 'Pump Out Station,' 'Hose Locker' and remnants of the jetty. This Aviation Tank has most recently been used for storage and as a cyclone shelter. The Dieseline Tank, that had been converted to serve as the Town's water supply storage was demolished mid-2016, with the furnace oil tanks demolished earlier in 2009. The northern most oil tank had been used for storage, and the remaining fuel oil tank contained the fuel oil left in it after the recovery program ceased.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** The remnants of the 'Fuel Storage Tanks' at Onslow are located between Simpson Street and the ocean to the north-west of the Onslow townsite.

The facility originally comprised four 2000 ton welded steel tanks, a 'Hose Locker' and 'Pump Out Station.' The tanks were set well down in the dunes, the two fuel oil tanks being situated close to the shore with a large pumping station between them, whilst the distillate tank was further back and further inland again was the aviation fuel tank. Today all that remains is the 'Hose Locker' situated at the end of Ocean View Caravan Park, the 'Pump Out Station' on the beach and the Aviation Spirit Tank along Simpson Street.

The tanks were constructed from steel, which was transported by sea from Perth, the lower section being plate of half inch thickness and thinning out to quarter inch plate at the higher levels. The cement, sand and metal for the tank bases, was barged from Perth whilst the blast walls were of rammed earth construction using local clay/sand and gravel mixed with cement.

**Interior:** N/A

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

The place has the potential, through its built fabric and the sites of demolished tanks, to yield information regarding coastal defence infrastructure in Western Australia in during World War II.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Low. The place is no longer used as a fuel tank for military purposes.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. The present site is much smaller than the original complex, the setting has altered and most of the structures have been removed. The Aviation Tank appears to remain however, largely as constructed.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Royal Australian Air Force	Previous Occupant	1943	1945
Australian Military Forces	Previous Occupant	1943	1945
United States Navy	Previous Occupant	1943	1945
Ken Kelsall	Other (Engineer)	1943	1944
Shell Company of Australia	Previous Occupant	1946	-

Midalia and Benn	Previous Occupant	1961/63	-
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**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
OUTSIDE INFLUENCES	World Wars & other wars
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Government Policy

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*The Fuel Storage Tanks, comprising remnants of jetty, the 'Pump Out House' the 'Hose Locker' and the Aviation Spirit Pump Station (fmr) have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the Aviation Spirit Pump Station (fmr) is a local landmark by virtue of its simple form and industrial character that provide a striking contrast to the adjacent open dune landscape;*
- *the various elements remain as evidence of the importance of defending the Western Australian coastline, during World War II;*
- *the place comprises remnants of a much larger defence complex which was nestled in the dunes west of the Onslow townsite, and has played a part in a larger, national system of coastal defence strategies during World War Two, specially supplying fuel for the aerodrome and submarine base at the southern end of Exmouth Gulf (also known as the potshot base).*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	N/A
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 3: Some significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Glyde, B, 2007, The Secret Potshot (Exmouth) Base The Onslow Fuel Tanks, Artillery WA, Official Newsletter of Royal Australian Artillery Association of WA (Inc) Edition 6 2/05 June 2005  
Landgate Historical Aerials.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

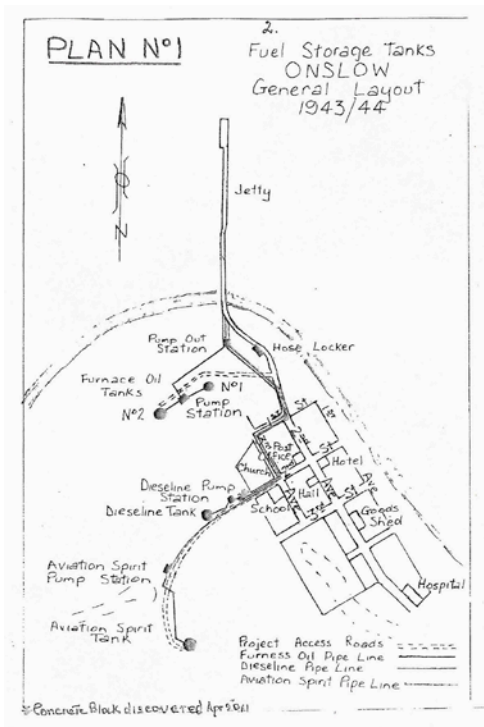
Date Created	November 2016
Date Modified	



**OTHER IMAGES**



Pump Out Station and remains of Onslow jetty beyond, 2016.



Fuel Storage Tank General Layout. Source: Dawn McAulley



**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**MOUNT FLORENCE STATION**



Mount Florence circa 1950. Image Source: Robyn Richardson

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Roebourne Wittenoom Road, Chichester
<b>Other Names</b>	Mount Florence Homestead
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	01744
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

<b>Reserve No.</b>	<b>Lot/Location</b>	<b>Plan/Diagram</b>	<b>Vol/Folio</b>	<b>GPS Coordinates</b>
-	47	P220191	-	21°47'16.31"S 117°51'54.56"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1890, 1915
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Federation (1890-1915)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Corrugated Iron Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Present</b>	FARMING\PASTORAL	Homestead
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Circa 1884 William Edward Robinson arrived at Mount Florence, which contained about 100,000 acres at the time, where he spent approximately 15 years pioneering the land. Mr Robinson, originally from Brookton, arrived in the North West after accompanying his two uncles, John Seabrook (his mother's brother) and his paternal uncle (Edward Robinson) with 3000 sheep from Brookton to Croyden Station, 66 miles out of Roebourne. The great journey commenced on 7 November 1878, and Roebourne was reached on 7 June the following year.

It is believed that during Mr Robinson's ownership the corrugated iron curved roofed structures were built on the property, circa 1890. The iron was bought down from Cossack and was hand curved and riveted on site with a special machine. Similar buildings in the surrounding area were constructed using the machine owned by Mount Florence Station. The unusual curved roof form was considered a resilient building form during cyclone events.

In 1903, Mr. J. H. Church purchased Mount Florence Station, which he owned until his death in 1937. Mr. J. H. Church was a well-known Perth figure, prominent pastoralist, former member for Roebourne in the Legislative Assembly, and a member of the committee of the Western Australian Turf Club.

In June 1948, Dalgety and Company advertised the sale by auction of the Mount Florence Estate. It advertised that the Station comprised 295,529 acres of pastoral lease 394/432, which had a rental for £177/12 per annum. There was approximately 300 miles of fencing, 19 sheep paddocks and five horse and ram paddocks. It also reported that there was a six-room homestead, electric lights, septic tanks, kitchen, storeroom, cook's room, shearers' quarters, blacksmith shop and hay shed. It is understood that the 'six-room homestead' building was built circa 1905 out of local stone behind the extant corrugated iron buildings. This was destroyed/demolished in the late part of the Twentieth Century and is no longer extant.

Mr Richard [Bullock] Andrews, a South Australian of the Clare District who came to manage Mount Florence circa 1910, appears to have purchased the place in 1948. Mr Andrew's daughter Adele Hudson (nee Andrews) provided an account, in an Oral History held at the State Library of Western Australia, that at one point in time the station had 22 Aboriginal workers including eight musterers. The Aboriginal girls would have various jobs to do around the homestead including cleaning, ironing etc. Ms Hudson also highlighted that every fortnight the mail truck from Roebourne would come to Mount Florence and people from Hamersley Station, Coolawanyah, Hooley and Mulga Downs would come and collect their mail.

It is understood that there are a number of graves on the property many of those relating to former workers of the property. Others include the graves of Mr Williams and Mr Swan. Mr Williams had no previous association with the Station and came to be buried there after falling off his horse nearby and sustaining a

fatal knock to the head. Mr Swan was brought to the Station on the back of a wagon after his horse rolled on him in 1904. A young man was staying/working at the station who had previously worked at a London hospital and Mr Swan's carers thought this gentleman could help. Unfortunately, Mr Swan could not be saved.

As at 2016, the Station is still owned by the Andrews family.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** The Mount Florence Station consists of a group of buildings arranged around a central landscaped area. There are two particular buildings of interest, which are timber framed buildings with corrugated barrel vaulted iron roofs and vertically hung corrugated iron wall cladding.

One of these barrel-vaulted buildings was built as the kitchen/dining block circa 1890. This building consists of a large kitchen/dining room and a bedroom at one end. There is a lean-to verandah to the front elevation facing the central landscaped area.

The other barrel-vaulted building, on a lower level and removed from the kitchen, is similar in construction but has a verandah to all sides. The verandah floor is mostly paved with large flagstones.

**Interior:** The barrel-vaulted buildings kitchen/dining block is corrugated iron lined externally and hardboard lined internally with level ceilings. It is understood that this building was adapted in the 1980s to accommodate a kitchen, living and dining area. At this time the hardboard lining was installed as the corrugated iron was black from the kitchen fire.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Mount Florence Station has the potential, through its built fabric and the sites of demolished buildings, to yield information regarding the evolution of pastoral industry practices from the 1890s to the present.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The barrel-vaulted buildings continue to be used for living and accommodation purposes associated with the station.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High. The external original fabric of the barrel-vaulted buildings is mostly in place. Although internally the buildings have been subject to change, their authenticity is only marginally diminished.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
William Edward Robinson	Previous owner	1884	1903
Mr J.H. Church	Previous owner	1903	1937
Mr Richard Andrews	Previous owner	1910	-
Andrews Family	Owner	-	Present

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Aboriginal Occupation
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY	Environmental Change
OUTSIDE INFLUENCES	Tourism
PEOPLE	Aboriginal People
PEOPLE	Early Settlers

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Mount Florence Station, comprising two timber framed, corrugated iron clad structures (c.1890, 1915) located around an open landscaped yard, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the buildings are a good example of North-West vernacular architecture, designed to meet local climatic conditions with their distinctive barrel vaulted roofs;*
- *the place has associations with the development of the pastoral industry in the Pilbara district and demonstrates the evolution of a pastoral settlement since the 1890s;*
- *the place has close associations with William Edward Robinson, an early pastoralist in the Pilbara region who has helped pioneer the northern half of the Ashburton district opening up the country; and*
- *the place has close associations with Mr. J. H. Church, a well-known Perth figure, prominent pastoralist, former member for Roebourne in the Legislative Assembly, and a member of the committee of the Western Australian Turf Club.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Not Significant
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 3: Some significance
Management Recommendation	<p>Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place.</p> <p>Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.</p>

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Register of the National Estate	Registered	15 October 1984
Classified by the National Trust	Classified	5 June 1984
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Adele Hudson, interviewed by Cal Gertzel and Anne Bloemen, 1995, State Library of Western Australia, Perth, OH2689/19.

The Northern Times, Auction Sales Mt Florence, Thursday 17 June 1948, pp. 6

The West Australian, Monday 9 August 1937, pp. 14

The Sunday Times, Pioneers of the Grazing Industry, Sunday 27 September 1936, pp. 20

The National trust (1997) "Traces of the Past - The National Trust Register of the Built Heritage of WA"

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**PERMANENT POOLS IN THE ASHBURTON RIVER**



Five Mile Pool, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Old Onslow Road and Twitchin Road, Talandji
<b>Other Names</b>	Three Mile Pool, Five Mile Pool and Ten Mile Pool
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15373
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Place Name	GPS Coordinates
Three Mile Pool	21°45'34.16"S 114°57'3.10"E
Five Mile Pool	21°46'39.21"S 114°58'57.29"E
Ten Mile Pool	21°51'33.87"S 115° 0'2.44"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

Place Type	Landscape
Construction Date	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Architectural Period	N/A
Date Source	N/A
Construction Materials	N/A

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

Original	FARMING/PASTORAL	Other
Present	FARMING/PASTORAL	Other
Other	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL	Other

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Three Mile, Five Mile and Ten Mile are permanent pools along the Ashburton River and play an important part in the history of an area known for its lack of water in the dry season. The names of pools indicate the distance from the Old Onslow townsite. The water remains fresh and untainted by salt water owing to the levy built near the Three Mile Pool, which prevents salt water encroaching up the river.

The original weir, at Three Mile Pool, built by Richard Mervyn Forrest in the 1930s was made of brush and was not salt proof. Some 30 years later Don Forrest designed and then commissioned Bill Shanks of Northern Transport Co to build a stone weir. Their team of workers included Bill Bell and Sam Fullbrook who helped with the concrete and quarrying.

Previously, Ten Mile Pool was thought to be Camel Pool. Camel Pool has been documented as a place, which was used a campsite by teamsters as their first stop after leaving Old Onslow. However, research suggests that Camel Pool is actually the portion of the river located around the Ashburton Road River Bridge.

Notwithstanding, Ten Mile Pool was the site of early explorer Edward T Hooley's camp in 1868, which was blown away after a cyclone. After this he established a new campsite where Minderoo Homestead was later built. In the late 1870s, David Forrest also set up camp at Ten Mile Pool and similar to his predecessor Hooley, his camp was destroyed by a cyclone and he retreated inland to the site which later became Minderoo Homestead.

Though located on the privately owned Minderoo Station, the Three and Five Mile Pools are open to the public via roads maintained by the Shire of Ashburton. The Three Mile Pool is frequently used for camping and Five Mile Pool is an oasis for picnics and swimming. The Ten Mile Pool is not as readily accessible and so is a less popular attraction.

**DESCRIPTION**



**Exterior:** The permanent pools along the Ashburton River are large and never dry out. Access to the pools varies. The banks at Ten Mile Pool are very steep; the banks at Five Mile Pool are relatively steep and Three Mile Pool has a gentle slope down to the water's edge. Gum trees growing along the river's edge provide shade for locals and tourists who visit them.

At the Three Mile Pool there is a river wall made from stone, which has a plaque set within a large stone stating:

*'Ashburton River Scotty's Wall, constructed in 1959 by the Forrest Family of Minderoo Station this tide barrage separates the upstream freshwater from the Indian Ocean. Builders: Scotty Blac, Sam Fullbrook, Nill Bell. Designer: Don Forrest.'*

**Interior:** N/A

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Given the sites have historically been used for camping by early settlers the three pools have archaeological potential.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Bill Shanks, Bill Bell and Sam Fulbrook	Builder	1959	1959
Sir John Forrest	Previous owner	1878	-
Alexander Forrest	Previous owner	1878	-
David Forrest	Previous owner	1878	1917
Septimus Burt	Previous owner	1878	1901
Mervyn Forrest	Previous owner	1891	1973
Don Forrest	Previous owner	1973	1998
Murion Pastrol Company	Previous owner	1998	2009
Andrew Forrest	Current owner	2009	Present

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Exploration and Surveying
OCCUPATIONS	Rural industry and market gardening
PEOPLE	Early settlers

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*The Three, Five and Ten Mile Pools are permanent pools along the Ashburton River, which have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- the three pools are exceptionally picturesque elements along the Ashburton River. The large expanses of water flanked by gum trees provides a simple yet dramatic natural scene;*
- the pools are valued by the local community and tourists alike as an oasis for camping, picnics*

<p><i>and swimming in a mostly dry and remote area;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>historically the pools were important to the early pioneer settlers for wool washing and stock grazing as well as recreation. The fresh water has been protected by the building of the levy at the Three Mile Pool.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>INTERIOR</b>	N/A

**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 3: Some significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

<p>C Day; "Oral history given by Trevor Wright, Shire of Ashburton" Hudson, T (2016) Minderoo est 1978, Minderoo Western Mail, North West News, Thursday 20 October 1927, pp.12</p>
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**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**



Three Mile Pool, 2016.



Ten Mile Pool, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**POLICE RESIDENCE (FMR)**



3 First Street, Onslow, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	3 First Street, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15366
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
R42626	944	P191012	LR3100-859	21°38'6.02"S 115° 6'38.38"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1925
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular Bungalow
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-war (1915-1940)
<b>Date Source</b>	Webb M&A (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Publishers
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Timber Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	GOVERNMENTAL	Police Station or Quarters
<b>Present</b>	GOVERNMENTAL	Government Residence
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

This dwelling was the former residence of the police constable stationed in Onslow. The residence has been part of the streetscape of Onslow since its erection in 1925 soon after the 'new' town was gazetted.

The town and port of 'Old' Onslow was gazetted in 1885. A Police Station and quarters were constructed in 1893. The Police Station and Quarters comprised a stone building with room at one end, with a separate entrance, to serve as an office and a courtroom and duplex quarters, each of which comprised two main rooms, a pantry and a kitchen. From the outset the town and port of Onslow experienced difficulties owing to the natural features of the site.

To address some of the difficulties associated with the port, another jetty was built at some distance from the town, on Beadon Point. With the new sea jetty, the old townsite of Onslow was now isolated for the movement of goods into, and out of the Ashburton district. As early as 1920 it became obvious that a new town would have to be located at Beadon Point. The new Onslow at Beadon Point was gazetted in January 1924. Timber and iron buildings were relocated from 'Old' Onslow Townsite over an extended period (1924-27). The stone buildings, such as the Police Station and Quarters, could not be readily relocated and were retained in situ, albeit unused.

The subject residence is one of two residences built to house the police stationed at Onslow, the other which was demolished (post 1970) and replaced was located at No. 1 First Street, Onslow. The police cottages were built at a cost of £1,400 each; and the same plans were used to construct the wharfinger's quarters down by Third Street. The cottages were built by November 1925. Behind the two police residences were the other police facilities, which included a gaol and stables (now demolished).

In 1925, the Public Works Department completed a number of other public works including the goods shed, government hospital, wharfinger's quarters, tramway from jetty to goods shed, water supply scheme, and government school. An article in the Northern Times from February 1926 reports that the first two appointed officers Sergeant Pilkington and Constable Martin were avid gardeners and were at the time busy landscaping the gardens of their new quarters.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The residence is located along a short portion of First Street, west of Second Avenue, which comprises a total of four dwellings and abuts the current Onslow Police Station. The house is set back

approximately ten metres from the front boundary behind a simple iron post and wire fence and is shaded by a large Poinciana tree.

The residence is an example of a North West Vernacular Bungalow with its large simple roof plane, deep shady verandah and unpretentious homely quality. The building is raised on stumps and has a hipped corrugated iron roof with cyclone battening. The roof form extends to provide coverage for the front and side verandah, which has been enclosed completely obscuring views to the façade behind.

**Interior:** Not assessed.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Further investigation required to ascertain the archeological potential of the subject place.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The place is still used for residential purposes, however its ability to be read as a former police residence has been diluted by the demolition of the other original police facilities.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. The building appears to have a number of changes including the enclosure of its surrounding verandahs, which whilst reversible make it difficult to appreciate/understand the original qualities/details of the building. In addition, the other police residence, gaol and stables have been demolished.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Public Works Department	Builder	1925	1926

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
Social & Civic Activities	Law & order
Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation & subdivision
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*The former Police Residence, a single-storey timber and iron building, designed by the Public Works Department, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- the building is a good example of the North West Vernacular Bungalow with its large simple roof planes, deep shady verandahs and unpretentious homely quality;*
- the place is one of the few early buildings, built soon after the relocation of the town to Beadon Point, that has survived the harsh climatic conditions of the North West, as cyclones and floods have destroyed many of the structures from the pre-1920s period;*
- the place is a good representative example of the type of housing for civil servants built when Onslow was formed at its new site at Beadon Point.*

**INTERIOR**

Further Assessment Required

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 3: Some significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List.

	Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.
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**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

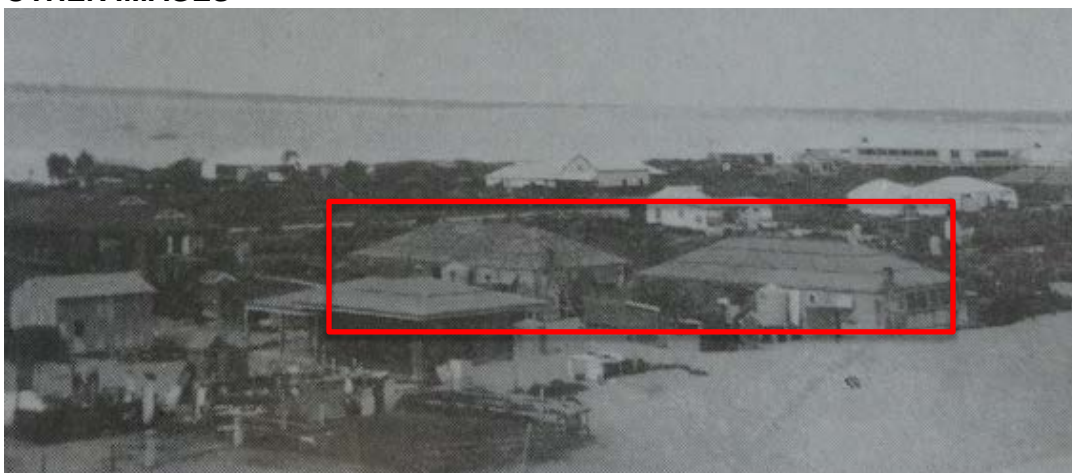
Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

<p>Shire of Ashburton notes.</p> <p>Mrs Laura Shannon, long-term Onslow Resident interviewed by Cathy Day (O'Brien Planning Consultants) 13 January 1999.</p> <p>Northern Times, Onslow News, Friday 30 October 1925, pp. 6</p> <p>Northern Times, Onslow News, Friday 12 February 1926, pp. 2</p> <p>Northern Times, Onslow News, Friday 3 September 1926, pp. 4</p> <p>Webb M&amp;A (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Publishers</p>
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**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Goal and court in the foreground. Behind two police residences (highlighted red). Source: Webb M&A (1983) Edge of Empire, Artlook Publishers, pp. 185

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**RESIDENCE: 18 THIRD AVENUE, ONSLOW**



18 Third Avenue, Onslow, 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	18 Third Avenue, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	Sweeting Residence
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15377
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton



**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	326	P202376	1582-300	21°38'10.87"S 115° 6'40.87"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	c1926 on this site
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-War (1915-1940)
<b>Date Source</b>	1998 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Corrugated Iron Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
<b>Present</b>	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
<b>Other</b>	-	-

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The town and port of Old Onslow was gazetted in 1885. From the outset the town and port of Onslow experienced difficulties owing to the natural features of the site and the operation of the Port. To address some of the difficulties associated with the port, another jetty was built at some distance from the town, on Beadon Point. With the new sea jetty, the old townsite of Onslow was now isolated for the movement of goods into, and out of the Ashburton district.

As early as 1920 it became obvious that a new town would have to be located at Beadon Point. The new Onslow at Beadon Point was gazetted in January 1924, and timber and iron buildings were relocated from Old Onslow Townsite over an extended period from this point.

This residence is one of the few remaining buildings brought over from Old Onslow. It was re-established in the new townsite circa 1926. It originally had only two rooms but has since had a number of changes.

The residence has been named the 'Sweeting Residence' after Margaret Sweeting, who has lived in Onslow since 1947 after moving from Marble Bar.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The subject place is a single storey residence located along the portion of Third Avenue between First and Simpson Streets in Onslow. It is located on a square block approximately 1,012 square metres and is setback approximately eight metres from the front boundary. It is delineated from the street by a star picket and chicken wire front fence. There is some grass and a large palm tree in the front setback area. Along the southern side of the dwelling is a single garage with attached carport.

The dwelling is two rooms wide and has a mini-orb to the front façade clad horizontally. The side elevations are clad in custom orb. The dwelling has a shallow corrugated iron gable roof form with a separate flat verandah roof supported by slender, steel circular posts. A lattice screen to the verandah provides additional shade. The verandah floor is concrete and the façade has aluminum sliding windows and an air conditioning unit attached.

**Interior:** Not assessed.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

Limited.
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<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The place is still used as a residence.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. Over time various alterations and additions have been made but the overall form of the original dwelling is still discernable.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Margaret Sweeting	Owner	1947	-

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Land allocation & subdivision

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*The residence, a single-storey corrugated iron building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the residence is a modest example of the North West vernacular style of architecture with its corrugated iron wall cladding and corrugated iron roof demonstrating a functional response to the harsh climate;*
- *the residence is also one of the few buildings brought from Old Onslow that has survived the harsh climatic conditions of the North West, as cyclones and floods have destroyed many of the structures from the pre-1925 period.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Further Assessment Required
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 3: Some significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Oral Information by Laura Shannon, long term resident of Onslow, given to Cathy Day on 13 January 1999.
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**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Side view of 18 Third Avenue, Onslow, 2016.

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**NINTIRRI CENTRE**



Nintirri Centre (southern building), 2016

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	2 Central Road, corner Stadium Road, Tom Price
<b>Other Names</b>	Silver City, Koobunya/Nintirri Centre
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15365
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	2	P18928	1968-566	22°41'33.62"S 117°47'43.85"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	Circa 1966/7
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Other
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Late Twentieth Century Period (1960-)
<b>Date Source</b>	Site plan held at the State Records Office
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Corrugated Iron Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	MINING	Housing or Quarters
<b>Present</b>	SOCIAL\RECREATIONAL	Other Community Hall\Centre
<b>Other</b>	EDUCATIONAL	Pre-Primary Centre

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Tom Price is an iron mining town in the Pilbara region, 1458 km north east of Perth and 89 km north of Paraburdoo. Following the discovery and development of the iron ore mining industry in this area in the 1960s, a private townsite named Tom Price was established by Rio Tinto Southern Pty Ltd/ Hamersley Iron. It was officially named Tom Price Townsite in 1967, but was not a gazetted townsite until 1985. The townsite derives its name from Mount Tom Price, a mountain in the Hamersley Range named in 1962 in honour of Thomas Moore Price, the former vice-president of Kaiser Steel.

The Nintirri Centre was originally constructed as single men's' quarters and as an administration centre for Hamersley Iron in 1966/67. The complex originally comprised eight identical buildings grouped together in three rows north of Stadium Road. However, only four remain as at 2019. Around the same time a Community Centre was built (1968), at the corner of Central Road and Tamarind Street, and was the original meeting place for the early residents of Tom Price.

Nintirri Centre started life in August 1983 as the Women's Activity and Socialising House (WASH). A group of local women opened the WASH because they were concerned about the lack of facilities in the town for non-working women, especially women with children.

The centre was renamed "Nintirri Centre" in 1985, which translates to mean "holding a child on the hip" or "nurturing" in the language of the Eastern Guruma People, the traditional owners of the land on which the centre sits. When converted for community use, the buildings were adapted to include facilities for childcare, a toy library, art and pottery studios, a conference room and a legal aid office.

Nintirri became an incorporated body in 1988 and has since grown to an organisation employing over 30 people across six core areas of service.

Today it is still used for community purposes and includes the Little Gecko's Childcare Centre, which has been operating in Tom Price for the past 25 years. The centre also offers after school care, a toy library, a school readiness program, community health and wellbeing service, community resource centre and family violence and prevention services.

Circa 2013, distinctive gable ends to the ends and centre of the buildings were removed and replaced with sheeting to match the fall of the larger gable roof.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The Nintirri Centre is located in two long rectangular buildings aligned parallel to each other along the north-east corner of the Central and Stadium Roads intersection. The buildings are setback along both roads and have lawn and mature trees providing shade and amenity. To the north (side) and east (rear) there are bitumen driveways and parking.

There are no connecting walkways or verandahs, however, the buildings are largely identical and are separated by an outdoor play area. The front lengths and eastern ends of the buildings have wide steel-framed verandahs supported by square posts and have a pool fence balustrade. The buildings have gable roof forms constructed from corrugated iron with no guttering. The walls are also metal corrugated iron but with a wider profile. Along the fronts of the buildings there are a number aluminum windows. The ends (east and west) of the buildings have no windows, only solid doors. The northern building is grey and the southern building has been painted red.

**Interior:** Not assessed.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

Limited.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Low. The place was designed and constructed for the use as single men's quarters and as an administration centre for Hamersley Iron.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium. The original roof form has been altered by the removal of gable ends however the overall rectangular form of the building remains as original. Also only four of the eight original single men's quarter buildings remain.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Hamersley Iron	Previous Owner/Builder	1966	1983
Women's Activity and Socialising House	Previous Occupant	1983	-

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Community services & utilities
OCCUPATIONS	Mining (incl. mineral processing)
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*The Nintirri Centre, comprising two metal clad single storey buildings set amongst mature trees, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *the buildings are representative of the early development of Tom Price as they were originally built as single men's quarters for Hamersley Iron. The buildings add to the townscape and represents the way of life in a North West mining town in the late 1960s;*
- *the centre has provided an important social service for the local community since 1983 and today continues to have an important social function providing childcare and community services.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Further Assessment Required
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 3: Some significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Shire of Ashburton notes. Nintirri Centre website. <a href="http://www.nintirri.org.au/history">http://www.nintirri.org.au/history</a>
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**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	September 2019

**OTHER IMAGES**

Nintirri Centre (southern building, 2016).



Nintirri Centre (northern building, 2016).



Nintirri Centre (northern building). Source: TPG October 2016



Nintirri Centre (northern building). Source: TPG October 2016



**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**TOM PRICE SHOPPING ARCADE**



Tom Price Shopping Arcade, 2016

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	1 Stadium Road, Tom Price
<b>Other Names</b>	Single Men's Mess, Town Services, Electrical and Painters Workshop
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15395
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	1	P18202	2796-286	22°41'36.35"S 117°47'44.14"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1967
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Late Twentieth Century Period (1960-)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Concrete Block Roof: Corrugated Iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	MINING	Housing or Quarters
<b>Present</b>	COMMERCIAL	Shopping Complex
<b>Other</b>	INDUSTRIAL\MANUFACTURING	Other

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Tom Price is an iron-mining town in the Pilbara region, 1458 km north north east of Perth and 89 km north of Paraburdoo. Following the discovery and development of the iron mining industry in this area in the 1960s, a private townsite named Tom Price was established by Rio Tinto Southern Pty Ltd/ Hamersley Iron. It was officially named Tom Price Townsite in 1967, but was not a gazetted townsite until 1985. The townsite derives its name from Mount Tom Price, a mountain in the Hamersley Range named in 1962 in honour of Thomas Moore Price, the former vice-president of Kaiser Steel.

The Tom Price Shopping Arcade was built in 1967 to be used as a single men's mess for the mining and construction workers of Tom Price. To the north of Stadium Road, within close walking distance, there was a cluster of single men's quarters (including what is now known as the Nintirri Centre), which would have been serviced by the mess.

The mess closed circa 1973/74 and converted to Town Services Electrical and Painters Workshops in 1976.

In 1990 the old mess was reopened as a shopping arcade. In 2012 the centre housed Blockbuster Video, various offices, Nameless Cafe and Cacy's Convenience Store. As at 2016, the place housed a variety of tenants including WorkPac Group, Skilled Workforce, Peppy's Pizza and Cacy's Convenience Store.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The Shopping Arcade is located along the south-eastern corner of the Stadium and Central Road intersection in Tom Price. The Stadium Street setback comprises car parking and a slightly raised lawn area with regularly placed mature palm trees. The Central Road setback comprises lawn and a number of other mature plantings.

The rectangular building, with a gable roof, has simple lines and utilitarian building material is typical of the mining towns of the North West. The building is similar in design to the Nintirri Centre opposite, however it retains its original gables featured centrally and at both ends of the building. Solidly constructed of concrete besser blocks and steel frame, the buildings windows are concealed by aluminum security frames. Since 2010 the building has been painted a dark maroon colour.

**Interior:** Not Assessed.

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

Limited.	
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Low. The place was designed and constructed for the use as a mess for the nearby single mens quarters. It is now used as a shopping arcade.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Hamersley Iron	Previous Owner/Builder	1967	1973

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Community services & utilities
OCCUPATIONS	Mining (incl. mineral processing)
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

<i>The Tom Price Shopping Arcade, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>the place is representative of the early development of Tom Price, being originally built as the single men's mess for Hamersley Iron. The building adds to the townscape and represents the way of life in a North West mining town in the late 1960s.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>INTERIOR</b>	Further Assessment Required

**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 3: Some significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Inclusion on Heritage List. Encouragement should be given to the retention and conservation of the place. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

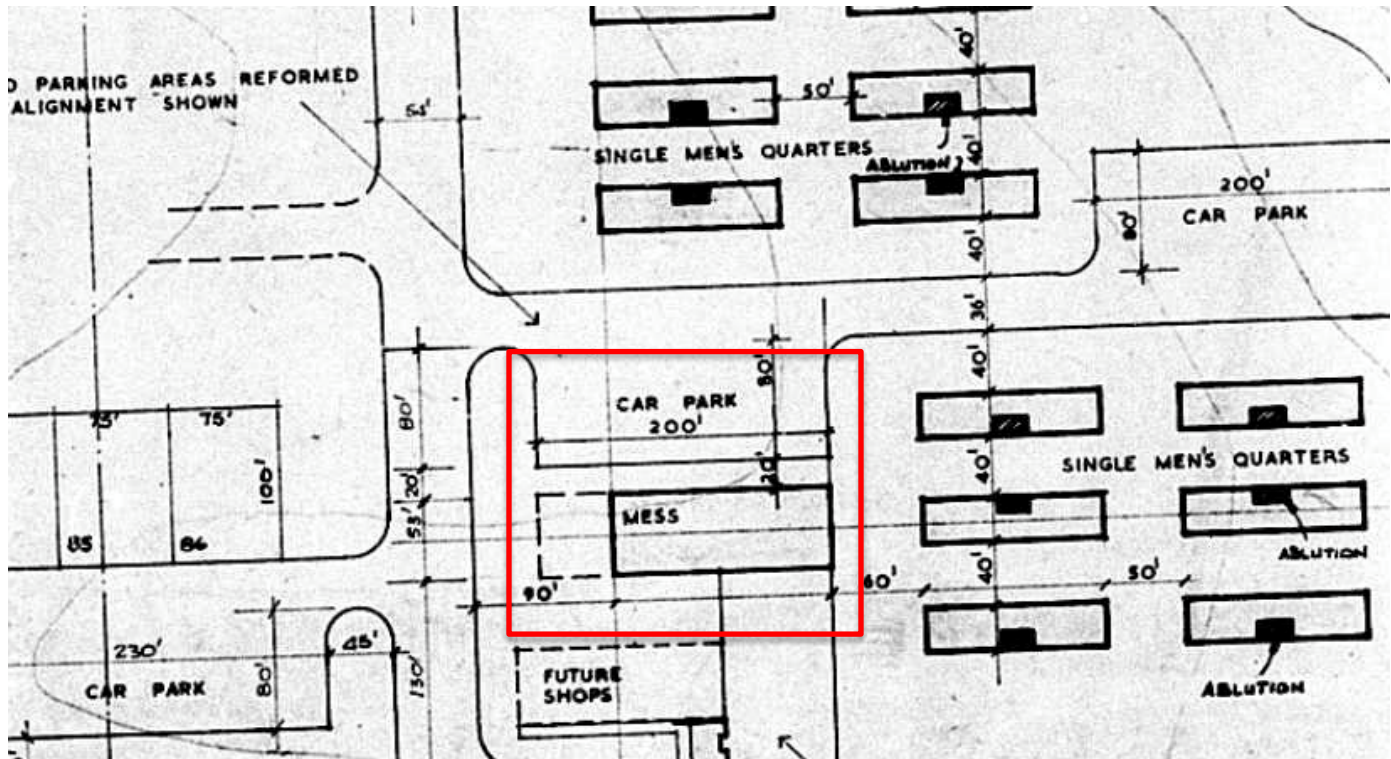
**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Shire of Ashburton Notes.
Hamersley Iron, (n.d.) This is Tom Price booklet, held at the Tom Price Library.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**



Site plan of Tom Price showing subject building (highlighted red) in 1966. Source State Records Office



Tom Price Shopping Arcade, 2016.



Tom Price Shopping Arcade, 2016.

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# CATEGORY 4

Limited Significance



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**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**OLD WITTENOOM TOWNSITE**



Aerial image of Old Wittenoom Townsite. Source: inHerit 2016

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	Wittenoom
<b>Other Names</b>	Wittenoom
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15372
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton



**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
Various				22°14'26.06"S 118°20'11.66"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Historic Town
<b>Construction Date</b>	Townsite gazetted 1950
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Various.
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Post-war (1940-1960)
<b>Date Source</b>	Landgate
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Various

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	MINING	Other
<b>Present</b>	MINING	Other
<b>Other</b>	-	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Wittenoom Townsite, located 288km inland by road from Roeboume, was once a thriving mining town. The town was established in the 1940s by Australian Blue Asbestos Limited, for its workers.

It is thought that Wittenoom Gorge was named by surveyor F T Gregory, when he led an expedition into the area in 1861. It appears that the Gorge was named after Reverend John Burdett Wittenoom, the first Chaplain to the Civil Establishment of Swan River Colony, who arrived in the brig 'Wanstead' early in 1830. Rev John Wittenoom's grandson, Francis Burdett (Frank) Wittenoom, had interests in Mulga Downs Station in the early 1900s.

In his journal Gregory reported the river flats as having rich pastoral potential. The area remained pastoral for many decades. Mulga Downs was in serious trouble between 1902 and 1915 when Frank Wittenoom employed George Hancock as manager. George was responsible for turning the property around, and in appreciation of his work, Frank gave George a 25% share in the property. George then sold his share in Ashburton Downs, inherited from his father, to put the money into owning Mulga Downs. In 1935 George became a pastoral inspector for Dalgely, whilst his son, Lang Hancock, took up managership of Mulga Downs.

The West Australian Mines Department had known of the asbestos in the district since its first discovery in 1908, however no mining was carried out until the 1930s. At first mining was limited to surface exposures from which the fibre was won from benching, along an extensive northern sector of the range, with the miners living in tents. In 1938 Lang Hancock was involved in mining the first leases taken up in the Wittenoom Gorge.

Another theory about the naming of Wittenoom is that it is named after Mr. Frank Wittenoom who, as noted above, was in partnership with Lang's father, Mr. George Hancock, in the nearby Mulga Downs Station.

In 1943, Colonial Sugar Refineries bought out Hancock's Wittenoom Gorge leases, and the mining industry expanded with the setting up of a subsidiary company, Australian Blue Asbestos Ply Ltd. By the late 1940's there was a need for a government townsite near the mine, and the Mines Department recommended it be named Wittenoom, advising that adoption of this name was strongly urged by the local people. The name was approved in 1948, but it was 1950 before the townsite was officially gazetted. In 1951 the name was changed to Wittenoom Gorge at the request of the mining company, and in 1974 it was changed back to Wittenoom.

From 1950 until 1966, Wittenoom Gorge was Australia's sole supplier of blue asbestos. In that time two schools, an open-air cinema, hotel, churches and a myriad of both public and private retail and support services were established in the town. Asbestos tailings were used on some driveways and backyards, on

the racetrack and in constructing roads and the airport.

In 1966 the mine was closed owing to lack of ore reserves and high production costs. The history since the mine's closure, is now littered with stories of one of Australia's greatest industrial disasters. Of the thousands of men, women and children that lived and worked in Wittenoom, many have died of asbestos related illnesses and many more live in the shadow of potential fatal lung cancer or mesothelioma.

State Government policy on Wittenoom saw the town being declared a health risk and since 1978-87 there have been various projects initiated to discourage continued settlement in the area. In 1987 buildings on 60 properties were demolished, followed by another 35 cleared in 1995-96. Before the 1995-96 demolitions took place, the National Trust of Australia (WA) completed a pictorial history of the remaining buildings with a grant from the Department of Trades and Commerce. Some of these photos are included in this place record form.

The once thriving mining town is now virtually a ghost town but has not been entirely deserted. A few residents have stayed on at the town despite the large number of buildings that have been demolished and the reduction of community services. In 1999 there were approximately 30 people residing in Wittenoom, with this number reduced to three remaining residents in 2019.

The electricity was shut off in 2006 resulting in the remaining residents putting in private generators, and the postal service ceased in 2007. In June 2007, Jon Ford, the Minister for Regional Development, announced that the townsite had officially been degazetted. The town's name was removed from official maps and road signs. The Shire of Ashburton have closed roads that lead to contaminated areas.

In 2019, the Western Australian Government introduced legislation to compulsorily acquire the remaining 17 freehold lots from the five landowners, including the remaining three residents.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** A site visit was not undertaken as part of the 2016 Local Government Heritage Inventory review due to health and safety concerns.

**Interior:** N/A

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Given the health concerns and risks associated with asbestos archaeological investigations in the old townsite are not deemed prudent.

<b>CONDITION</b>	N/A
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Low. The town is now largely devoid of buildings and therefore its legibility as a townsite is no longer readily clear. Given the health concerns and risks associated with asbestos the town will never be reestablished.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Low. The majority of buildings from the town have been demolished.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Lang Hancock	Previous owner	1938	1943
Colonial Sugar Refineries/ Australian Blue Asbestos Ply Ltd	Previous owner	1943	-

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
OCCUPATIONS	Mining (incl. mineral processing)

DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Resource exploitation and depletion
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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Old Wittenoom has historic cultural heritage significance. Without the story of asbestos mining in the Wittenoom Gorge the history of the Shire of Ashburton would not be complete.

Local and State Government Departments actively discourage visitors, by warning them of the potential danger posed by asbestos remnants in the district.

INTERIOR	N/A
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 4: Limited significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the history of the locality through its social and history rather than its built form; or may be a historic site. Retain record in the LGHI for archival purposes.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Edwards, Hugh Gold Dust and Iron Mountains 1993 WA  
 Walkabout Australian Travel Guide <http://walkabout.fairfax.com.au>  
 National Trust of Australia (WA) Wittenoom – A Pictorial Record 1996  
 Information obtained from Lorraine Thomas, Councilor of the Shire of Ashburton. Interviewed by Cathy Day (OBPC) 8 February 1999  
 Landgate, Town Names, Available online: <https://www.landgate.wa.gov.au>  
 Geological Survey of Western Australia, Bulletin 119 "The iron formations of the pre Cambrian Hamersley Group W A, with special reference to the associated crocidolite."

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**



Left image: Fortescue Hotel, Wittenoom, 1966 (built 1947, demolished 1996). Source: State Library of Western Australia 140142PD



Right image: Bush Fire Brigade Building, 1995 (built 1983, demolished 1995). Source: National Trust of Western Australia (1995)



Left image: Post Office, 1995 (built 1983, demolished 1995). Source: National Trust of Western Australia (1995)



Right image: Wittenoom Hospital 1995 (built 1950, demolished 1995). Source: National Trust of Western Australia (1995)



Left image: Wittenoom Racecourse, 1995 (demolished 1995). Source: National Trust of Western Australia (1995)



Right image: Wittenoom Police Station/Court House 1995 (built 1964, demolished 1996). Source: National Trust of Western Australia (1995)

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM - ARCHIVE**

**RESIDENCE: 26 THIRD AVENUE, ONSLOW**



26 Third Avenue, Onslow 1998 – now demolished. Image Source: Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory 1999

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	26 Third Avenue, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15376
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	362	P202376	911-198	21°38'13.77"S 115° 6'42.91"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

Place Type	Historic Site
Construction Date	Demolished 2006/07
Architectural Style	N/A
Architectural Period	Inter-War (1915-1940)
Date Source	Laura Shannon, long term resident of Onslow
Construction Materials	N/A

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

Original	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
Present	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
Other	-	-

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

There is a local story that the house which once stood on this site was the residence of the Customs Officer of Onslow. However, according to long term resident Laura Shannon, the house was built for her father and no customs officer was ever appointed to Onslow. Joseph Kempton (Laura's father) finished the house in 1930 and the family resided there until 1941.

During World War II the house was taken over by the army and used as an officers' mess.

After the war the residence was occupied by Eric Bailey who was the driver for the Onslow train that went from the jetty to the Goods Shed.

In 2006/07 the house was demolished and a new residence constructed.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The following provides a description of the previous residence at 26 Third Avenue, which was demolished in 2006/07. The description has been taken from the Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory 1999:

*'The dwelling is a long, rectangular, weatherboard, single storey building. The hipped corrugated iron roof has small ventilation gables at both ends of the house. Raised on cylindrical concrete blocks the house has an open verandah across the front of the house with simple unadorned verandah posts. The verandah at the end of the house has been semi enclosed with ripple iron and wooden lattice. The building is set back from the road in a natural bush setting with little formal landscaping.'*

**Interior:** N/A

**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES**

Limited.

CONDITION	N/A
INTEGRITY	N/A
AUTHENTICITY	Low – the original building has been demolished.

**ASSOCIATIONS**

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Eric Bailey (train driver who lived in the house)	Previous Occupant	-	-
Joseph Kempton	Builder	1930	1941

**HISTORIC THEMES**

General	Specific
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The following Statement of Significance was written for the former residence at 26 Third Avenue, which was demolished in 2006/07. It has been taken from the Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory 1999:

*“The residence has aesthetic, historic and representative cultural heritage significance. Though the story of the past use of the house has some contradictions, the residence has obviously been part of the town of Onslow’s history for many years. It is a good representative of North West housing, adapted for both hot and cyclonic conditions. The house adds to the streetscape of Third Avenue.”*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	Not Significant
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**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Management Category	Category 4: Limited/intangible significance
Management Recommendation	Contributes to the history of the locality through its social and history rather than its built form; or may be a historic site. Retain record in the LGHI for archival purposes.

**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Oral Information by Laura Shannon, long term resident of Onslow, given to Cathy Day on 13 January 1999.  
Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory 1999.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**



26 Third Avenue, Onslow 1998 – now demolished. Image Source: Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory 1998



Replacement dwelling at 26 Third Avenue, Onslow 2016.



**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**BEADON POINT REAR NAVIGATIONAL LEADING LIGHT**



Photo. Beadon Creek Rear Lead Tower – View from south showing all nine sections, supply shed on south side and protective fencing around base. (2012). Source: Menck, *Archival Record*, 2019.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	6 Second Avenue, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	Beadon Point Rear Navigational Lead Platform
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	26112
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
27316	448	169922		21° 38.6444" S 115° 7.0402" E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Historic Site
<b>Construction Date</b>	Demolished 2019
<b>Architectural Style</b>	N/A
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-War (1915-1940)
<b>Date Source</b>	Beadon Point Jetty Leading Lights, General Plan, PWD 27996, June 1936.
<b>Construction Materials</b>	N/A

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	Shipping Navigation Aid	
<b>Present</b>	Nil	
<b>Other</b>	-	-

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The following summary has been comprised from the Archival Record (Menck, 2019), which includes a comprehensive history:

Onslow is within the Native Title Determined Area of the Thalanyji people. It has also been recorded as having associations with the Nhuwala people. Two registered Aboriginal sites are close to Beadon Point Rear Lead Navigational Light. Onslow Old Law Ground (Registered Site 35628) is immediately south of the tower. A ceremonial and water source site covers Onslow townsite, with its registered boundary just west of the tower (Registered Site 6618). There are several other registered sites further west and south (6617, 6619, 6575, 6620 & 8920). Evidence of an Aboriginal camp, meeting and hunting place has been identified approximately 750m west of the tower.

Colonists established a settlement near the mouth of the Wongalwarra Pool/ Ashburton River in the early 1880s. Onslow townsite was officially gazetted at that site in 1885 and served as a trading port for mining, pearling and pastoral interests in the region. A jetty was constructed and in 1901 a steel tripod tower was built onshore to improve navigation into the port. A lead light was added in 1911. However, the town was vulnerable to cyclones and subject to flooding, and the river mouth was silting up. Cyclones in 1897, 1909 and 1918 caused extensive damage.

In the early 1920s, a new settlement was established at Beadon Point, approximately 20km northwest of the earlier town. Initially known as Beadon, the new town was renamed Onslow after most structures from Old Onslow were physically relocated to the new site. By 1924, the old townsite had been largely abandoned.

A contract was let in mid-1922 for construction of a deep-water jetty at Beadon Point. It was officially opened on 20 May 1925. Lead lights are navigational aids for entering port. Plans for a steel light tower at Beadon Point were drawn in February 1925. The structure was to be 60ft (18.3m) high, with a 3ft3in (1m) lantern bolted atop. It was to be a rear lead light, located north of the intersection of First Street and Second Avenue, aligned with a light on the jetty to identify the navigational channel. Both the jetty and lead light were oil lamps visible for ten miles (16km) in clear weather. The tower was erected in time for the opening of the new jetty.

In its first full year of operation, Beadon Point Jetty had 104 vessels berth, comprising 86 steamers and 18 sailing vessels. Sheep were the main cargo, with 3,720 imported and 19,597 exported, along with 8,350 bales of wool. Within ten years, the jetty was serving approximately 12 million acres of pastoral land, exporting around 50,000 sheep and 11,000 bales of wool annually. It also received around 2,700 tonnes of cargo and shipped a substantial quantity of pearl shell.

The coast continued to be considered dangerously unlit, as it lacked full lighthouses (ocean lights) to guide vessels at sea. Vessels arriving at Beadon at night generally stood offshore until daylight, increasing freight costs. Lighthouses were a Federal government responsibility. The State government lobbied for a lighthouse at Beadon Point, but none was forthcoming.

In late March 1934, a cyclone destroyed the outer half of the 1925 jetty and much of the new town of Onslow. Planning to replace the jetty was swiftly initiated, as it was a vital transport structure for North West pastoralism. The reconstructed jetty opened in March 1936, just shy of two years after the cyclone. The cyclone also destroyed both the lead lights at Onslow. However, as a new lamp was quickly installed on the rear lead, it appears the steel tower survived, but lost its light.

Years of cyclone damage to the Beadon Point Jetty saw public calls for the structure to be rebuilt. Complaints were also made about the reefs of the area being dangerous to navigate, and this situation was highlighted by the grounding of local ships while trying to navigate the reefs the same year. One of the government responses to the situation was for a full marine survey of the waters off Onslow in May 1935. By this time reports were referencing numerous vessels hitting obstructions at Beadon Point.

The surveys eventually resulted in charting formerly unidentified submerged rocks. The Hydrographic Department in Sydney recommended establishing a new entrance channel with better depths of water and more room between shoal patches. This required the navigational lights to be rearranged.

Two steel towers were erected for the lead lights. The new tower lights were lit for the first time at the beginning of March 1936, coinciding with the opening of the reconstructed jetty. Where the jetty was a long, slow construction, the light towers appear to have been erected quite quickly. Stone and sand were carted for the base of the new tower. The prefabricated steel tower arrived with other cargo on the Kangaroo on 4 February 1936 (apparently from Perth).

A June 1936 plan indicates that the 1925 light tower was dismantled and relocated southwest to become a rear lead light. The changes were required as the leads were altered from  $163^{\circ}51'$  to  $151^{\circ}$ . The original foundations were reused for a 40ft (12.2m) front lead light tower. Both were fixed white lights. The front lead light had a steel tower almost identical to the rear light, although only two thirds its height. Both white lead lights were Dioptric lanterns, the front light recorded as Fifth Order and the rear as Fourth Order. Both were visible for eight miles (12.8km) in clear weather.

Both lead lights at Onslow were upgraded with electric lanterns in 1958 (front) and 1959 (rear). The new lights were visible for 14 miles (22.5km). Cyclones continued to plague Onslow. In March 1958, two cyclones crossed the coast near Onslow within two weeks, with the second again destroying the jetty. Newly rebuilt, it was again damaged in 1961 when three cyclones hit the district in five weeks. This time, the 300m of jetty lost in the storm was not re-erected. Ships subsequently anchored offshore and unloaded by lighter, including the vital State Shipping Service.

Improved road transport meant the expense of rebuilding the jetty was no longer considered justifiable. Other Pilbara ports also came to prominence through the 1960s as iron ore exports commenced. In 1972, an alternate landing was constructed in Beadon Creek, east of the town. The surviving portion of Beadon Point jetty was not maintained. In 1982, it was destroyed as part of an army explosives exercise.

In 1999, a substantial solar salt works was established south west of Onslow. This included construction of a large new jetty on the west side of Beadon Point for loading salt for export. The front lead light at Onslow was decommissioned to avoid confusion for ships navigating the new shipping channel that accessed the salt delivery jetty. Aerial photographs indicate it had been removed by September 2001. Aerial photographs also suggest a storage shed at the rear lead light was removed between 2012 and 2015, leaving only some footings of the former structure.

In October 2018, skippers navigating waters off Onslow were surveyed to see whether Beadon Point Rear Lead Navigational Light was still used, as decommissioning was being considered. Without the front lead light, it was seen to be of little use, although it remained a landmark visible when approaching port. The Beadon Creek channel was by this time marked with other navigational lights. The navigational light was subsequently turned off in January 2019.

The Department of Transport reported that the state of the structure was unsafe for access and not serviceable as a navigational aid, and proposed demolition. The proposal for demolition was referred to the Department of Planning, Lands, and Heritage, pursuant to the Heritage Act 2018 and in relation to the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process (GHPDP). After careful consideration, the Heritage Council Registration Committee determined that while the place may have some cultural heritage significance, it is unlikely to meet the threshold for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places. Demolition was therefore approved, subject to the Department of Transport compiling a detailed archival record of the place for submission to the Council.

An Archival Record was subsequently prepared for the Department of Transport by Clare Menck, Historian in July 2019.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** The following provides a description of the place, which was demolished in 2019. The description has been taken from the Department of Transport, GHPDP form submitted for referral to Heritage Council of WA, April 2018.

Beadon Point Rear Navigational Leading Light sits on the outskirts of the town of Onslow, on the flat coastal plain southeast of Onslow District Hospital in remnant bush land of low scrub. The main structure is a four-sided pyramid tower approximately 14m high, constructed of a lattice of steel L beams, organised into boxed sections via horizontal beams, with diagonal cross bracing along each face. The structural members are held in place through bolts attached to flanges at the corner of each cross beam. A steel access ladder is located on the southeast face. At the top of the tower is a small circular walkway with steel tube safety barrier, and a steel mesh floor. From the photos provided, it appears part of this walkway is now home to a bird's nest. At the apex of the tower is a small solid steel platform, attached to which is the navigation light itself. The construction type of the navigation light is unknown but is assumed to be an electric light with a thick plastic cover. The current colour of the tower is white, although the joints of the structure have been stained red due to rust and exposure to iron ore dust. Historically, this tower functioned as part of a pair; a ship would position itself so that both lights were vertically aligned (when viewed from the ship), this bearing indicated the safest passage through an area of dangerous waters. The tower is flanked by a small timber and corrugated iron power box, and both structures are contained within a low wire mesh fence topped with barbed wire.

**Interior:** N/A

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Potential for archaeological finds related to Aboriginal occupation.
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<b>CONDITION</b>	N/A
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	N/A
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Low – the structure has been demolished.

### ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Public Works Department	Builder	1936	2019
State government	Owner	1936	2019

### HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	River and Sea Transport

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following Statement of Significance was written for the Beadon Point Rear Lead Navigational Light, which was demolished in 2019. It has been taken from the Archival Record:

*Beadon Point Rear Lead Navigational Light, a steel tower fabricated in 1925 and relocated to its current site in 1936 to act as a rear lead light for Beadon Point Jetty, Onslow, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:*

- *The place provides physical evidence of the period when Onslow was the main port for the Ashburton district, facilitating the North West pastoral industry in the era prior to reliable road connections to southern markets;*
- *Along with former goods shed and possible ruined remnants of the jetty, the place is one of few*
- *Surviving elements relating to Beadon Point Jetty, which was demolished in 1982;*
- *The place has been a local landmark since 1925, visible from within the townsite and on both land and sea approaches, and contributes to the Onslow community's sense of place;*
- *The place contributes to the story of North West coastal shipping when it was the main transport link for the region, enabled by government funding of port facilities and substantially served by the State Shipping Service; and,*
- *The place is a representative and possibly rare example of navigational light towers constructed in the interwar period.*

*The security fencing at the base of the tower is of little significance.*

<b>INTERIOR</b>	N/A
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### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Category 4: Limited Significance
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Management Recommendation	Contributes to the history of the locality through its social and history rather than its built form; or may be a historic site. Retain record in the LGI for archival purposes.
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**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Archive	18/10/2019

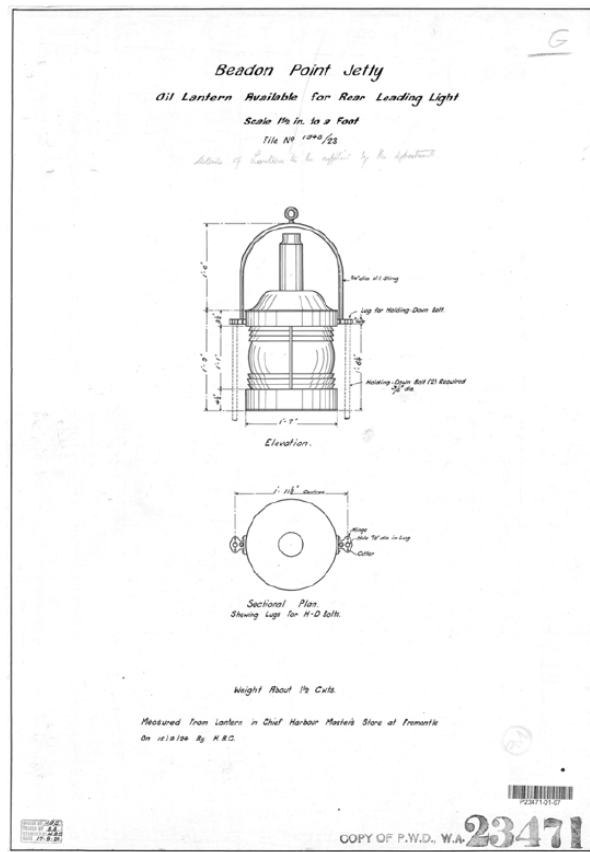
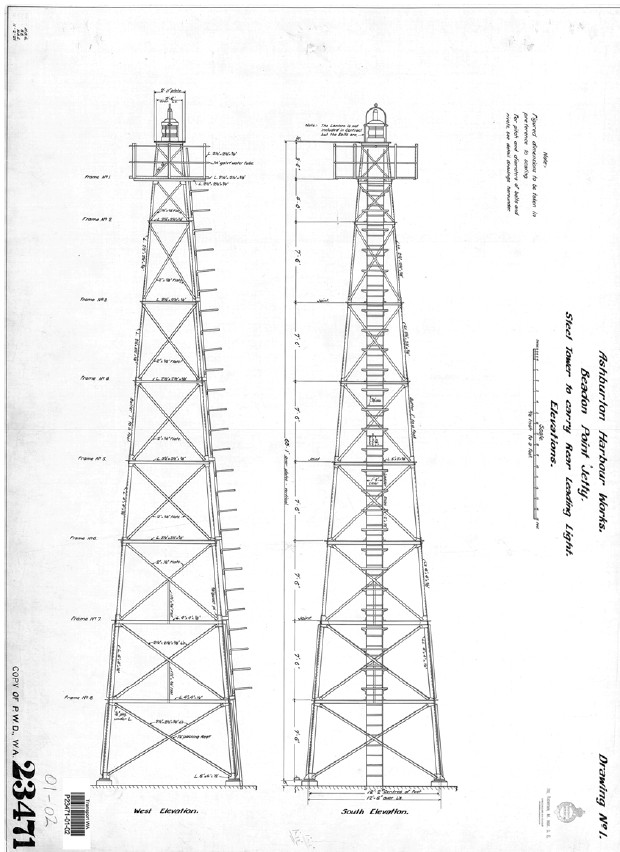
**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

<p>Cumming, D A, Glasson, M, McCarthy, M, <i>Lighthouses on the Western Australian coast and off-shore islands</i>, 1995 <a href="http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/sites/default/files/no.100_lighthouses_on_wa_coast_0.pdf">http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/sites/default/files/no.100_lighthouses_on_wa_coast_0.pdf</a></p> <p>Department of Transport, GHPDP form submitted for referral to Heritage Council of WA, April 2018.</p> <p>Menck, C., <i>Beadon Point Rear Lead Navigational Light, Onslow, Archival Record</i>, for Department of Transport, Historian, July 2019.</p>
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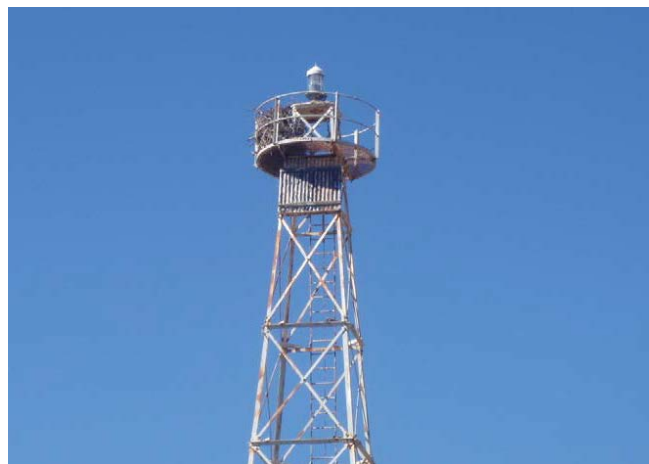
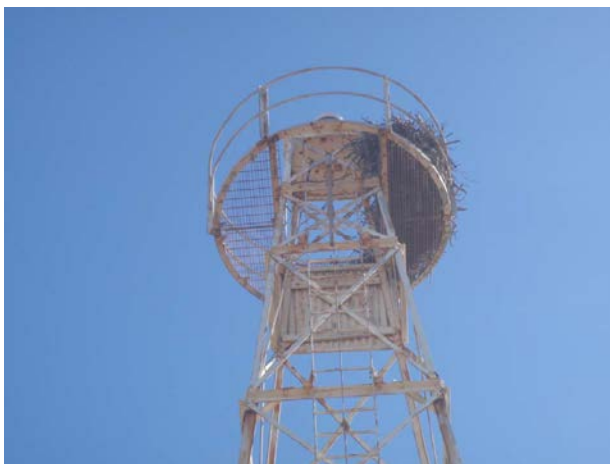
**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	September 2019
Date Modified	

OTHER IMAGES



Left image: 1925 plan for Beadon Point Light Tower (later relocated to be Rear Lead Light) Source: Menck, Archival Record, 2019.  
 Right image: Lantern detail (1925 plan). Source: Menck, Archival Record, 2019.



Left image: Access landing (gallery) at top of tower, south side, showing birds' nest built on platform and sections six to nine (2015). Source: Menck, Archival Record, 2019. Right image: Lantern, north side (2015). Source: Menck, Archival Record, 2019.

# ARCHIVE



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**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**RESIDENCE 10 LILAC STREET, TOM PRICE**



Residence at 10 Lilac Street, Tom Price 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	10 Lilac Street, Tom Price
<b>Other Names</b>	-
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15379
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	10	P15338	1725-28	22°41'44.76"S 117°47'31.59"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	1967
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Late Twentieth Century Period (1960-)
<b>Date Source</b>	1999 Shire of Ashburton Municipal Heritage Inventory
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Brick Roof: Cement Tile

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	MINING	Housing or Quarters
<b>Present</b>	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
<b>Other</b>	-	-

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Tom Price is an iron mining town in the Pilbara region, 1458 km north-east of Perth and 89 km north of Paraburdoo. Following the discovery and development of the iron mining industry in this area in the 1960s, a private townsite named Tom Price was established by Rio Tinto Southern Pty Ltd/Hamersley Iron. It was officially named Tom Price Townsite in 1967, but was not a gazetted townsite until 1985. The townsite derives its name from Mount Tom Price, a mountain in the Hamersley Range named in 1962 in honour of Thomas Moore Price, the former vice-president of Kaiser Steel.

Tom Price was built in three major stages, each following decisions to increase the production tonnages from the mine. The original central area homes were built between 1966 and 1967, followed by homes in the southern, eastern and western areas in 1968, with those homes in the northern area constructed in 1969..

A plan from 1966 shows the house, along with a number of other residences, along the west hand side of the school being proposed for Hamersley Iron. The plan sets out that the subject dwelling was a T4 model and that in this area there was only one of these models to be constructed at the time. This model was referred to as 'The Dorset,' which was to be constructed from clay bricks. Built in 1967, the house was reportedly occupied by the first manager of Hamersley Iron.

Generally all the houses for 'married accommodation,' built by Hamersley Iron, consisted of three or four bedrooms, a lounge/dining room, bathroom, separate toilet, kitchen, laundry, external storage shed and attached carport. Homes were furnished with essential furniture and appliances including stoves, refrigerator, washing machine, hot water system, kitchen setting, buffet, coffee table, four piece lounge suite and double and single beds.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior:** The residence at 10 Lilac Street is typical of the housing constructed in Tom Price in the late 1960s by Hamersley Iron for its workers. The dwelling, whilst having a different plan and detail from its neighbours, is largely derived from essentially the same blueprint, with consistent materiality, form, setbacks and garden treatment making a relatively homogenous streetscape.

The dwelling is set on a large 985 square metre block and is setback approximately 6 metres from the street. The street setback comprises a large lawn area and red gravel with five mature palm trees.

The brick and concrete tile single storey home has a double carport. The house has changed little since its original construction.

**Interior:** Not assessed.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Limited.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good.
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High.

#### ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Hamersley Iron	Builder/Previous Owner	1966	-

#### HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation & subdivision
Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*The residence at 10 Lilac Street comprises a simple vernacular residential building, constructed in the late 1960s to a standard plan by Hamersley Iron for its workers. The subject place is one of a number of residences which was built in Tom Price, to address the need for residential accommodation associated with the development and exponential growth of the iron ore industry from the 1960s.*

**INTERIOR** Further Assessment Required

#### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Archive.
Management Recommendation	<p>The subject place is not unique in the sense that the values articulated in the Statement of Significance are relevant to the balance of the street and others nearby, such as Wattle and Coolibah Streets.</p> <p>The place does not have sufficient distinguishing cultural heritage value for it to be heritage listed in its own right.</p>

#### STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

#### OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

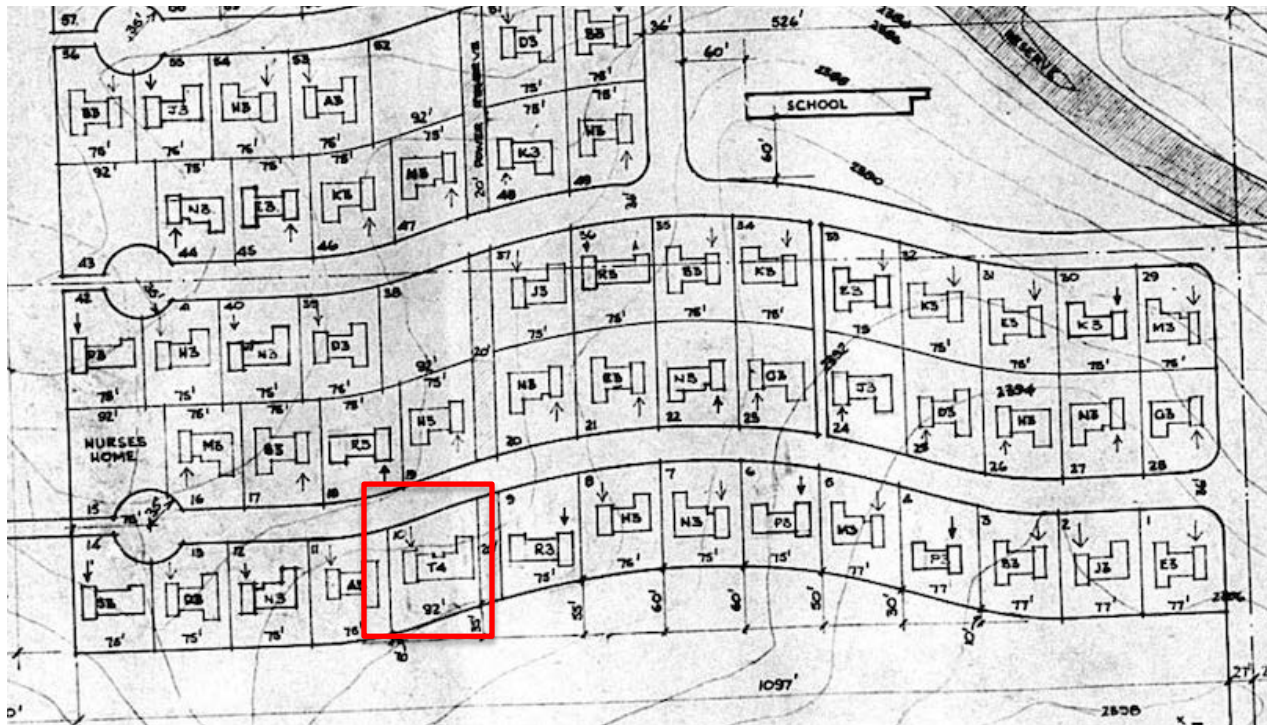
**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Shire of Ashburton Notes.

Hamersley Iron, (n.d) This is Tom Price booklet, held at the Tom Price Library.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

Site plan of Tom Price showing subject building (highlighted red) in 1966. Source: State Records Office

**SHIRE OF ASHBURTON  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT HERITAGE INVENTORY  
PLACE RECORD FORM**

**RESIDENCE 65 SECOND AVENUE, ONSLOW**



The residence at 65 Second Avenue, Onslow 2016.

**LOCATION**

<b>Address</b>	65 Second Avenue, Onslow
<b>Other Names</b>	Turner Residence
<b>HCWA Place Number</b>	15378
<b>Region</b>	Pilbara
<b>Local Government Authority</b>	Shire of Ashburton

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

Reserve No.	Lot/Location	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	GPS Coordinates
-	258	P144083	968-71	21°38'23.75"S 115° 6'52.05"E

**PLACE DETAILS**

<b>Place Type</b>	Individual Building or Group
<b>Construction Date</b>	Circa 1960
<b>Architectural Style</b>	North West Vernacular
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Late Twentieth Century Period (1960-)
<b>Date Source</b>	Griffiths Architects Heritage Assessment 2012
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Roof: Corrugated iron Walls: Corrugated iron

**USE(S) OF PLACE**

<b>Original</b>	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
<b>Present</b>	RESIDENTIAL	Single storey residence
<b>Other</b>	-	-

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The subject site currently (2016) contains a small residence known as Turner Cottage that was included on the Shire of Ashburton's Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1999, as a Management Category C place. The 1999 inventory set out the following Statement of Significance for the place:

*'This residence has been the home of Mrs Florence Turner for many years. It has historic cultural heritage significance. The cottage represents a building style that is no longer practiced as modern scale and fabric have both changed markedly.'*

At the Pilbara Joint Development Assessment Panel (JDAP) meeting held on Thursday 30 May 2013, the JDAP considered and approved an application for the demolition of Turner Cottage and the construction of a three (3) level hotel/restaurant. In considering the application the JDAP were informed by a Heritage Assessment, prepared by Griffiths Architects, which concluded:

*"that the building was constructed in the 1960's, its original fabric has been compromised by numerous additions, and that the structure is of negligible heritage significance.*

*Consistent with its identification within management Category C therefore, it is requested that the attached report be accepted as an assessment of its heritage significance and approval to demolish the building be issued subject to the building being professionally photographed with the photos then displayed in a prominent location (potentially the hotel lobby or some other public building)."*

The following history has been extracted from the Heritage Assessment, prepared by Griffiths Architects, which provides a comprehensive, yet succinct, understanding of the evolution and history of the site:

In June 1927, Lot 258 Second Avenue, in the new Onslow, was sold to Joseph Miocevic for £30.5. Mr Miocevic was described as a carrier or teamster, and he does not seem to have developed the land.

In 1951, Lot 258 was transferred to Florence Jeffreys, described on the Certificate of Title only as a married woman. In 1954, Lot 258, along with the block either side, was transferred to Donald Turner, a local haulage contractor.

In the late 1950s, Donald married Florence Mallett, a nurse who had grown up at Limestone Station, Marble Bar. Florence went on to work at the Marble Bar Hospital, and was an army nurse, before becoming matron at Onslow Hospital. As per information provided by Mrs Dawn McAullay of the Onslow Museum it is

understood that after his marriage, around 1960, Mr Turner constructed the residence on Lot 258 (65 Second Avenue).

After Donald Turner's death in 1975, Lot 258 was transferred to Florence Turner. Mrs Turner continued to reside in the property at 65 Second Avenue, until circumstances forced her to move to supported accommodation in Geraldton. In November 2005, Lot 258 was transferred to Annapurna (Australia) Pty Ltd.

As at November 2016, Turner Cottage is still extant.

In addition to the Heritage Assessment, a photographic record has been prepared for the site that is held by the Shire.

## DESCRIPTION

**Exterior:** The subject place is a single-storey timber framed residence in a vernacular style, clad with corrugated iron. It has a gabled roof with a skillion to the rear. A small verandah shades the front of the cottage. Later lean-to and gabled roof additions to north and to the west.

**Interior:** Not Assessed.

## ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Limited.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High. The original function of the dwelling is still discernable.
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Medium.

## ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Type	Year From	Year To
Joseph Miocevich	Original owner	1927	1951
Florence Jeffreys	Previous owner	1951	1954
Donald Turner	Previous owner and Builder	1954	1975
Florence Turner	Previous owner	Late 1950s	2005

## HISTORIC THEMES

General	Specific
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY	Settlements

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Turner Residence, is representative of a very modest residence that has been improved and extended over time and is evidence of a make-do ethos.*

**INTERIOR** | Not Significant.

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Category	Archive.
Management Recommendation	The Griffiths Architects Heritage Assessment 2012 demonstrates that the place was built c.1960 not 1935 as set out in the Shire's 1999 LGHI. Given this, and noting that approval for the demolition of the place has been granted it is recommended that the place be removed from the LGHI.



**STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
-		

**OTHER HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS**

Type	Status/Category	Date
Local Government Heritage Inventory	Adopted	17 August 1999

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Phil Griffiths, Turner Residence, Lot 258 (HN 65) Second Avenue, Onslow, Heritage Assessment, December 2012.  
Minutes of the Joint Development Assessment Panel, 30 May 2013.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Date Created	June 1999
Date Modified	October 2016

**OTHER IMAGES**

View of front elevation from Second Avenue 2016.



View of side (eastern) elevation from Second Avenue 2016.

# APPENDIX A

## SUPERSEDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY SYSTEM

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This 2016 review included an appraisal of the Shire's existing management category criteria to ensure they align with Heritage Council of Western Australia's guidelines. This resulted in amendments to the Shire's existing management categories, which are listed below for recording purposes.

Note: The below management category classification system, has now been superseded by those in Table 2, contained in the main body of this report.

### Category A

Worthy of the highest level of protection: recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places which gives legal protection; development requires consultation with the Heritage Council of WA and the local government; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the Shire of Ashburton Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

### Category B

Worthy of high level of protection: to be retained and conserved; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the Shire of Ashburton Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any major redevelopment. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

### Category C

Retain and conserve if possible: endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the Shire of Ashburton Planning Scheme; a more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement may be required prior to approval being given for any major redevelopment or demolition; photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

### Category D

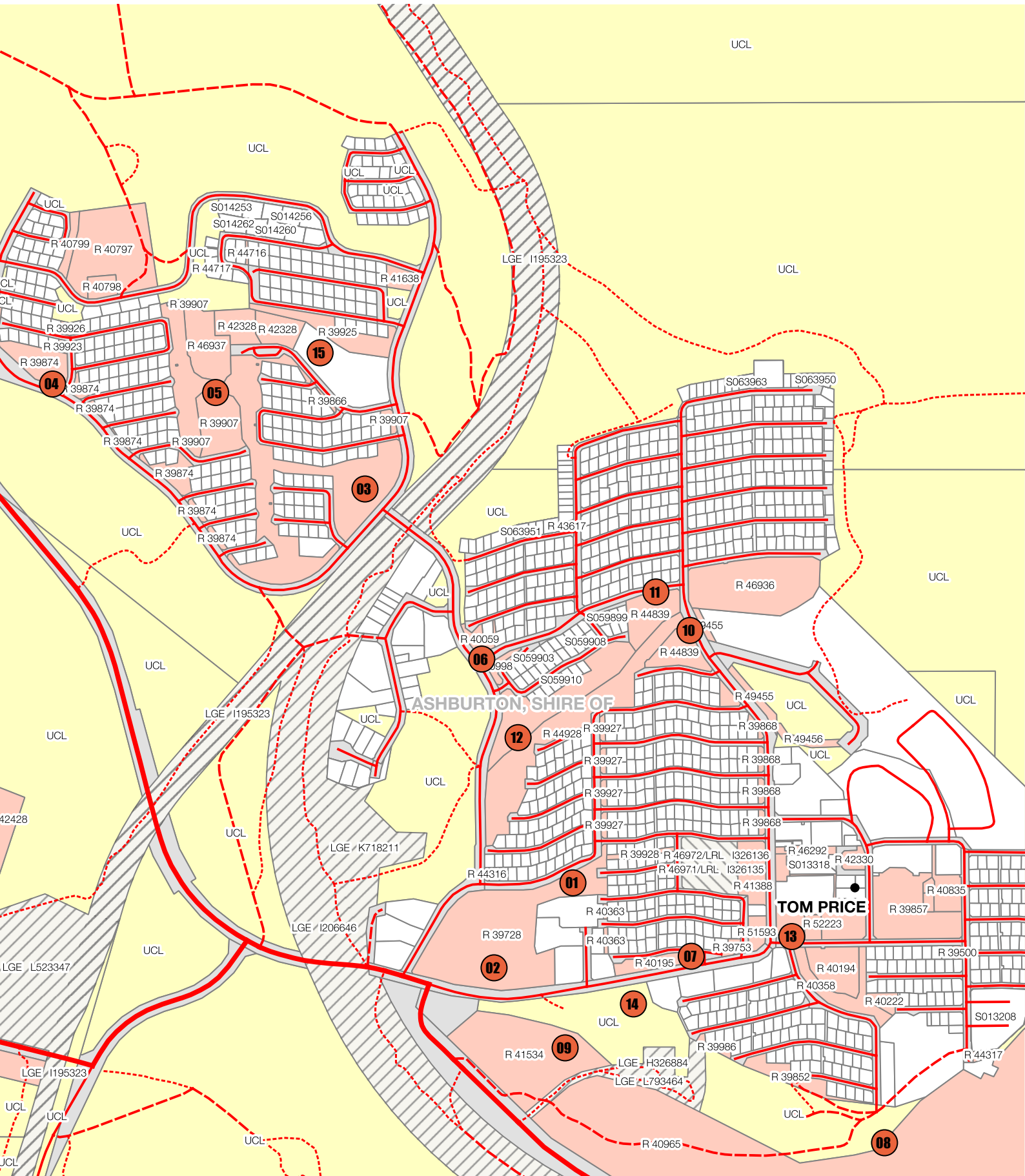
Significant but not essential to an understanding of the history of the district; photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

### Category E

Historic site with few or no built features. Recognise for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.

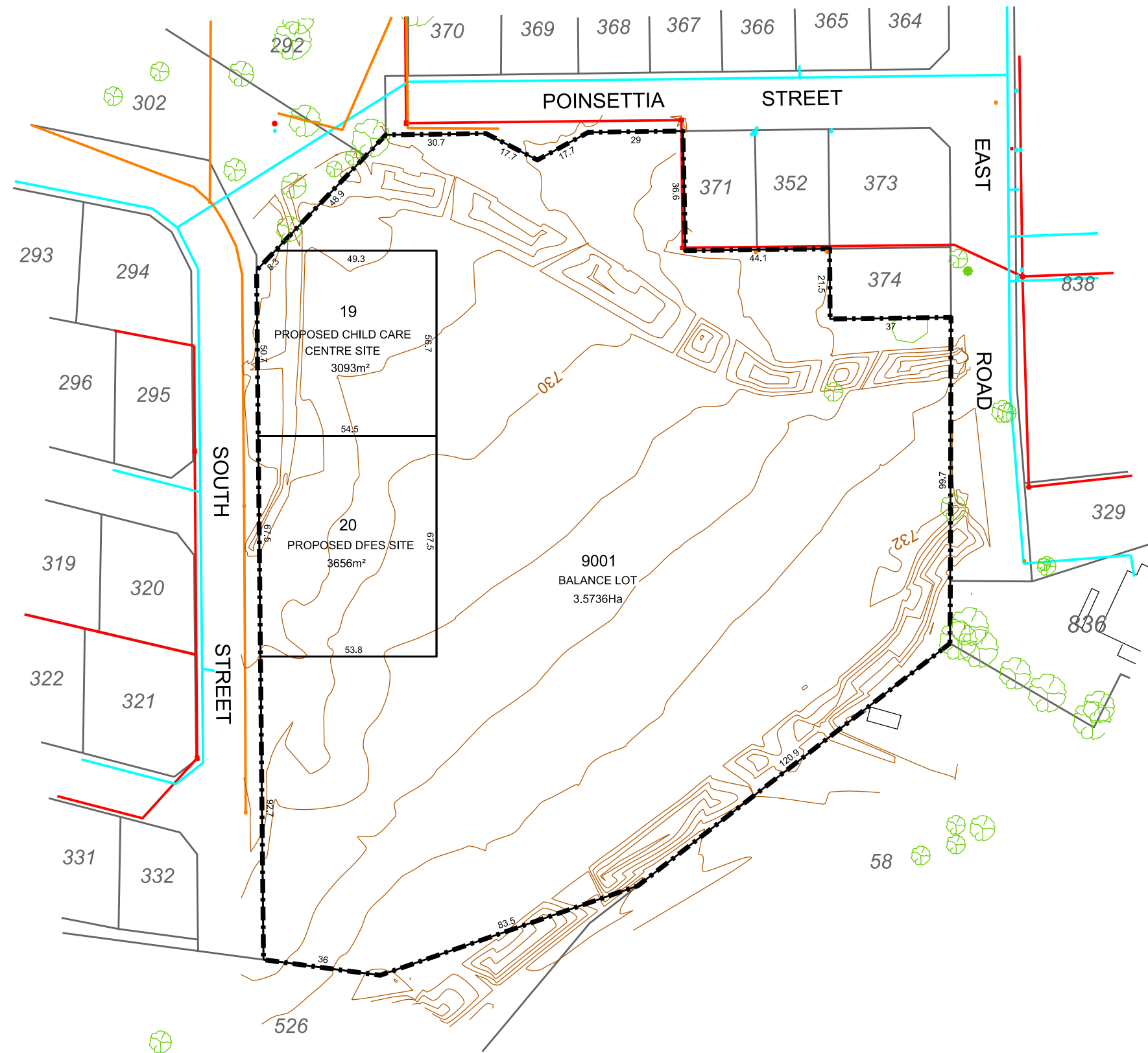
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**TOM PRICE  
PUMP TRACK  
SITE ASSESSMENT**



**ASSESSED SITE LOCATIONS**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Use / Zoning</b>
01	R 39728	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
02	R 39728	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
03	R 39874	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
04	R 39907	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
05	R 39907	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
06	R 40059	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
07	R 40195	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
08	R 40965 & UCL	Shire Reserve	Recreation
09	R 41534	Shire Reserve	Go Kart Racing
10	R 44839	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
11	R 44839	Shire Reserve	Public Recreation
12	R 49947	Shire Reserve	Drainage
13	R 52223	Shire Reserve	Recreation
14	Crown Land	Unallocated Crown Land	Crown Land
15	Crown Land	Hamersley Iron	Freehold



<b>EXISTING</b>	
Lot 46	- 0.6118ha
Lot 400	- 3.5882ha
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>- 4.2500a</b>
<b>PROPOSED</b>	
Child Care Site	1
DFES Site	1

Plan No. : 635486-1  
 Revision : REV.1  
 Scale : 1:1500@A3

Level 10, 3 Hasler Road Osborne Park WA 6017 www.veris.com.au

**LEGEND**

Application Area	Drainage	Sewer
Proposed Lot Boundary	Electrical	Telstra
Existing Lot Boundaries	Gas	Water
Existing Contours	Optic Fibre	

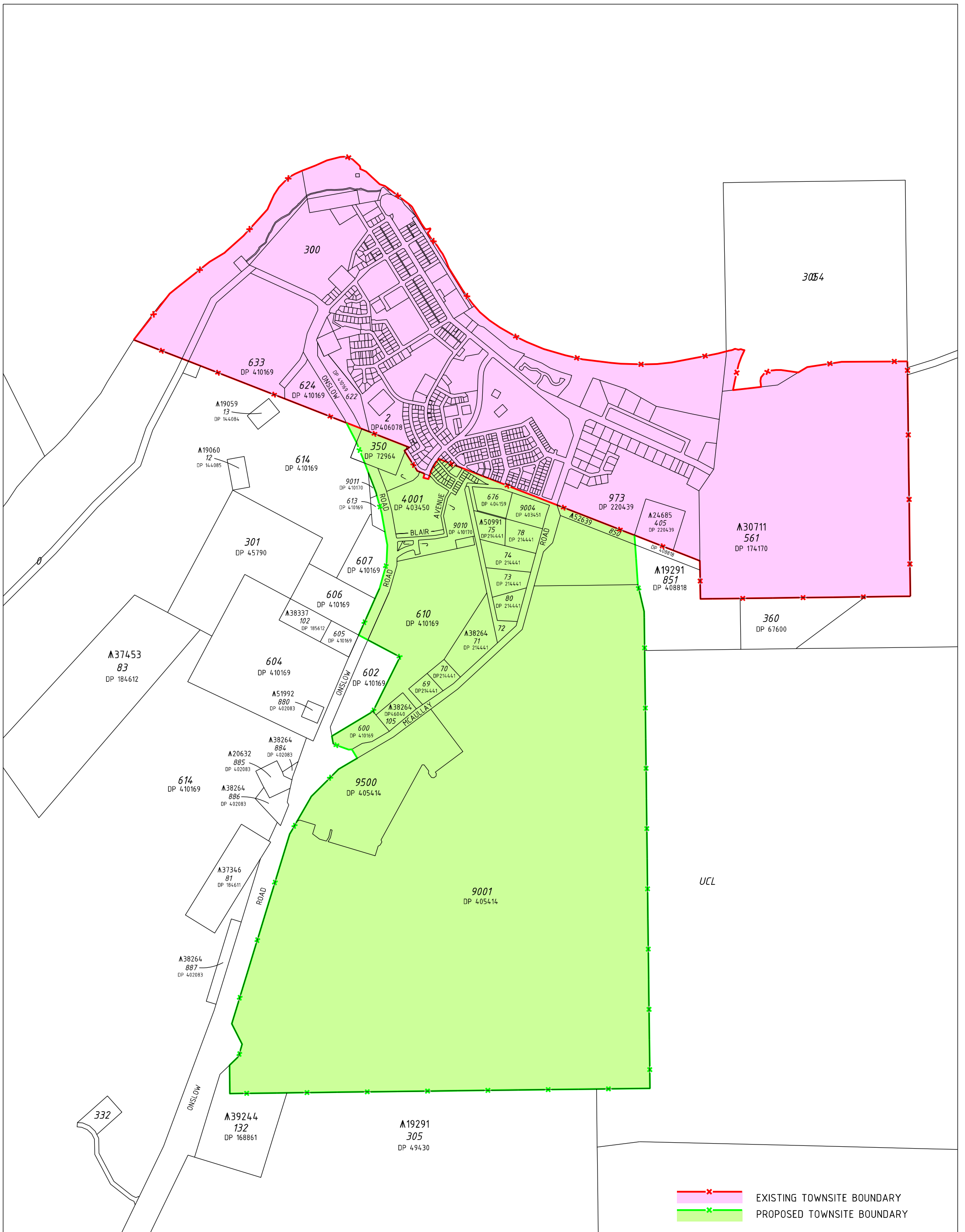
**PROPOSED GREEN TITLE SUBDIVISION  
 LOTS 46 & 400 EAST ROAD  
 TOM PRICE**





DATE DRAWN: 7/2/2019  
 DRAWN BY: RM  
 CHECKED BY: SJF

FILE: 190206 subdivision plan Lots 46 & 314 east Road tom Price  
 V DATUM: AHD  
 H DATUM: MGA94 (50)





 EXISTING TOWNSITE BOUNDARY  
 PROPOSED TOWNSITE BOUNDARY

Client: SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

Surveyed By: N/A      Survey Date: N/A  
 Drawn By: RM      Drawn Date: 17/7/19  
 Approved By: RM  
 Scale (A3): 1:20000  
 Hor Datum: MGA94 zone 50  
 Vert Datum: N/A



**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**  
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DEVELOP  
 WITH  
 CONFIDENCE™

**ONSLOW TOWNSITE**  
 PROPOSED BOUNDARY CHANGE

Job No	Item No	Plan No	Rev
<b>635869-000</b>	<b>-002</b>	<b>-00</b>	<b>00</b>
Sheet			1 of 1



This drawing is and shall remain the property of Veris. Veris makes no representations or warranties of any kind, express or implied, as to the content included. Unauthorised use of the content in any way is prohibited and this drawing shall not be modified unless any reference to Veris is removed.  
 Path: W:\Projects\635869\04-Spatial\SD\635869dp1 - Onslow townsite.dgn

Data File: \*\*\*\*\*.acs

VER.	AMENDMENT	AUTHORISED BY	DATE

TYPE	CROWN	S.S.A.	YES/NO
PURPOSE	STATUTORY		

PLAN OF	
<b>ADDITIONS TO ONSLOW TOWNSITE</b>	
FORMER TENURE	D.O.L. FILE XXXXX
LOCAL AUTHORITY	SHIRE OF ASHBURTON
LOCALITY	ONSLOW

FIELD RECORD
--------------

SUBJECT TO SURVEY NOT FOR ALIENATION PURPOSES
--

LODGED
--------

DATE	FEE PAID	ASSESS No.
------	----------	------------

I.S.C.	DATE
--------	------

EXAMINED	
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANNING COMMISSION	
FILE	EXEMPT FROM WAPC APPROVAL
Delegated under S.16 P&D Act 2005	
DATE	

IN ORDER FOR DEALINGS	
SUBJECT TO	
FOR INSPECTOR OF PLANS AND SURVEYS	
DATE	

APPROVED	
INSPECTOR OF PLANS AND SURVEYS/AUTHORISED LAND OFFICER	
DATE	



DEPOSITED PLAN ???????
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS - VERSION 1

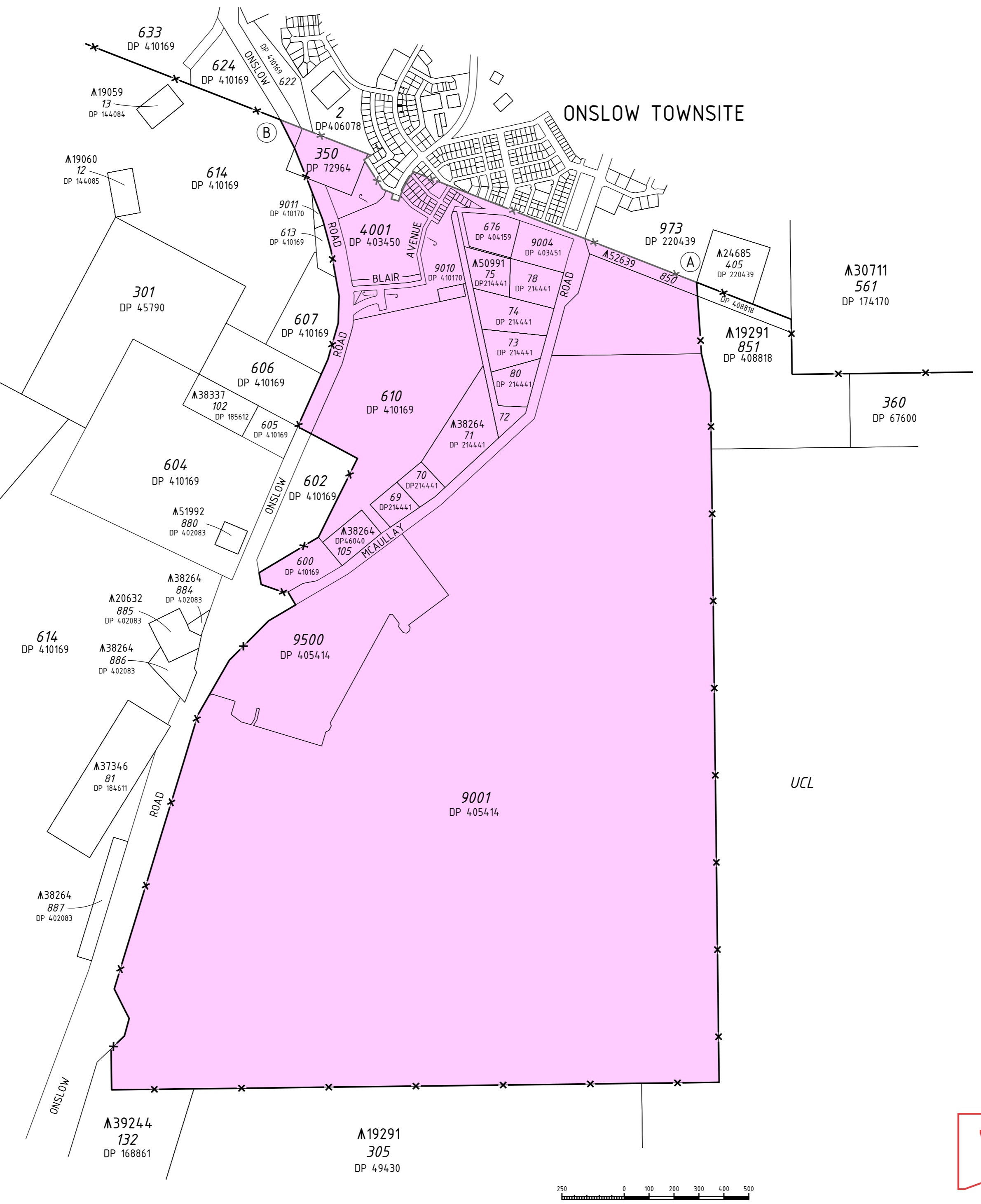
**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION  
ADDITIONS TO ONSLOW TOWNSITE**

- (A)** All that portion of land bounded by lines starting from the southwestern corner of Lot 405 (Reserve 24685), as shown on DP 220439, and from the existing south western townsite boundary in a southerly direction through Lots 850 (Reserve 52639) & 851 (Reserve 19291), as shown on DP 405414, to the northeastern corner of Lot 9001, as shown on DP 405414; thence southerly, westerly and northeasterly along the boundaries of Lot 9001 to the south western corner of Lot 9500, as shown on DP 405414; thence northeasterly and northwesterly from the northeastern boundary of Lot 9500 to the southernmost south eastern corner of Lot 600, as shown on DP 410169, 90° across Mcaullay Road; thence westerly, northerly and northeasterly along the boundaries of Lot 600 to its northern most corner, the southeastern corner of Lot 602, as shown on DP 410169; thence northeasterly and northwesterly on the boundaries of Lot 602 and thence across Onslow Road to the southeastern corner of Lot 606, as shown on DP 410169; thence northeasterly, northerly and northwesterly along the western side of Onslow Road along the western boundaries of Lots 606, 607, 613 & 614 on DP 410169 and Lot 9011 on DP 410170 to the northeastern corner of lot 614 on the southwestern boundary of Lot 350, as shown on DP 72964; thence from this corner through Lot 350 in a northwesterly direction to the northeastern corner of Lot 614 on the northeastern boundary of Lot 350; thence northwesterly along the boundary of Lot 614 to the southeastern corner of Lot 624, as shown on DP 410169, the present Onslow townsite and thence southeasterly along the southwestern boundary of that townsite to the starting point.
- (B)**

LEGEND	
ADDITION TO ONSLOW TOWNSITE	
NEW TOWNSITE BOUNDARY	— X —
EXISTING TOWNSITE BOUNDARY	— X —

PRELIMINARY ONLY UNLODGED VERSION  
SUBJECT TO LANDGATE AUDIT

This plan is  
-Current as at 21.06.2019  
-Subject to change without notice  
-Not intended for design use, a LANDGATE CERTIFIED  
CORRECT copy should be obtained for such purposes.



## COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANTS

Name of Organisation	Town	Name of Project	Estimated Total Project Cost
Western Australian Underwater Hockey Commission Incorporated	Onslow	Onslow Underwater Hockey Goals	\$1,850.00
Onslow Occy's Swimming Club	Onslow	Onslow Occy's Swim Club - Operational Costs	\$2,500.00
Pannawonica Playgroup Inc	Pannawonica	Wooden Educational Toy Collection	\$1,550.00
Panna Be In It	Pannawonica	Pizza Oven for Community Garden	\$2,500.00
Pannawonica Youth Club	Pannawonica	Do it with Donuts	\$2,500.00

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANTS

Pannawonica Craft Club Incorporated	Pannawonica	Interior Storage and Picture Rail	\$2,765.80
Paraburdoo Men's Shed	Paraburdoo	Non slip coating on concrete floor	\$6,500.00
Paraburdoo Amateur Swimming Club	Paraburdoo	Sun Shade Marquee	\$2,408.97
Paraburdoo Bowling Club	Paraburdoo	Committee Room Doors	\$4,000.00
Karingal Neighbourhood Centre	Paraburdoo	Installation of Baby Change Table & Resources for International Men's Day Event	\$2,435.50

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANTS

Paraburdoo Soccer Club	Paraburdoo	Futsal	\$2,000.00
Paraburdoo Basketball Association	Paraburdoo	Establishing new club in Paraburdoo-Paraburdoo Basketball	\$5,500.00
North Tom Price Primary School P&C Association	Tom Price	School security ccvt	\$35,000.00
Tom Price Netball Association	Tom Price	North West Netball Association Championship tournament	\$2,500.00
Tom Price Primary School	Tom Price	Tom Price Primary School - Fire Recovery	\$0.00
Tom Price Pony & Horse Club	Tom Price	Ross Hall Horsemanship Clinic	\$2,250.00
Tom Price Primary School P and C	Tom Price	Shade Sails for Undercover Area	\$43,908.00

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANTS

Nintirri Centre Inc	Tom Price	Women's health Expo	\$5,500.00
Nameless Playgroup	Tom Price	Rent or venue hire and new toys	\$2,500.00
Tom Price BMX Club	Tom Price	Specialty Coaching - Club Development	\$2,000.00
Tom Price Drive In Inc.	Tom Price	Electrical Upgrade	\$3,470.50
Tom price Mongrels Softball Inc.	Tom Price	Lights and ground fees	\$2,200.00
			<b>\$135,838.77</b>

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANTS

Project Description	CASH being requested	IN-KIND being requested
2x Stainless steel underwater hockey goals for use at Onslow Aquatic Center during underwater hockey games.	\$1,850.00	\$0.00
To compete in three official meets Pilbara Championships Paraburdoo November 2019, Country Pennants Karratha March 2020, North West Open Karratha 2020, Pannawonica Meet February 2020, FINA approved bathers.	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
<p>We are requesting these funds to purchase a quality educational collection of wooden toys for our young community members (0-5 age group), which will be permanently set up in a Playgroup area dedicated to natural play.</p> <p>Many people in our modern world are suffering from the effects of living in an over-stimulated environment and children are particularly susceptible, with many developing sensory issues in their early years.</p> <p>Wooden toys offer an alternative to the modern plastic, often battery operated visually and aurally disturbing toys that are on the market.</p> <p>Wooden toys are timeless, durable, cost-effective (requiring no batteries), encourage imagination, innovation, problem solving through learning about geometric shapes and pattern/puzzle creation and recognition. They are not over-stimulating and encourage greater social interaction without relying on sound and visual effects of many modern plastic toys. They build fine motor skills. They are safer due to their durability and non-toxic nature and quieter enabling parents and children to engage in a calmer environment. For all of these reasons we believe a Wooden Toy Collection would be an essential addition to our Playgroup equipment and community.</p>	\$1,300.00	\$0.00
Funding will be used to purchase the Pizza Oven with accessories and cover freight cost.	\$1,700.00	\$0.00
Purchase Roband FR10 Donut Fryer Belshaw Type K stand Belshaw Type K Donut Depositor ( Hand Dropper) Kitchen aid mixer & additional bowl Utensils Test and Tagging of equipment	\$2,500.00	\$0.00

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANTS

<p>The Pannawonica Craft Club project for Interior storage and picture rail will allow for the safe storage with easy access of crafting supplies and equipment and out of the elements. The addition of storage units to the Pannawonica Craft Club will reduce the hazards to the currently overstocked cupboards, eliminating safety concerns of falling missiles from unsafe storage.</p> <p>The addition of picture rails and hanging hooks will enhance the interior of the Pannawonica Craft Club through the display of members art and crafts, creating a visual impact for new and current embers to admire as well as inspire members to get creative and enjoy the space.</p> <p>The purchase of the Smart TV would allow visual creative art tutorials to be streamed and viewed via Blue tooth and internet of members smart phones for members and visitors to the Pannawonica Craft Club</p>	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
<p>We want to put down a non-slip coating on a section of the workshop floor, (car service area). Prepare and paint 55 square metres with two coats of non-slip paint. This includes materials and the special coating, labour and tooling. Job duration would be 2 days and a minimum of three people each day, for preparation and application and drying time.</p>	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
<p>The Paraburdoo Amateur Swim Club supports cultural diversity and engagement of swimmers of all abilities from learn to swim to the competitive swimmer. The club are seeking a grant to provide three, 3 x 3 shade marquees. Paraburdoo is located in a hot, remote isolated community, where temperatures often exceed 45 degrees over the summer period. The shade marquees will provide protection from the harsh UV and direct exposure from the sun for our members and spectators, during club swimming days, swimming competitions, community events, School Carnivals, Interschool Carnivals and also at competitive swim meets at other venues as a portable shade solution, when the club travels out of town as a group.</p>	\$2,408.97	\$0.00
<p>Install new doors to our committee room to lock away bowls and valuables, our doors are old and have fallen off. We have nowhere to store members equipment under safe guard. This cost is for the doors only the club still needs to pay for the install</p>	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
<p>Installation of a baby Change Table in the Karingal Neighbourhood Centre Playgroup room toilets. Baby Change Table will be supplied &amp; installed by Byblos. \$1,435.50</p> <p>International Men's Day Sun Downer - Sunday 24th November 6pm - 8pm Karingal are collaborating with Sodexo to provide a Sundowner for International Men's Day and celebrate the Men in Paraburdoo. Sodexo will be providing Food &amp; Drinks for sale at the event and Karingal will be providing the entertainment and would like to apply to shire for money to assist with supplying International men's day &amp; sponsors branded resources to give away on the day.</p>	\$2,435.50	\$0.00



## COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANTS

Social Futsal Indoor Soccer for seniors and juniors	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
Establish a sustainable club for Basketball in Paraburdoo. Deliver a strong association to sustain a long future in Paraburdoo.	\$2,500.00	\$500.00
North Tom price Primary School has seen an increase in vandalism during the 2019 school year. This vandalism is happening out of hours, on evenings, weekends and holidays, leading to increased costs for the school. This year we have had to replace our canteen doors (the CrimSafe security door has been replaced twice and subsequently been damaged beyond repair again) and the canteen service windows. Repairs were also made to the library door after a break in during the school holidays. The NTPPS P&C would like to assist the school in paying for a ccvt security system which we believe will result in a reduced amount of these incidents.	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
Attendance of the Tom Price Netball Association inclusive of 3 Junior teams - U12, U14, U16s, as well as 1 open women's team, 1 masters team/Reserve Open Women's team (registrations permitting). Funding will be utilised for travel costs and registration fees.	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
To replace school, staff, and student resources after the recent fire at Tom Price Primary School.	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
The club would like to hold a full day clinic for advanced and intermediate riders to learn new skills and a half day clinic for beginners to build skills and control knowledge.	\$2,250.00	\$0.00
We are looking to install shade sails around the existing undercover area at the school. The sails are designed to be retractable so we can adjust them to the weather.	\$2,500.00	\$0.00

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT GRANTS

<p>The Women's health Expo wants to focus on the two biggest barriers for women not maintaining a healthy lifestyle which is 'lack of time' and 'health not being a priority'. Women's Health Week is the time to do something for women to focus on their health and start making positive changes that can last a lifetime. This Women's Health Week initiative is a great opportunity for women to learn more and celebrate good health and wellbeing with other women in our community. It is also an opportunity for women to network and create connections in town to help drive their passions.</p> <p>The Community Health and Wellbeing team aim to help to engage local and diverse groups of women of all ages about the importance of good health and leadership. by hosting a 4-hour Women's Health Expo that will use guest speakers to discuss women and health and women in leadership. The exclusive group of women will be offered morning tea and lunch and be given the opportunity to use break time to network and engage in empowering workshops. Further, the event will give women in business the opportunity to showcase their business and provide in kind support to the event. Community members will also be invited to display their homewares and crafts that may or may not be up for sale.</p>	\$1,000.00	\$500.00
<p>The \$1500 in kind for the venue hire allows us to hold our weekly playgroup at the civic centre and store our toys and play equipment. The \$1000 cash would allow us to purchase new toys and replace older and broken toys. We would love to be in a position to buy a range of new toys aimed at all children between 0-5 years of age as this is the age group catered for at Nameless Playgroup.</p>	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00
<p>We have been presented with the opportunity to have an advanced Rider/Coach attend for 2 days of training sessions with our current members.</p>	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
<p>The drive in canteen needs an electrical upgrade in the canteen. We need extra circuits, power points. We need to install an oven and be able to use our extra deep fryer, to help get food prepared and served faster on movie nights.</p>	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
<p>We are looking for an in kind donation for the lights and ground fee hire for the season on the mongrels softball team, so with this we can keep the fees down lower and hopefully get more people down to join. We as a club all so are trying to get junior players to come down and with the help from the shire it will make it more feasible to do so with having the lights and grounds taken care off.</p>	\$0.00	\$2,200.00
	<b>\$42,444.47</b>	<b>\$6,700.00</b>

## **SCOPE OF WORKS**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The works to be completed under this tender consist of landfill engineering works associated with establishing the Pilbara Regional Waste Management Facility (PRWMF) including Cell 1 Landfill development, and associated Surface Water, Leachate Pond and Infrastructure Construction.

### **LOCATION**

The site has an area of approximately 150 hectares and the PRWMF will cover approximately 26ha in total. The PRWMF will be located to the south of Onslow Road. An access road is being constructed to allow vehicles to enter and exit the PRWMF from its east side. The access road will be over 1km long and, therefore render most of the PRWMF not visible from Onslow Road.

### **WASTE TO BE ACCEPTED**

Upon completion, the site will be a licenced Class IV facility and will accept the following waste:

- Clean Fill;
- Type 1 Inert Waste;
- Contaminated solid waste meeting criteria specified for Class II, Class III or Class IV landfills;
- Type 2 Inert Wastes; and
- Type 1 and Type 2 Special Wastes.

In addition, the facility will accept the following materials to be recycled and/or treated, including:

- Green waste;
- Construction and Demolition;
- Scrap metal;
- Liquid Waste; and
- Tyres and rubber.

### **ORIGINAL WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN**

The works to be carried out under this tender include the following:

1. Earthworks to construct Cell 1 of the waste management facility,
2. Fixation, leachate evaporation, sullage and surface water management ponds and drainage;
3. Construction of a 500mm thick Engineered Attenuation Layer;
4. Construction of internal roadways;
5. Sealing of the previously constructed access road;
6. Supply & Installation of the geosynthetic secondary lining system comprising;
  - Geosynthetic Clay Liner;
  - 2mm High Density Polyethylene Double Textured Geomembrane; and
  - Geonet/Drainage geocomposite.
7. Supply & Installation of the geosynthetic primary lining system comprising;
  - Geosynthetic Clay Liner;
  - 2mm High Density Polyethylene Double Textured Geomembrane; and
  - Cushion/protection geotextile.
8. Placement of 300mm thick gravel primary leachate collection layer;
9. Supply and installation of leachate collection pipework comprising;
  - 225mm perforated primary pipework
  - 160mm perforated secondary pipework; and
  - 110mm perforated leak detection layer collection pipe.

## **SCOPE OF WORKS**

10. Construction of leachate extraction/evaporation infrastructure comprising:
  - 225mm leak detection side riser pipe;
  - 450mm primary side riser pipe;
  - Leachate side riser concrete headwalls;
  - 2mm double lined leachate evaporation pond;
  - Leachate transfer pipework to the leachate evaporation pond; and
  - Rodding points and washouts in chambers along the leachate transfer pipework.
11. Construction of Sullage Evaporation Ponds comprising:
  - Geosynthetic Clay Liner;
  - 2mm High Density Polyethylene Double Textured Geomembrane; and
  - Concrete reception ponds.
12. Construction of Surface Water Management infrastructure including:
  - Surface water attenuation pond;
  - Surface water infiltration/evaporation pond; and
  - Associated drainage swales and culverts.
13. Construction of Levee Embankment including:
  - Placement of 150mm thick filter layer;
  - Installation of separator geotextile; and
  - Placement of riprap stone protection layer with maximum diameter 225mm.
14. Construction of Maintenance Shed:
  - Concrete slab and footings; and
  - Fabrication and erection of structural steel work.
15. Construction of Tyre Bailing Shed:
  - Concrete slab and footings; and
  - Fabrication and erection of structural steel work.
16. Construction of Fixation Ponds:
  - Concrete ponds, slabs and footings;
  - Installation of shipping containers; and
  - Fabrication and erection of roofing structure.

### **Response to the Notice of Motion put forward by Cr Dias**

There are some fundamental principles that we feel should be presented to Council to explain our mosquito response. Whilst these activities are common to our four towns, Pannawonica is not serviced by us.

Firstly, mosquitoes require water to breed, given the lack of rain it limits the breeding areas for mosquitoes. In Paraburdoo apart from daily retic runoff the only real source of water currently is from the Rio Tinto waste water ponds and outfall. Up until now, we have been walking that outfall, dipping for larvae and if any are found we treat with larvicide. After approach by Shire's officers Rio Tinto have acknowledged that it is primarily their problem and they will engage a pest control company to take control over the treatment of their "water". Whilst in Paraburdoo Staff larvicide in the town drains, Hotel carpark, Rocklea Palms carpark drains and the Paraburdoo Community Hub carpark drains

The other likely source of breeding outside of the area described above is within the community member's yards and we realise the importance of having to get the message out to all that we all have a role to play to reduce the amount of mosquito infestation.

For example: Just the saucer under a pot plant is sufficient to provide an ideal breeding environment for mosquitoes.

Staff also place CO2 traps in each of our townships, and from what is caught we are able to identify via the use of microscopes the breed of mosquito (there are currently approximately 100 different breed of mosquitoes in Western Australia) the breed will determine firstly, whether it's a health risk or simply an annoyance. (It will also reveal when the biter is in fact a biting sand fly and not a mosquito).

Recently we have added to our abatement activity with spraying of residual insecticide in the public Ablutions.

Councillors may be aware that in all four towns we have a flock of "sentinel" chickens which we bleed every fortnight in order to provide a surveillance program with the Department of Health (DoH) WA. The blood extracted from the chickens is then analysed to determine if the Chicken has been infected by a disease carrying mosquito. This provides a very early surveillance warning system, where if a positive result was noted, it would be forwarded immediately to the particular Local Government by the DoH WA and a coordinated response action plan put in place.

This includes media alerts to relevant township and local Medical Practitioners, public education and awareness raising via various mediums and appropriate measures of treatment. It should be noted that our last seroconversions (positive cases from sentinel chickens) were in:

- Paraburdoo – April 2018, Murray Valley Encephalitis (MVE)
- Tom Price – May 2018, Murray Valley Encephalitis (MVE)
- Onslow – 2017 both Murray Valley Encephalitis (MVE) and Kunjin Virus

Please refer to Appendix B – DoH WA's Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Management of Murray Valley Encephalitis (MVE) and West Nile (Kunjin) WNV(KUN) Virus Diseases in Western Australia.

Another function carried out by Shire officers is the use of a fogging machine, however it is only effective against flying insects and not target specific, so all flying insects are killed,

including beneficial ones – not just mosquitoes, which can have an effect to the world's ecosystem

As per the most recent CLAG (Contiguous Local Authorities Group) funding distribution from the DoH WA, their Committee believes that fogging should be seen as a last resort and only undertaken once site management and larviciding fails to control the issue. They do not recommend fogging be undertaken on a routine basis without sufficient evidence to indicate that it is required. Adulticide chemicals are not target-specific and will impact other flying insects at the time of treatment. As such, to assist in mosquito management, fogging should be undertaken as a last resort.

In terms of Mosquito Management measures, we routinely larvicide at Wombat Crossing in Tom Price due to the large water body, the abundant vegetation creates an ideal breeding environment. To avoid continuous chemical control of the area, interdepartmental communication resulted in the water body being pumped out as a more semi-permanent physical control measure. With the water gone, the breeding environment ground is severely diminished.

Challenges we currently face apart from , areas like Wombat Crossing and the Paraburdoo runoff, is via land ownership (i.e. RTIO) and responsibilities (i.e. community members) assisting in preventing breeding grounds for mosquitoes to breed, and taking on more self-awareness and personal protection to help themselves.

# **Onslow**

## **MOSQUITO MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The town of Onslow is geographically part of the Shire of Ashburton and is surrounded by the expanse of coastal wetlands. The town is currently experiencing significant development of its marine precinct and with this development comes the pressures of a dredging operation.

Due to the nature of rainfall events combined with seasonal tidal variation and warm weather, the potential for mosquito breeding is extremely high. Mosquitoes in high numbers are of significant concern to the Shire, not only as a nuisance but also as mosquitoes in the North West are known transmitters of a number of diseases including Ross River Virus and Murray Valley Encephalitis.

It is an objective of the Shire to minimise the incidence of disease transmission and nuisance mosquitoes through the use of appropriately developed controls and with the use of proactive mosquito management strategies.



## 2.0 SCOPE

This mosquito management plan is applicable to all areas within Onslow that are owned or operated by the Council, private residential premises where a mosquito issue is identified, or any other area that directly affects the public. The Shire is under no statutory obligation to provide pest control services on private property.

The aim of this plan is to provide information on, and support to an integrated mosquito management program including but not limited to:

1. Identification of potential mosquito breeding sites within the existing natural and built environment;
2. Identification of potential mosquito breeding sites that may arise from future developments within the Town;
3. Elimination or reduction, by way of physical modification, of existing and future potential mosquito breeding sites;
4. Setting of ground stakes, within known low lying areas that become inundated during heavy rainfall events, with restraints and floatation devices to release a mosquito larvaciding agent;
5. Facilitating the use of the appropriate mosquito management methods, equipment and agents (both biological and chemical) to areas identified as an imminent or future risk to the public;
6. Undertaking the fortnightly sentinel chicken program on behalf of the Department of Health, in order to assist with data collection of possible arboviral risks that may be present within the region;
7. Setting of Carbon Dioxide traps to collect data of adult mosquito numbers in order to assess priority areas to be targeted for chemical adulticiding treatments;
8. Undertaking fogging treatments (at times when wind conditions permit), using the ULV fogger, to areas that are identified as having an adult mosquito issue or when the district experiences high numbers of mosquito-borne illness notifications;
9. Education of the public on backyard mosquito control methods, correct outdoor personal protection, and current threats of mosquito borne disease.

### 3.0 MOSQUITO MANAGEMENT

Mosquito management involves the reduction of mosquito breeding sites and the reduction of mosquito breeding numbers in natural or man made environments. It also includes the protection of people from biting mosquitoes 'on the wing'.

Management techniques include but are not limited to:

1. Undertaking baseline data collection such as larval dipping and adult mosquito trapping to identify areas of mosquito breeding concern
2. Ensuring developments do not occur in close proximity to known mosquito breeding areas, or if they do, that a comprehensive management plan is submitted to the Shire and approved prior to occupation
3. Altering the physical environment
4. Using appropriate biological or chemical agents to control the development of mosquito larvae
5. Educating the public on correct personal protection including appropriate clothing, and insect repellents
6. Using chemical agents to knock down adult mosquitoes 'on the wing'.

The Shire's Mosquito Management Plan has been developed to be consistent with the following publications:

- Australian Mosquito Control Manual – Mosquito Control Association of Australia Inc. (1998)
- Mosquito Management Manual – Department of Health WA (2006)

#### 3.1 Baseline Data Collection

The Shire has an ongoing proactive approach towards mosquito management. Through larval dipping, adult trapping and identification, Department of Health mosquito borne disease notifications and logging residents' complaints, data can be collected and recorded to identify and confirm areas of mosquito breeding importance.

##### 3.1.1 Larval Dipping Procedure

One important way of locating and identifying areas of mosquito breeding is through larval dipping. Larval surveying in the Shire is not undertaken routinely as current staffing and workload does not support regular surveying and areas of breeding are generally well known. Larval dipping does occur for (but is not limited to) the following:

1. A complaint is received regarding ongoing mosquito issues from a location that would not 'normally' have a mosquito issue, and the breeding site needs to be located

2. An area is noticed to be inundated with water, either due to high tides, rainfall events or other causes such as leaking pipe work, and it needs to be determined whether treatment with a larvicide is necessary
3. There is an ongoing sewage overflow issue at a private residence and it needs to be determined if mosquitoes are breeding in the water
4. Building compliance has located a private swimming pool which has stagnated and it needs to be determined whether treatment with a larvicide is necessary
5. Investigation of known mosquito breeding sites needs to occur after trapping, or complaints, has identified a higher than average number of mosquitoes

### 3.1.2 Mosquito Trapping Procedure

Adult mosquito trapping can be used to determine the mosquito species which are present in the environment at any one time, as well as an indication of mosquito numbers. This information can then be used to help determine breeding sites (based on the species of mosquito that is most dominant in the sample) that are causing a nuisance, and will indicate areas of the Shire that should be prioritised for ULV fogging. Due to current staffing levels and workload, adult mosquito trapping is not undertaken routinely.

Adult mosquito trapping does occur for (but not limited to) the following:

1. Complaints are received from a number of residents in a particular area regarding higher than average mosquito numbers and it needs to be determined whether the mosquitoes are container breeders or salt marsh mosquitoes so the appropriate treatment method can be applied
2. You wish to get an indication of adult mosquito numbers at a known mosquito breeding location to determine the effectiveness of recent ULV fogging activity or ongoing larvicide treatments
3. A new development is going to be built near a waterway that was previously uninhabited and you wish to determine the background levels of natural mosquito breeding in the area.

## 3.2 Areas of Known Mosquito Breeding

Important baseline data has been collected by the Environmental Health team through previous cyclone seasons and areas that are subject to inundation are well known. Other known mosquito breeding areas have also been identified as important for continued monitoring, even during dry season. These areas are briefly described below.

### 3.2.1 Dry Season Mosquito Breeding

Dry season is typically from April to October when temperatures are cooler and there is very little or no rainfall. During this time unless there is unseasonal rainfall combined with higher than average tides, there is unlikely to be any major mosquito breeding events. There are, however, locations that are known to provide viable habitats for mosquito breeding during this season which require ongoing monitoring and possible treatment and these are listed below:

1. One of these is the utilisation of land adjacent to the Airport facility that is being used to deposit the material that is being dredged. This land is within close proximity to the town and has created some very large mosquito breeding areas. When this occurs, the risk to residents becoming infected by a mosquito-borne disease increases.
2. Backyard swimming pools that are not maintained can become stagnant and provide a habitat for mosquitoes to breed in very high numbers. Generally, unless responding to a complaint, Environmental Health will only become aware of swimming pools that are supporting mosquitoes through the building compliance officer, who inspects backyard pools or via complaints by adjacent residents.

### 3.2.2 Wet Season Mosquito Breeding

The wet season in the North West occurs between November and March, when temperatures are on average 35°C during the day and 25°C at night. The high temperatures combined with heavy rainfall experienced during a cyclonic event provide ideal conditions for mosquito breeding. The following areas have been identified as areas that are likely to become inundated and provide habitat for mosquito breeding to occur during or after cyclonic events:



Various roadside drains and natural water bodies throughout Onslow can become inundated quickly and depending on the amount of water produced may not drain away for a week or more.

ID	Task	Duration	Start	Finish	Resource Names	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	Dipping water ways	3-4 Hours	1pm	4.30pm	EH Staff			X	X			
2	Mixing Aquak	30 Min	5pm	5.30pm	Contractor		X		X		X	
3	Larvaciding	2 Hours	10.00am	12pm	EH Staff			X	X			
4	Trapping	Overnight	4pm	7.45am	EH Staff			X	X			
5	Recording of Telephone reports prevalence	20 Min	9am	9.10am	R Jehu		X	X	X	X	X	
6	Fogging	1.5Hours	5.30pm	7pm	Contractor		X		X		X	

## 4.0 MOSQUITO BORNE DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE SHIRE OF ASHBURTON

The mosquito transmitted diseases Ross River Virus, Barmah Forest Virus, Murray Valley Encephalitis and Kunjin virus, have all been detected in the Pilbara.

The following extracted information from the Environmental Health Directorate, Department of Health explains more about these diseases:

### 4.1 Ross River Virus & Barmah Forest Virus in WA

Ross River virus (RRV) and Barmah Forest virus (BFV) are two of the most important mosquito-borne viruses causing human disease in Western Australia. The diseases caused by infection with these viruses are known as RRV disease and BFV disease. The two viruses have similar life cycles and cause similar symptoms in people.

In nature, RRV and BFV are passed back and forth between animals and mosquitoes. The only way humans can catch the disease is through being bitten by a virus-carrying mosquito. RRV and BFV cannot be caught from direct contact with another person or animal. The incubation period [the time between being bitten (infected) and becoming sick] for both diseases varies from three days to three weeks, but is normally seven to fourteen days. Fewer than one in three people will develop symptoms after being bitten by an infected mosquito. It may be possible for humans to pass the virus back to mosquitoes that bite them but only during the incubation period.

RRV and BFV diseases are notifiable under the Health Act. This means a doctor who diagnoses either virus in a patient is required to inform the Department of Health, so that more can be learnt about the distribution of the viruses, and so that public health action can be taken if appropriate, such as measures to control mosquitoes and the issuing of public warnings.

#### Symptoms of Ross River and Barmah Forest Virus Diseases

People suffering from RRV disease or BFV disease may develop a wide range of symptoms that are common to both diseases. The symptoms vary from person to person but include painful and/or swollen joints, sore muscles, aching tendons, skin rashes, fever, tiredness, headaches and swollen lymph nodes. Less common symptoms include sore eyes, a sore throat, nausea, and tingling in the palms of the hands or soles of the feet. The symptoms may be similar to some rheumatic diseases or other viral diseases, so they can only be reliably diagnosed by a specific blood test ordered by a doctor.

Pain in the joints is much more common than swelling. The most commonly affected joints are the wrists, knees, ankles, fingers, elbows shoulders and jaw. Pain usually develops rapidly and may be intense and more severe in different joints at different times. When they are severe or prolonged, the symptoms can cause emotional distress or depression, and can affect family, social and work relationships. The symptoms in children tend to be milder and the disease runs a shorter course. A rash tends to be more common to BFV disease and swollen joints are not as common and may not last as long as with RRV disease.

### How long do the Symptoms Last?

Fever, nausea and skin rash usually disappear within the first two weeks of illness. Joint, muscle and tendon pain may last much longer and can be distressing. Often people experience severe tiredness (lethargy) and they may feel depressed. Symptoms subside eventually and leave few or no after-effects.

It is not possible to predict how long an individual person will take to fully recover from either disease. Some adults recover within two to six weeks after the onset of infection. However, many people will still be unwell at three months. Symptoms can persist for up to a year or more in rare cases. People with persistent symptoms are generally not sick all the time.

After three months, many experience days when they are well and as time goes by these periods become more frequent. However, symptoms may recur suddenly and without warning. Research suggests that BFV disease may last for a shorter time than RRV disease. Research into the long-term effects of both diseases is still being conducted. Most people who have been infected with RRV or BFV are immune to the same disease in the future, although in rare cases people may experience one or more symptoms after they appear to have recovered. Unfortunately, people who have been infected with RRV are not immune to BFV, and vice versa.

### Treatment

There is no vaccine to prevent either disease and there is no medical cure once infection is contracted. Medical treatment is aimed at easing joint pains and swelling, and minimising fatigue and lethargy. For some people, simple pain killers, such as aspirin or paracetamol, are sufficient. Others will require stronger medications to ease the inflammation.

Gentle exercise, stress management, physiotherapy and plenty of rest (particularly in the early stages of infection) are all important. Some people find hydrotherapy or gentle swimming in a heated pool very beneficial. Emotional stress and physical fatigue may cause symptoms to worsen or last longer. People with long-term symptoms require emotional support and understanding. They should always keep in mind that they will eventually get well.

### Where and when can you catch the Viruses?

RRV and BFV can occur anywhere in Western Australia when conditions are warm enough for the viruses to be active and wet enough for the breeding of mosquitoes. In the northern half of WA, it is warm enough for both viruses to be active at any time of the year whenever heavy rainfall or unusually high tides occur. Generally the risk of both viruses is greater during and just after the wet season.

In the south, RRV can be active at any time between September and May if sufficient rainfall or unusually high tides occur. This potential activity period is slightly shorter in the colder areas along the south coast and slightly longer in the warmer areas around Geraldton/Kalbarri. BFV is also active during these periods, but evidence indicates that the virus may be active in slightly cooler temperatures when there is sufficient rainfall or high tides.

In the southern half of WA the area of greatest risk is the coastal plain between Mandurah and Busselton during spring and summer. In some years this risk will spread to other areas within the southern half of the state, including parts of the Perth metropolitan area. People living within 3-5 kilometres of salt marshes or brackish wetlands (i.e. estuaries and tidal rivers) and freshwater wetlands are at greater risk of contracting RRV and BFV diseases than people living in other areas. People living near such wetlands should therefore take particular precautions to avoid mosquito bites.

#### 4.2 Murray Valley Encephalitis and Kunjin Virus

Murray Valley encephalitis is a rare but potentially fatal mosquito-borne disease. Until recently it was also referred to as Australian encephalitis. It is named because of the large outbreaks that occurred in the Murray Valley region of south-eastern Australia in the 1950's and 1970's. Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) virus occurs naturally throughout the northern half of Australia, Papua New Guinea and eastern Indonesia.

In Western Australia, it is active in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions every year. Occasionally it extends into the Gascoyne, Murchison, northern Goldfields and Midwest regions of WA. It is also active in the Top End of the Northern Territory in most years and can also extend to Central Australia and the inland parts of South Eastern Australia. There is no vaccine to prevent Murray Valley encephalitis, and there is no medical cure. Kunjin virus is a related mosquito-borne virus that can also cause human disease in Western Australia, but serious disease is much less common. It is also briefly discussed.

In nature, MVE virus survives in natural cycles involving birds (especially water birds) and some species of mosquito. The only way humans can catch MVE virus is by being bitten by a virus carrying mosquito. The virus cannot be caught directly from other people or birds. Approximately one person in a thousand will develop disease symptoms after being bitten by an infected mosquito. Most do not develop any disease symptoms at all. Adults who have grown up in areas where MVE virus occurs in the wild are usually immune following infection during childhood. People who are unlikely to have had previous exposure to the virus are at greatest risk of illness, such as very young children or people who have recently arrived in or are visiting the area.

A doctor who diagnoses Murray Valley encephalitis in a patient must inform the Department of Health immediately. Information about human cases, mosquito indicators, and other markers of MVE virus presence allows the Department of Health and local government authorities to implement mosquito control programs and to issue public warnings for people to take preventive measures against mosquito bites.

#### Symptoms of Murray Valley Encephalitis

Young children:

Fever, Floppiness, Irritability, Drowsiness (excessive sleepiness) Fits

Older children and adults:

Fever, Drowsiness and confusion, Bad headache and stiff neck, Nausea and vomiting, Muscle tremors, Dizziness

The incubation period [the time between being bitten (infected) and becoming sick] varies from five to fifteen days, but symptoms usually appear within eight to ten days after being infected. The disease can be mild or severe but early symptoms are the same in either case, so it is important that patients are seen by a doctor as early as possible. In mild cases, the patient will start to improve after a few days. Patients with the severe form of Murray Valley encephalitis get worse very quickly with confusion and worsening headaches, increasing drowsiness and possible fits. About a quarter of the people with the severe form of illness will not survive, while others may take several months to recover and some people are left paralysed or with brain damage. There is no way of telling who will get a mild illness with Murray Valley encephalitis and who will get the severe form. Both children and adults can be severely ill.

### Treatment

*People with suspected Murray Valley encephalitis virus should be taken to the nearest hospital.* Often they will need to be transferred to major hospitals with intensive care facilities because they are seriously ill or because the doctor is concerned that they may deteriorate. There, they will receive treatment and medicine to control convulsions if necessary and until they regain consciousness. If they have been seriously ill, they will often need physiotherapy, speech therapy and other rehabilitation to help their recovery. Unfortunately, even with appropriate medical care, about a quarter of people who become ill with Murray Valley encephalitis will die.

### What is Kunjin Virus Disease?

Kunjin virus is another mosquito-borne virus that causes similar but generally less severe disease symptoms than MVE virus. In addition to the symptoms listed for Murray Valley encephalitis, Kunjin can also cause joint pain. The biology of Kunjin virus is fairly similar to that described above for MVE virus. As with Murray Valley encephalitis, urgent medical attention and diagnostic tests should be sought for people suspected of having Kunjin virus disease. It must also be notified immediately to the Department of Health. The name 'Kunjin' comes from one of the Aboriginal clans living near the Mitchell River in north Queensland, from where scientists first isolated the virus.

### When and where can you catch Murray Valley Encephalitis?

MVE virus occurs in the northern half of Australia during and in the months following heavy wet season (summer and autumn) rains. February to April is the season of most risk, but the risk can commence as early as December and extend to June or even July in very wet years. The main areas of risk in Western Australia are in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions and, less frequently, the Gascoyne, Murchison, northern Goldfields and Midwest. The virus is active in the Kimberley and parts of the Pilbara during every wet season, but in the regions further south it is only active after very heavy summer and/or autumn rainfall.

People residing, visiting or camping near swamps, floodplains, river systems, large irrigation areas or major dams may be at particular risk, especially during the evening and night. However, MVE virus can also be active in other areas when mosquitoes become abundant. In south-eastern Australia, MVE virus can occur during unseasonably wet summers when the Murray Darling river system floods.



## 5.0 MOSQUITOES OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SIGNIFICANCE IN ONSLOW

There are a number of mosquito species of environmental health significance in Onslow. The following extracted information is from Richard. C. Russell from the medical entomology department of Westmead Hospital.

### 5.1 *Aedes vigilax*



#### Characteristic Features

Female: A mid-sized mosquito of dark appearance with banded legs; proboscis with pale scaling on basal two-thirds underside; scutum with dark bronze and some golden scales; wings dark scaled with sparse mottling of narrow white scales mainly along front veins; hind legs with femur and tibia mottled, tarsi with basal bands; tergites dark with pale basal bands; sternites pale scaled with dark lateral apical or sub-apical patches (occasionally bands).

#### Similar Species

Females may be confused with other species with mottled proboscis and banded legs, e.g. *Ae. theobaldi* (pale wing scales broader than dark scales), *Ae. flavifrons* (dark blotch on wing membrane), and *Ae. alboannulatus*, *Ae. camptorhynchus*, *Ae. procax* (with dark scaled wings).

#### Geographic Distribution

NSW (coastline from north to south, and far southwest in saline areas of Murray), Vic (northeast of coastal Gippsland and saline areas in lower Murray Valley), SA (Gulf coastal and saline river areas in Murray valley), (also Qld, NT, WA); essentially coastal and associated with estuaries and mangrove zones, but it disperses for many tens of kilometres from larval habitats.

#### Habits & Habitats

Adults are most abundant in summer months and in NSW are active from mid-spring through autumn; they attack humans and other animals readily and bite during the day in sheltered areas (or full sunlight in larval habitats), but also at evening and night.

#### Vector & Pest Status

This is the major coastal pest species for NSW and more northern areas, and also for parts of coastal SA, where it may succeed and replace *Aedes. camptorhynchus* as summer progresses; because it can disperse and be windblown for many kilometres it can



create nuisance problems over large and diverse areas. It has been shown to be able to transmit Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) and Ross River (and other) viruses in laboratory studies, but although it is unlikely to be of concern for MVE and Kunjin because of distribution, it is accepted as the major vector of Ross River and Barmah Forest (and others such as Gan Gan) virus in coastal areas of NSW because of repeated virus isolations from collections in north, central and south coast areas; it is also known to carry dog heartworm.

## 5.2 *Culex sitiens*



### *Culex sitiens*

(NSW, NT, QLD, northern WA) a serious pest in some coastal areas of northern NSW, as well as QLD, NT and WA. Typically breeds in brackish pools formed by high tides and rainfall. It generally does not move very far from the breeding sites and, although shown to be able to transmit Ross River in the laboratory, is thought not to be an important vector. This is a major pest in the Point Samson- Wickham areas on salt flat locations where the groundwater levels have raised giving extended opportunities for their breeding.

## 5.3 *Culex quinquefasciatus*



### Characteristic Features

Female: Medium-sized mosquito of brownish appearance; proboscis dark but often with some pale scaling midway on the underside; scutum with golden and bronzy narrow scales; wings all dark scaled; hind legs with femur pale almost to the tip except for dark scales along length dorsally, remainder of legs all dark scaled except for pale patch at

tibial-tarsal joint; abdominal tergites dark scaled with pale basal bands constricted laterally and not merging with lateral patches except perhaps on terminal segments, sternites generally pale scaled but with a few to more dark scales scattered medially.

### Similar Species

Adult females may be confused with *Cx. australicus* (usually more pale scaling on underside of proboscis and more dark scaling on sternites but it will not be possible to separate some specimens), *Cx. molestus* and *Cx. globocoxitus* (tergal bands not constricted laterally), *Cx. cylindricus* and *Cx. orbostiensis* (smaller species with sparser wing scaling).

### Geographic Distribution

NSW (widespread), Vic (less common south of central highlands), SA, (also Qld, NT, WA); typically closely associated with human habitation, particularly urban.

### Habits & Habitats

Adults are generally active only during the warmer months; they usually attack humans towards the middle of the night indoors and outdoors, but are often more attracted to birds (e.g. poultry).

### Vector & Pest Status

This is the major domestic pest in many urban areas, particularly as indicated by indoor biting (although the similar *Cx. molestus* must be considered in some southern areas); with respect to human disease it has been shown to be able to carry Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) virus in laboratory studies, MVE virus has been isolated from the species in northern WA, it has yielded an isolate of Ross River (RR) virus during an outbreak in New Caledonia, but from a number of laboratory studies in Australia it appears to be a poor and unlikely vector of MVE, Kunjin, RR and other arboviruses; it is a vector (not particularly efficient) of dog heartworm (and human filariasis in more northern tropical regions), an important vector of fowl pox, and possibly involved in myxomatosis transmission in some areas.

## 5.4 *Culex annulirostris*



### Characteristic Features

Female: A medium sized mosquito of brownish to dark appearance with banded legs; proboscis dark scaled with a pale band in middle third; scutum with dark bronze and golden narrow scales (a few pale narrow scales at the 'shoulders' and towards the rear); wings dark scaled; hind femur mottled with pale scales and scattered pale scales on tibia,

tarsi 1-4 with pale basal bands, 5 all dark; tergites dark scaled with basal pale bands typically extended medially, sternites with pale scaling from base typically interrupting an apical dark band

### Similar Species

Adult females may be confused with other banded proboscis *Culex* such as *Cx. sitiens* (tergal bands not extended medially, sternal apical dark bands complete), *Cx. bitaeniorhynchus* (pale and dark wing scales and tergites with apical pale bands), *Cx. edwardsi* (mid femur not mottled but with pale stripe) and with an undescribed *Culex* (ENM sp. No. 32) which has hind femur pale on basal two-thirds not mottled; in northern Australia there are a number of other similar species which can be difficult to distinguish.

### Geographic Distribution

NSW (widespread coastal and inland), Vic (widespread but not common south of the Central Highlands), SA (widespread, particularly Murray valley), Tas (east coast but only one record), (also Qld, NT, WA).

### Habits & Habitats

Adults are generally active from mid-spring to late-autumn in southeast Australia; feed readily on humans but also on other mammals and birds, and most feeding activity occurs from sunset for about 2 hours and again to a lesser degree at dawn; disperses 5-10 km.

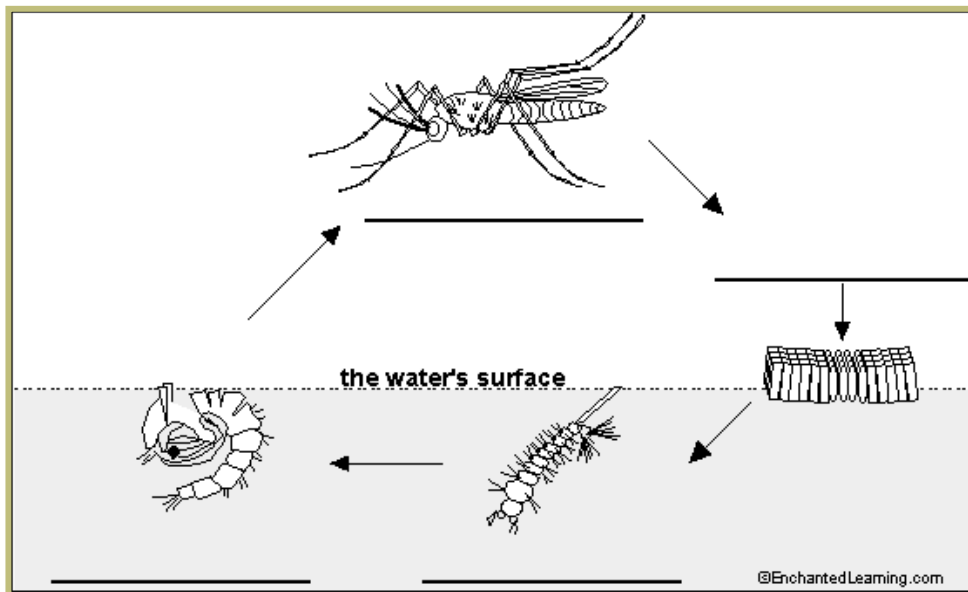


### Vector & Pest Status

This is the major summer pest of inland riverine areas of southeastern Australia, particularly in the Murray/Darling River basin; it is an efficient vector of a range of arboviruses in the laboratory and has been incriminated in field studies as a vector of many arboviruses (including Murray Valley encephalitis, Kunjin, Barmah Forest and Ross River virus) in the region; it is also able to carry dog heartworm and is probably a major vector of myxomatosis.

*modified from: Russell, R.C. (1996). A colour photo atlas of mosquitoes of Southeastern Australia. Medical Entomology, Westmead Hospital.*

## 6.0 MOSQUITO LIFECYCLE

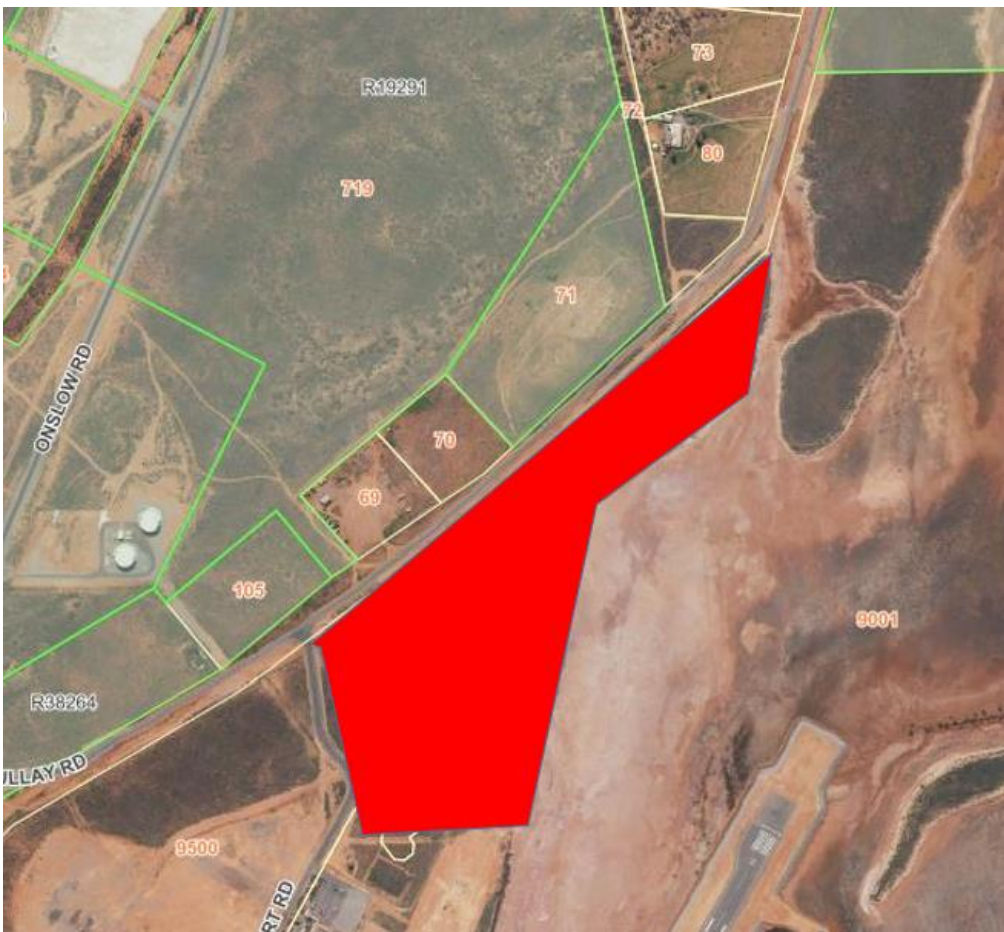


**Raft of Eggs:** After drinking blood, adult female *Culex* and *Anopheles* mosquitoes lay a raft of 40 to 400 tiny white eggs in standing water or very slow-moving water. *Aedes* species such as the summer salt marsh mosquito *O. vigilax* do not lay rafts and deposit their eggs singly on the banks of areas subject to inundation or on vegetation awaiting the rise in the water level (flood water mosquitoes). When the water level rises and reaches the eggs of the *Aedes*, these hatch within 2 days in ideal conditions such as after a cyclone in warm and humid conditions. *Aedes* species are usually the first species to emerge after heavy rainfall as their eggs are already present and these eggs can remain viable even years after they were laid in the salty environment.

**Larva:** Within a week, the eggs hatch into larvae that breathe air through syphons which they poke above the surface of the water to breathe. Larvae eat bits of floating organic matter and some species will eat other larvae. Larvae molt four times as they grow; each stage is called an instar and after the fourth molt or the 4th instar they develop into pupae.

**Pupa:** Pupae (also called tumblers) live near the surface of the water and move erratically, breathing through two horn-like tubes (called syphons) on their back. Pupae do not eat and are therefore not susceptible to larvicides that depend on ingestion such as BTI and BTS.

**Adult:** An adult emerges from a pupa when the skin splits after a few days. The adult lives for only a few weeks. Approximately half the mosquitoes are male and the other half are female. It is only the female that bites animals to extract a protein meal to assist with egg development. Mosquitoes otherwise eat nectar. Depending on the species, female mosquitoes can travel from a few hundred metres up to many kilometres from their breeding site. Most freshwater species tend to have a shorter range of travel than the more aggressive salt marsh varieties. During the day when it's warm and dry, mosquitoes harbour in cooler moist areas to prevent drying out often within dense vegetation. However summer salt marsh mosquitoes are aggressive and seem to withstand desiccation better than other species and will often be active in the middle of the day near salt marsh areas.



## Appendix Onslow Mosquito Management Plan

**Environmental Health Staff in Onslow**

Cassie Blackwell	29/30 April
John Kelly	6/7 May
Cassie Blackwell	14/15 May
Robert Jehu	22/23 May
Cassie Blackwell	28/29 May

**Task Performed by EHS****Larval Activity**

Dipping program – natural creek lines and storm water channels every 2 weeks

Investigate all complaints

Once a month inspect all town sumps for presence of water and apply larvicide as required

**Adult activity**

Fog as required between high activity months.

Develop triggers

Trapping adult number increase

**Fogging Task to be performed by external Contractor**

Price to supply vehicle and driver to tow and operate SOA fogging machine in and around Onslow town site.

Supply one vehicle

Supply one driver / operator

Store SOA trailer and chemicals at contractors yard. Fogging days Monday, Wednesday and Friday [subject to change if required]

Approx. time 1700-1900 / 1730 – 1930 dependant on wind conditions and mosquito activity Approx. 18km circuit around Onslow residential and industrial sections

Chemical Aqua-K-Othrin Insecticide Spray Concentrate mixture 1:10 diluted with water Have allowed 2 hours per day for a circuit [subject to change if required]

Invoice will be issued monthly

Contractor will be responsible for any damage to SOA asset [pump / motor or trailer] damage caused by CMC employee

Tradesmen and labourers CISAC trained Workers Comp & Public Liability \$20,000,000.00

Order Number	Order Date - 1dsc	Order Value	Name	Line Description
56956	03/05/2019	\$530.00	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	2 Nights Accommodation - EHO to perform Mosquito Management Onslow 6-7th May
56957	03/05/2019	\$4,000.00	C MUNRO CONTRACTORS	Munro Contracting - Moquito Fogging Program Onslow, May 2019
56849	29/04/2019	\$530.00	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	2 Nights Accommodation - Environmental Health Support Officer to conduct Mosquito Fogging Onslow 29/30th April 2019 (Includes Booking Fee \$20.00)
56871	29/04/2019	\$1,714.81	DAVID GRAY & COMPANY	12 x Bags Vectobac 18kg (Mosquito) packed and transported to Transport Yard
56795	18/04/2019	\$251.00	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	1 Night Accommodation - EHO - John Kelly - Client meeting with Environmental
56802	18/04/2019	\$251.00	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	1 Night Accommodation - Manager Development Services - Robert Jehu - Mosquito
56765	17/04/2019	\$251.00	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	1 Night Accommodation - Environmental Support Officer - Cassie Blackwel to conduct Mosquito Control Program Onslow April 17/18
56685	11/04/2019	\$4,439.78	GARRARDS PTY LTD	Please supply 12x Aqua K (1ltrs) per Quote PEQ 1002784. 10 x Vectobac G 18kgs Please delivery to Shire Depo Boonderoo Road, Tom Price Cassie Blackwell Via Centurion Transport - A/C #730
56687	11/04/2019	\$3,115.15	GARRARDS PTY LTD	Please supply 3 x 5 Litre Biflex Aqua Max 100SC as per Quote PEQ 1002786. Please delivery to Shire Depo in Onslow Att: Environmental Health Beadon Creek Road, Onslow WA Via Centurion Transport - A/C #730 Please supply 20x Vectobac 18kg Please delivery to Shire Depo in Onslow Att: Environmental Health Beadon Creek Road, Onslow WA Via Centurion Transport - A/C #730
56607	08/04/2019	\$1,020.00	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	2 Nights Accommodation - Mr Robert Jehu, Mr John Kelly and Mrs Cassie Blackwell
56094	05/03/2019	\$2,899.78	GARRARDS PTY LTD	Please supply 12 x 1Litre Aqua K as per Quote PEQ 1002746. Please delivery to Shire Depo in Onslow Att: Environmental Health Beadon Creek Road, Onslow WA 6710
55565	29/01/2019	\$1,485.00	GARRARDS PTY LTD	Purchase order for 10 x (18kg) Vectobac G For Tom Price Environmental Health Team (Cassie Blackwell) Please deliver to Tom Price Depo Boonderoo Road, Tom Price WA
55472	21/01/2019	\$169.92	MUZZYS HARDWARE (RED DAWN ENTERPRISES PTY LTD T/A)	Cut off pipe PVC 50mm x 2m Vent DWV PVC Cowl 50mm plain Cap DWV PVC Push on 50mm
		\$20,657.44		

**Cost to the Shire to date**





Government of **Western Australia**  
Department of **Health**

# Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Management of Murray Valley Encephalitis (MVE) and West Nile (Kunjin) WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> Virus Diseases in Western Australia.

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## 1. Introduction

Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) is a rare, but potentially fatal mosquito-borne disease. MVE virus (MVEV) activity occurs annually in the northern Kimberley and Pilbara regions of Western Australia WA while activity is occasionally detected further south. West Nile virus (Kunjin strain) WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub>, is a closely related flavivirus found within a similar geographic distribution but generally causes a milder form of disease. For more information on MVE, WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> and other mosquito-borne diseases of concern in northern WA, please refer to Appendix 1.

This document outlines the triggers to initiate the implementation of the contingency plan and the remedial actions required to be undertaken in an effort to reduce the occurrence and spread of MVE and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> diseases.

## 2. Surveillance of Mosquito-borne diseases

Surveillance of MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> is an important aspect of the public health response to these diseases and forms the basis of the triggers for this contingency plan.

MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> activity is monitored through a number of surveillance activities that are coordinated by the WA Department of Health (DoH) including:

- sentinel chicken flavivirus surveillance;
- human case notifications;
- monitoring of climatic conditions; and
- mosquito surveillance.

For additional information on the surveillance activities undertaken by DoH and associated stakeholders, please see Appendix 2.

## 3. Triggers for implementation of the plan

This contingency plan will be triggered in response to either:

- the occurrence of a confirmed or probable human case of locally acquired MVE or WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> virus disease; and/or
- the occurrence of seroconversions from at least one sentinel chicken; and/or
- significant rainfall events that could lead to increases in mosquitoes, virus activity and/or human disease.

Due to the large geographical scale of WA, trigger thresholds may vary slightly between the different regions. Similarly, these triggers incorporate the enzootic and epizootic nature of the disease and the recommended responses. After the initial triggering of the contingency plan, additional warnings will be issued if seroconversions to MVEV or WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> occur in large numbers throughout the region or if activity is prolonged or if a human case is reported from the region (see section 4.2.2). Warnings for the Pilbara will also be issued if extensive MVEV activity occurs in the Kimberley, accompanied by significant rainfall in the Pilbara. This may be the initial triggering of the plan for the Pilbara region in a given season. A general guide for each region is summarised in Table 1.

Information concerning suspect or confirmed human cases of MVE or WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> disease must be passed on from Pathology Laboratories to a Senior Medical Advisor in CDCD and the Medical Entomologist and Managing Scientist in EHD. Once a human case has been confirmed, the advice should then be directed as soon as practicable the Directors of EHD and CDCD, the Assistant Director General, PAHD and the Directors and the Public Health Medicine Consultant at relevant PHUs.

The decision as to whether or not the plan should be triggered will be the responsibility of the Medical Entomologist in consultation with the Managing Scientist and Director at EHD and the Director and Senior Medical Advisor at CDCD. Other relevant personnel will be advised of this decision in a timely manner.

Table 1: Regional considerations for triggering the contingency plan

Region	Triggers	Other considerations
<b>Kimberley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmed human case in Kimberley region</li> <li>Sentinel chicken seroconversion(s) in Kimberley region</li> <li>Significant rainfall event in Kimberley region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional warnings issued if ongoing evidence of virus activity occurs</li> </ul>
<b>Pilbara,</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmed human case in Pilbara region</li> <li>Sentinel chicken seroconversion(s) in Pilbara region</li> <li>Significant rainfall event in Pilbara region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing virus activity in the Kimberley with significant rainfall in the Pilbara</li> <li>Additional warnings issued if ongoing evidence of virus activity occurs</li> </ul>
<b>Midwest/ Wheatbelt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmed human case in the Midwest or Wheatbelt regions</li> <li>Sentinels chicken seroconversion(s) in the Midwest or Wheatbelt regions</li> <li>Significant rainfall event in the Midwest or Wheatbelt regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing virus activity in the Pilbara with significant rainfall in the Midwest or Wheatbelt regions</li> <li>Additional warnings issued if ongoing evidence of virus activity occurs</li> </ul>

## 4. Response Procedure

The following outlines the response that should be undertaken in relation to management of MVEV or WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> detections in sentinel chicken flocks or human disease case notifications. Figure 1 on page 8 outlines the general procedure that should be followed including responsible parties for completion of each of the tasks outlined below.

### 4.1. Seasonal alert for health professionals

At the onset of the northern wet season (approximately November to January each year), Medical Entomology will develop a seasonal health alert for health professionals (in the form of an email (See Appendix 3) to warn of the possibility of flavivirus activity, potential human cases (including signs and symptoms) and the procedures for testing and notification of human cases. Input into the structure of the alert will be provided by CDCD, relevant Population Health Units (PHU) and PathWest Laboratory Medicine (PathWest). Once the draft alert is approved, the email alert will be emailed by:

- the Clinical Director, PathWest to all pathology centers and laboratories (PathWest; CliniPath, Clinical Labs (previously St John of God);
- the Medical Entomologist within EHD to relevant local governments; and
- a Senior Medical Advisor within CDCD to Directors and Public Health Medicine Consultant at relevant PHUs, and other relevant health professionals as required (hospital emergency departments, medical practitioners, etc).

### 4.2. Response to triggering the plan

#### 4.2.1 Communications activities in response to initial trigger

In response to a trigger, it is important to warn the public of the potential risk of mosquito-borne diseases and the preventative measures that should be undertaken to avoid mosquito bites. A media statement will be drafted by Medical Entomology within 24 hours of the initiation of a primary trigger in consultation with the Executive Director and Managing Scientist in EHD, Director and Senior Medical Advisor in CDCD, PathWest, relevant regional PHUs and the Communications Directorates in both DoH and the Western Australian Country Health Service (WACHS).

Medical Entomology will coordinate edits and comments to the draft media statement before sending a final statement to Communications for distribution to Media outlets and coordination of requests for interviews or additional information.

Once the final media statement has been issued, Medical Entomology will distribute it to relevant stakeholders to ensure consistent messages and information is provided within risk regions or adjacent regions. Additional methods of warning the public such as community service announcements on radio, television and/or social media may also be used.

Depending on circumstances, other senior Departmental officers, including the Principal Medical Consultant, Chief Medical Officer, the Director General of Health and the senior Public Relations Officer, may also need to be advised. In addition, information regarding confirmed human cases should also be reported to other state and territory communicable disease control units and medical entomologists, directly or via the National Arbovirus and Malaria Advisory Committee (NAMAC) and/or the Communicable Disease Control Network of Australia (CDNA).

#### 4.2.2 Response to ongoing risk

Further media statements may be issued by DoH in the event that there is a substantial increase in disease risk or expansion across multiple geographic regions, such as additional human cases, sentinel chicken seroconversions or widespread flooding events. However, if the disease risk is moderate and remains confined to a single region of WA, then a local government and/or PHU warning should be developed and issued to warn the public of the continued risk of mosquito-borne diseases in that region and the actions the general public can take to reduce mosquito bites. In this case, DoH will not formally issue a second media statement and any follow-up media will be directed to Communications for coordination and DoH will support the PHUs and local government in responding to media enquiries/interviews as required.

#### 4.2.3 Human case follow-up and outbreak response

A case follow-up investigation by the relevant PHU should commence within 24 hours of a notification of a probable or confirmed human case of MVEV or WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> infection. The extent of a response to a case or cases of MVEV infection should take into account recent and current preventive activities in the implicated area, any available information from local mosquito and sentinel chicken surveillance programs, the epidemiological significance of the reported cases, and prevailing environmental conditions. If required, an outbreak response team should be formed, a lead agency identified, a coordinated communications plan developed, and regular teleconferences held between all stakeholders.

### 5. On-site risk assessment and management

In the situation where multiple confirmed cases of MVE or WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> disease occur within a small geographic area, the Medical Entomology team should initiate conversations with the local government EHOs to determine the level of mosquito monitoring and treatment regimes that are in place for mosquito control. Advice should be provided to the local government and the potential for additional support for mosquito management to be sent from the Medical Entomology emergency supplies should be considered to help reduce the risk in the region.

Appropriate personnel will proceed to the affected area if in the opinion of the Executive Director, EHD such action is justified. Such personnel could include staff from Medical Entomology, PathWest, or other personnel delegated by the Executive Director, EHD.

#### 5.1. Site specific investigations

Initial investigations should include:

- EVS/CO<sub>2</sub> trapping of adult mosquitoes to determine ongoing risk to human health including trapping at:
  - known natural mosquito breeding sites (historical site locations);
  - water holding infrastructure (sewage lagoons, water tanks, constructed waterbodies, drainage infrastructure etc); and
  - locations of exposure (as documented from human case notifications and enhanced Surveillance questionnaires);
  - areas where significant numbers of public complaints have been received by LGAs.
- dipping waterways and water holding bodies for mosquito larvae as an indication of future adult populations;
- ground surveys to document locations of potential mosquito breeding or harborage; and/or
- additional serosurveys of domestic livestock may be undertaken to further define the extent of virus activity.

## 5.2. Mosquito management measures

### 5.2.1. Chemical control

Where assessment of adult mosquito populations indicates an ongoing risk of disease transmission to the local population, adulticiding or other means must be considered as the first response to reduce numbers of potentially disease carrying mosquitoes. Regular fogging will likely be required to effectively reduce mosquito populations as associated disease risk.

The ability to undertake such an operation will depend on:

- whether the Local Government has access to adulticiding equipment, chemicals and carrier (if required for thermal fogging); or
- the possibility of transporting DoH adulticiding equipment to the site; or
- the availability of assistance from local mining companies, Aboriginal corporations or other groups that may have access to the required equipment.

Such decisions need to be made by Medical Entomology in consultation with local government on a case-by-case basis and utilising the expertise of available personnel. Local governments should be prepared prior to the wet season and ensure supplies of chemical are available prior to the onset of the wet season. Major flooding events may lead to road closures and impact on the potential to transport chemicals and equipment to affected regions in a timely manner.

### 5.2.2 Public awareness and behavioural change

Additional measures to minimise the risk to public health should be considered by DoH in collaboration with the relevant local authorities. These might include educating the both the local community and travelers to the region to undertake proactive measures to reduce exposure to mosquitoes such as covering up with long, loose fitted, light coloured clothing and using insect repellents on exposed skin can be advertised through community noticeboards; letterbox drops, pamphlets, local media (TV and radio) and online (relevant websites and social media) can be used to promote these key health messages. DoH has generated a range of resources that can be tailored to any local government across WA. For further information on the “Fight the Bite” campaign, go to: <http://healthywa.wa.gov.au/Healthy-living/Prevent-mosquito-bites> or contact: [Medical.Entomology@health.wa.gov.au](mailto:Medical.Entomology@health.wa.gov.au)

Under extreme conditions, additional resources, including issuing of bed nets may be required in some communities.

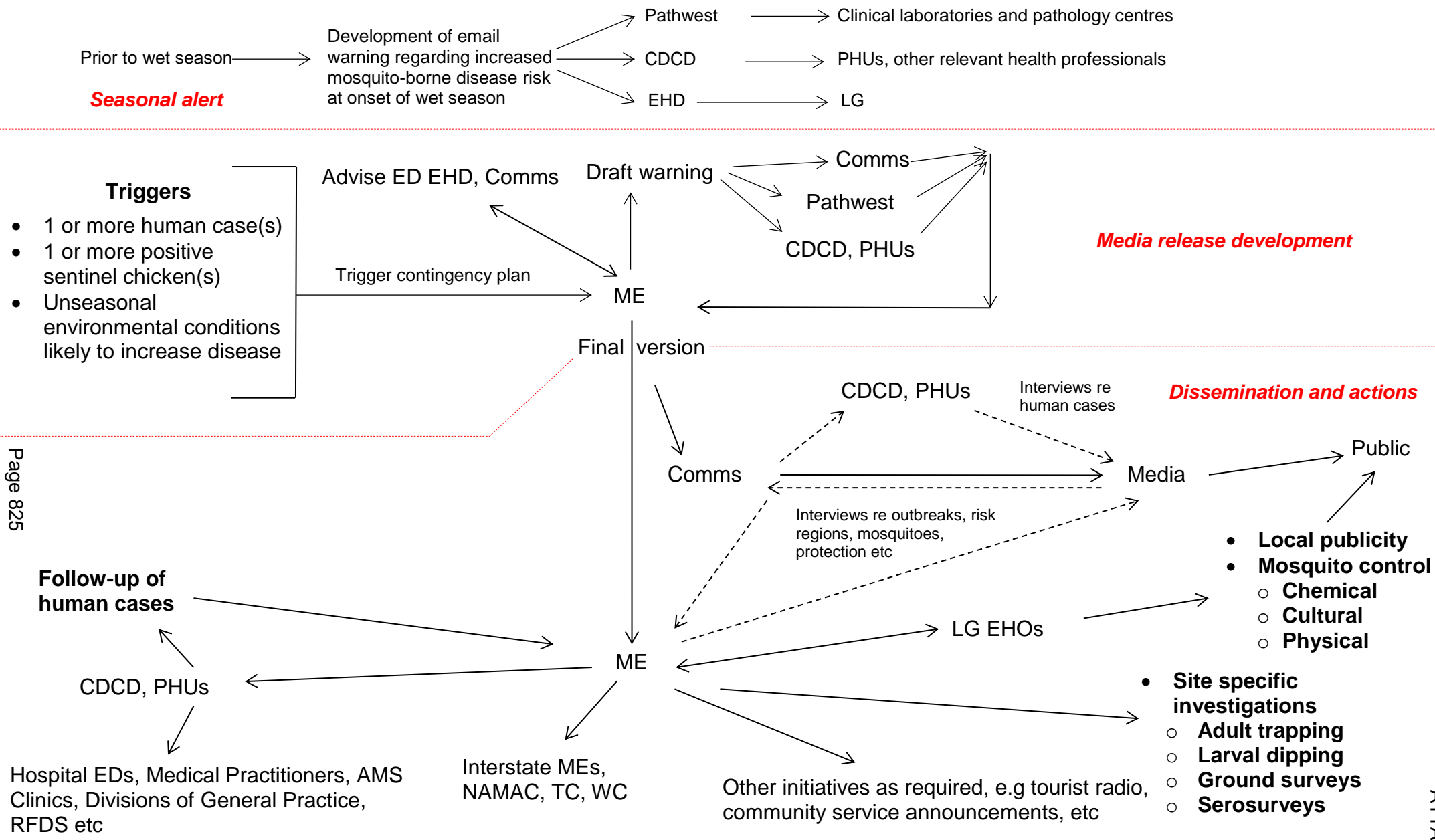
### 5.2.3 Physical control

The following physical control methods can be used to reduce the number and/or size of mosquito breeding sources:

- Back filling low lying, water holding land to remove mosquito habitat or reduce the size of potential breeding sites;
- Removal of emergent vegetation that may provide habitat for larval mosquitoes or protect them from natural predators (eg fish);
- Unblocking drainage infrastructure so that water is not impeded and flows freely; and
- Removal or emptying water holding containers to reduce the number of breeding sites in close proximity to human habitation.

It is preferable that physical control options are completed prior to the onset of the wet season to reduce the area that may require more resource intensive control options (eg chemical control) during disease outbreaks.

Figure 1: Diagram of the process to be followed under the MVE contingency plan.



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**Legend:** ME= Medical Entomology; ED EHD = Executive Director, Environmental Health, DoH; Comms = Communications Directorate; LG EHOs =Local Government Environmental Health Officers; PHUs = Population Health Units; Hospital EDs = Hospital Emergency Departments; WC = Water Corporation; TC = WA Tourist Commission; CHS = Community Health Services; AMS = Aboriginal Medical Services; AMA = Australian Medical Association; RFDS = Royal Flying Doctor Service; Interstate MEs = Interstate Medical Entomologists; NAMAC = National Arbovirus and Malaria Advisory Committee

ATTACHMENT 16.1C

## Appendix 1: Diseases of concern in northern Western Australia

### 1.1. Murray Valley encephalitis virus disease

MVEV commonly infects humans without producing apparent disease (subclinical) infection. It may also cause a comparatively mild disease with features such as:

- fever;
- headache;
- nausea; and
- vomiting.

In a small proportion of all people infected (estimated 1:200 – 1:1000) meningitis or encephalitis of variable severity develops. Signs of brain dysfunction include:

- drowsiness;
- confusion;
- seizures;
- weakness;
- tremor;
- ataxia; and/or
- cranial nerve palsies (can indicate the onset of encephalitis).

In WA and the Northern Territory (NT), it is estimated that the fatality rate of encephalitic cases is about 15%–30% with long-term neurological sequelae occurring in 30%–50% of survivors and only 40% recovering completely.

### 1.2. West Nile (Kunjin) virus disease

The symptoms for WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> disease can be similar to MVE but are generally milder. The most common symptoms for WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> disease include:

- headache;
- swollen and aching joints;
- rash
- muscle weakness;
- fatigue; and
- enlarged lymph nodes.

### 1.3. Incubation period

The incubation period for MVE and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> disease is usually 7 to 12 days, but occasionally can be as short as 5 days or as long as 28 days. Infection with either virus is believed to confer life-long immunity to that virus.

### 1.4. Hosts

The primary hosts of MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> are thought to be water birds such as herons and egrets, which act as reservoirs or amplifiers of the viruses. In particular, the Rufus (or Nankeen) Night Heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*) is considered important. The principal virus cycle exists between these birds and the mosquito vectors. Native placental mammals, marsupials such as macropods (kangaroos and related species), and domesticated animals such as fowl, horses, pigs and cattle may be infected, but their role in natural transmission cycles is uncertain.

### 1.5. Vectors

The primary vector is the fresh water breeding mosquito *Culex annulirostris* (the common banded mosquito) which occurs in all States and Territories (excluding Tasmania). In northern Australia it is active year-round, with the number of mosquitoes greatest in the wet and post wet season. In southern regions, *Cx. annulirostris* tends to be a high-summer species associated with natural wetlands and irrigation waters,



emerging during mid-to-late spring as the weather warms, peaking in abundance in mid- to late-summer, and disappearing before winter.

Other mosquito species, including other *Culex* species and some *Aedes* species may be involved in MVEV ecology. There is no evidence of person-to person transmission, either directly or via mosquitoes. Rare cases of intra-uterine transmission of related flaviviruses have occurred as well as transmission by blood transfusion and needle stick injuries.

### 1.6. Persons at increased risk of disease

The risk of infection with MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> is dependent on the frequency and intensity of exposure to infected mosquitoes, and whether the person has been previously infected. People engaged in outdoor activities such as camping and fishing during periods of mosquito and virus activity may be at increased risk of infection. There is little information on MVEV infection in immunosuppressed persons but, based on overseas experience with similar flaviviruses, it is expected that they would be more susceptible to disease if infected.

### 1.7. Disease occurrence and public health significance

MVEV was first isolated from patients who died from encephalitis during an outbreak of disease in the Murray Valley in Victoria and South Australia (SA) in 1951. There have only been two Australia-wide outbreaks of MVEV infection occurring in 1974 and again in 2011. Although most cases occurred in south-eastern Australia during the 1974 outbreak, the greatest incidence rate occurred in northern and western regions of Australia in 2011. Since then almost all cases have been infected in northern and central Australia, with regular MVEV activity and human cases in the Kimberley region of WA and the northern two thirds of the NT. Infections have also occurred further south in the Pilbara, Gascoyne, Midwest, and Murchison areas of WA (particularly in 2000 and 2011), in central Australia and in Queensland. There is also an occasional risk to south-eastern Australia, with cases reported in New South Wales in in 2008 and 2011, and in SA in 2011.

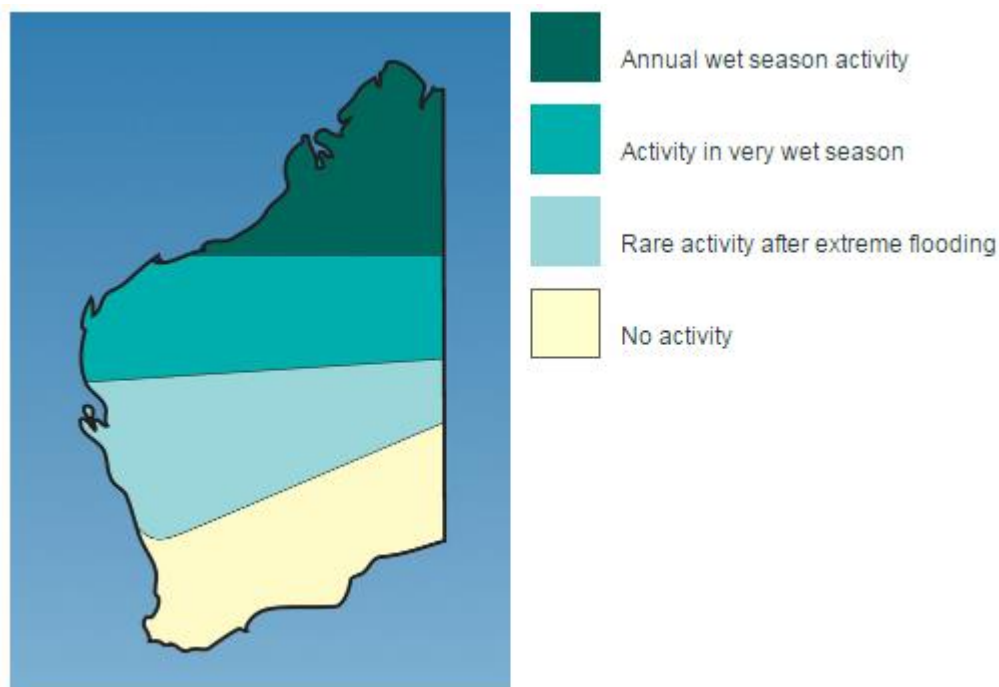


Figure 1: Activity of Murray Valley encephalitis across Western Australia.

MVEV activity in Australia may be broadly divided into two categories:

- **enzootic activity** - where MVEV activity is present every year as indicated by antibody detections in sentinel chickens and one or two human cases on average in most years. Enzootic activity occurs throughout the Kimberley region of Western Australia and northern half of the Northern Territory. Activity is associated with prevailing environmental conditions

during the “wet season” which leads to increased vector (mosquitoes) and natural hosts (Waterbirds) populations in those regions.

- **epizootic activity** - where MVEV activity occurs infrequently and as such vectors, hosts and predisposing environmental conditions are less well-defined (including south-eastern Australia and south of the Kimberley region of WA).

MVEV infection is a significant public health issue, with the potential for fatal cases and/or permanent disability. The potential severity of the disease elevates the level of public concern and media interest in MVEV infection. Economic impacts may also be significant, with direct costs associated with provision of healthcare for persons with encephalitic disease, funding sentinel surveillance and implementing mosquito management programs; and potentially indirect costs resulting from reduced tourism or labour shortages in mining or agricultural sectors in affected regions arising from public concern. A contingency plan for Western Australia is required to outline the response and management of these diseases and reduce the impact on public health.

## APPENDIX 2: Surveillance of MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> activity

Surveillance of MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> is an important aspect of the public health response to these diseases and forms the basis of the triggers for the Contingency Plan. Monitoring the occurrence and distribution of these viruses and the potential impacts on populations is important to alert the public to the risks and to be able to take action to reduce the impact on communities when virus activity is detected. Surveillance allows the:

- early detection of MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> activity through a sentinel chicken program, enabling rapid dissemination of media warnings and initiation of mosquito management and disease management programs to reduce the potential for or incidence of human disease;
- detection of sporadic human cases or outbreaks of infection;
- monitoring of both vector and virus activity, to better understand the epidemiology of these diseases within Australia;
- identification of geographic distribution of these diseases enabling focused mosquito management measures and develop research initiatives to further understand the occurrence of disease; and
- identification of risk factors and at risk populations.

MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> activity is monitored through a number of surveillance activities that are coordinated by DoH. These include:

### 2.1. Sentinel Chicken Flavivirus Surveillance Program

DoH coordinates a sentinel chicken program for the detection of seroconversions to MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> in chickens across the state. In 2017 there were 24 sentinel flocks maintained in major population centres northward from York (just north-east of Perth) to Wyndham in the north eastern Kimberley. The number of sentinel flocks deployed at any one time will be variable depending on the availability of carers to house flocks, the presence of EHOs in local government to bleed the chickens on a fortnightly basis and the potential risk of these diseases across WA.

The Arbovirus Surveillance and Research Laboratory at PathWest (under a Service Level Agreement with DoH) carries out testing of sentinel chicken blood samples for flavivirus antibodies in WA. Upon detection of a positive flavivirus result, a re-bleed of the suspect chicken is requested and confirmatory testing completed.

Personnel from PathWest are responsible for timely notification of seroconversions to Medical Entomology at the DoH. If confirmed positive seroconversion results are indicated, the Medical Entomologist and the Managing Scientist will ensure results are notified to the Directors of Environmental Health and the Communicable Disease Control Directorate.

If a seroconversion occurs in an epizootic area where activity does not normally occur and if PathWest has concerns about the meaning of the result, then it may seek confirmation of the result at a second laboratory that is routinely involved in testing chicken sera.

### 2.2. Human case notifications

Both MVEV and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> disease are notifiable under the *Public Health Act 2016* and *Public Health Regulations 2017* requiring medical practitioners and pathology laboratories to formally record testing of patient sera and the overall results. This data is stored in the Western Australian Notifiable Infectious Diseases Database (WANIDD). Medical Entomology monitors human case data for mosquito-borne diseases in WANIDD. This allows:

- detection of sporadic cases and possible outbreaks of disease;
- action planning and implementation of mosquito management initiatives;
- monitoring the epidemiology of these diseases to identify risk factors and high-risk populations; and
- identification of geographic areas of disease occurrence to target with management options.

All human cases should be investigated to determine the likely place of acquisition of MVEV/WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> infection. An example of the enhanced surveillance questionnaire for MVE investigations is provided in Appendix 1. Upon identification of a potential or confirmed human case of MVE or WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> disease, Communicable Disease Control Directorate will notify Medical Entomology and the associated PHU requesting the completion of an enhanced surveillance questionnaire. The enhanced surveillance questionnaire (Appendix 5) should be completed by interviewing the suspect/confirmed case ensuring that the following information is well documented:

- the most likely place of acquisition of MVEV/WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> infection (including any overseas travel);
- the most likely date of onset of symptoms and compatibility with the incubation period for the disease;
- signs and symptoms experienced by the patient;
- where the patient remembers being bitten by mosquitoes and the level of personal protection against mosquitoes that may have been used (including repellents/protective clothing/ mosquito coils and other chemicals); and
- recreational or other activities involving exposure to bushland, water-sources, coastal areas or other mosquito habitats (e.g., while fishing, gardening, bushwalking and picnicking). Clarify the type of accommodation used while in the risk area (e.g. camping, screened tents, air conditioned hotels).

In addition a Senior Medical Advisor, Communicable Disease Control and relevant PHU officers should liaise with clinicians and laboratory staff to confirm results of serology tests, including the possibility of collecting blood samples for confirmatory testing and convalescent specimens where appropriate. In addition, confirmatory testing may be requested from a second laboratory.

If a case has not travelled to an area of known MVEV/WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> activity in Australia (or the island of New Guinea, including Papua New Guinea, and the Indonesian Provinces of West Papua and Papua) within the incubation period of the disease, then the potential for infection to have occurred within a low-risk area of Australia exists. If this occurs, further investigation of potential reservoirs of infection and additional cases should be considered.

### 2.3. Climatic Surveillance

Climatic conditions are monitored across the state when significant rainfall, flooding, temperature (minimum and maximum) and other variables that may lead to enhanced mosquito breeding. The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) website (<http://www.bom.gov.au/>) is used for looking at forecasts and exporting climatic data. Further, cyclonic activity is tracked using the BOM website data that maintains active cyclone tracking forecasts to indicate the likely path of cyclones and potential population centres at risk. This provides some forewarning of where likely flooding will occur.

Further, Medical Entomology also reviews the International Research Institute for Climate and Society El Niño, La Niña and Southern Oscillation Index (ENSO) forecasts on a three monthly basis. Data can be viewed at: [http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso\\_tab=enso-quicklook](http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso_tab=enso-quicklook).

This allows assessment of:

- climatic variables that may enhance breeding or development of vectors of disease;
- category and path of cyclones;
- locations and size of likely flooding events;
- trends or predictions in the frequency and magnitude of tides in coastal areas and river systems; and
- unseasonal or unexpected climatic conditions that could give rise to an increase in disease vectors.

### 2.4. Mosquito Surveillance

Mosquito surveillance is undertaken by Medical Entomology towards the end of the “wet season” in most years in the Kimberley and/or Pilbara regions of Western Australia as determined by:

- geographical location of human case notifications;
- MVE and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> seroconversions in sentinel chickens;
- requests for assistance from LG
- significant land use planning concerns (ie significant planned increases to population in known mosquito-borne disease risk areas or significant changes to landscape features that may contribute to mosquito breeding); and
- significant climatic conditions that may enhance mosquito breeding of potential vector species.

In most years, the Medical Entomology team is deployed to these regions for mosquito surveillance and detection of these viruses within mosquito populations. During these field surveys, a minimum of 10-12 Encephalitis Virus Surveillance carbon dioxide (EVS CO<sub>2</sub>) traps are set overnight in each of the major town centres. The traps and mosquitoes are collected the next day, before being transferred to labeled vials. The mosquitoes are kept on dry ice to maintain the cold chain to preserve the virus for detection in the laboratory.

Once the mosquito samples are returned to Perth, they are sorted to species and placed in pools of 25 individuals for virus detection. Each pool is placed into a separate vial and labeled with species and pool number. Samples are then couriered to PathWest for virus detection.

Results of arbovirus screening are provided at the conclusion of the financial year and provide background knowledge of arboviruses that were in the region toward the conclusion of the wet season. While data from the sentinel chicken program are used to inform media statements or warnings to the public, mosquito surveillance helps build knowledge of the mosquito fauna and rates of infection across these regions and helps to build a better understanding of the association between these viruses associated and prevailing environmental conditions to improve mosquito management in the regions and minimise the risk to local communities.

### **Appendix 3: Example early season email alert to be sent to Pathology Laboratories and Health Professionals at the onset of the wet season.**

From: PathWest Laboratory Medicine; Senior Medical Advisor, Communicable Disease Control  
Sent:  
To:  
Subject: Onset of wet season leading to increase in mosquito-borne disease risks

Dear Health Professionals,

With the onset of the wet season in the north of Western Australia, it is expected that an increase in mosquito numbers may lead to an increase in the incidents of mosquito-borne diseases. Of particular concern are the potentially fatal Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) virus and the less severe West Nile virus (Kunjin strain) WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub>.

Medical practitioners and health professionals should be alert to the potential for these viruses to impact human health. Symptoms of MVE include fever, headache, nausea and vomiting. In a small proportion of all people infected (estimated 1:200 – 1:1000) meningitis or encephalitis of variable severity develops. In children, meningitis or encephalitis may occur in up to 1:20 cases of infection, depending on the geographical location. Medical practitioners and health professionals should be alert to signs of brain dysfunction such including drowsiness, confusion, seizures, weakness, tremors, ataxia and/or cranial nerve palsies that may indicate the onset of encephalitis. In Western Australia and the Northern Territory, it is estimated that the fatality rate of encephalitic cases is about 15%–30% with long-term neurological sequelae occurring in 30%–50% of survivors and only 40% recovering completely.

The symptoms for West Nile Virus<sub>(KUN)</sub> disease can be similar to MVE but are generally milder. The most common symptoms for WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> virus include swollen and aching joints, rash, muscle weakness, fatigue and enlarged lymph nodes.

The only method of diagnosis is through a blood test and there are currently no cures or specific treatments for these diseases. All suspected cases of MVE should be referred to hospital for urgent assessment and supportive care. All cases of MVE and WNV<sub>(KUN)</sub> are notifiable and will be followed up by Medical Entomology within the Environmental Health Directorate of the Department of Health. If you have any questions or queries, please contact [Medical.Entomology@health.wa.gov.au](mailto:Medical.Entomology@health.wa.gov.au) or 9285 5500.

For further information, please see the following links:

Murray Valley encephalitis: [https://www.healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/J\\_M/Murray-Valley-encephalitis-and-Kunjin-viruses](https://www.healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/J_M/Murray-Valley-encephalitis-and-Kunjin-viruses)

Prevent mosquito bites: <https://www.healthywa.wa.gov.au/Healthy-living/Prevent-mosquito-bites>

Regards,

## Appendix 4: Enhanced Surveillance Questionnaire

# Mosquito-borne disease

## Follow-up questionnaire for human cases

### Background

All cases of mosquito-borne diseases that meet case definition criteria should be notified to the relevant Public Health Unit or Communicable Diseases Control Directorate of the WA Department of Health by the patient's doctor or medical practitioner.

**Ross River virus (RRV)** and **Barmah Forest virus (BFV)** occur throughout the State. RRV is WA's most common mosquito-borne disease.

**Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE)** and **Kunjin (KUN)** viruses are much rarer and occur in the northern regions of WA.

Infections with RRV or BFV can result in a range of symptoms that may last for weeks or even months. Infections with MVE virus can be severe and potentially fatal. Whilst KUN virus infection is not as severe, it can still result in neurological symptoms. As there is currently no vaccine or cure for any of these diseases, the only way to prevent illness is to reduce the potential for interaction between mosquitoes and people.

This questionnaire is designed to assist in identifying the most likely time/place of exposure to the mosquito-borne virus. The Environmental Health Directorate, WA Department of Health, uses this information to define high risk regions and direct mosquito management priorities throughout WA.

### Confidentiality

Information collected from this questionnaire will remain completely confidential. It will be used solely for the purpose of guiding the WA Department of Health to prevent the spread of mosquito-borne diseases. No information that identifies individuals will be made available outside the WA Department of Health.

### Return completed forms

This questionnaire can be completed by the patient, medical personnel or local government Environmental Health staff. Please return the completed questionnaire by email, fax or post to:

<b>Scan and Email:</b>  <a href="mailto:medical.entomology@health.wa.gov.au">medical.entomology@health.wa.gov.au</a>	<b>Fax:</b>  (08) 9383 1819	<b>Post:</b>  Medical Entomology Environmental Health Hazards Environmental Health Directorate WA Department of Health PO Box 8172 Perth Business Centre WA 6849
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### Further information

Please contact the Medical Entomology team by email [medical.entomology@health.wa.gov.au](mailto:medical.entomology@health.wa.gov.au) or phone (08) 9285 5500 for further information or to request an electronic version of this questionnaire.

**Legend:**

**CDCD:** Communicable Disease Control Directorate  
**LG EHO:** Local government environmental health officer  
**ME:** Medical Entomology  
**PHU:** Public Health Unit

Patient visits medical practitioner

Patient referred to laboratory for serology testing

No mosquito-borne disease detected

Mosquito-borne disease confirmed

No notification – no follow-up required

**Mosquito-borne disease notification**

*(Mandatory notification by diagnosing GP and/or laboratory using Communicable Diseases Notification Form)*

**Regional case**

Notification form sent to **PHU** by diagnosing GP and/or laboratory  
Data entered into WANIDD by **PHU**

**PHU regularly updates LG EHOs**  
in regards to notification in LG areas and clusters of disease

**PHU** sends 'GP-notified' cases to **LG EHO** to  
complete follow-up questionnaire

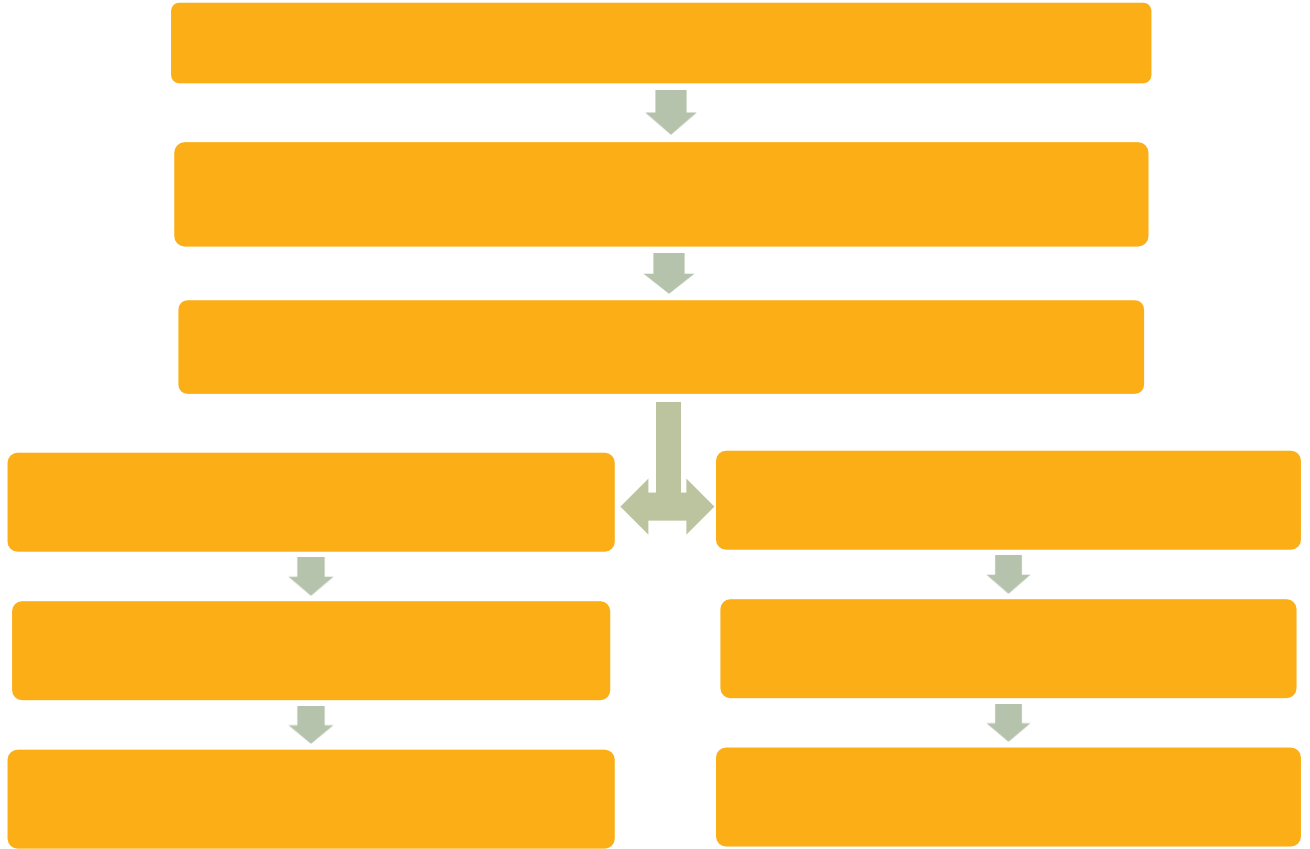
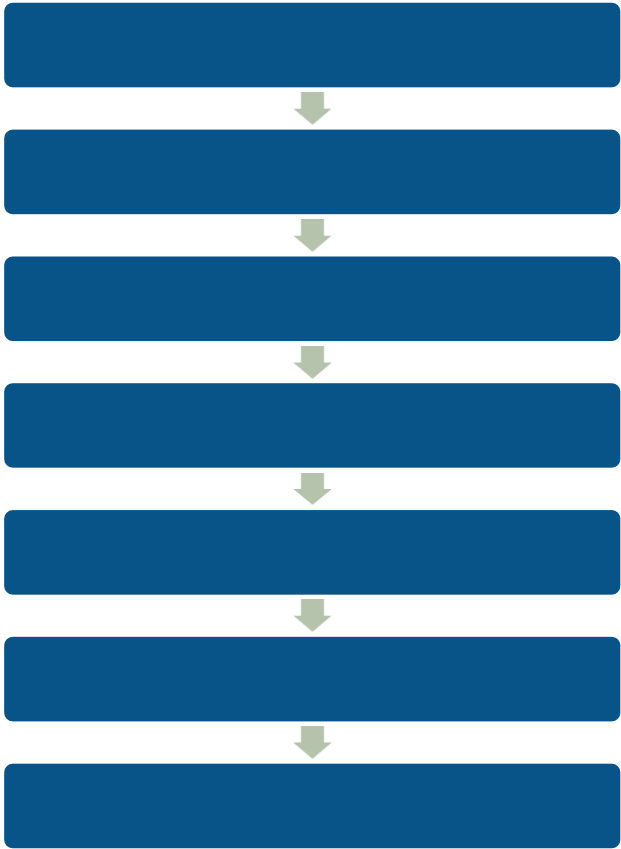
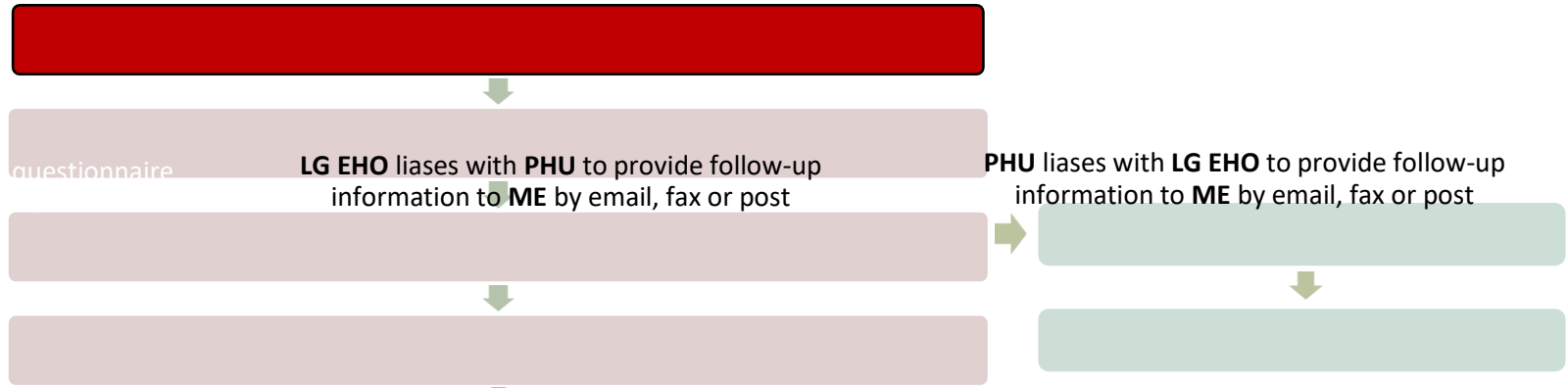
OR

**PHU** to complete follow-up questionnaire for  
'GP-notified' cases

**LG EHO** contacts patient to complete follow-up

**PHU** contacts patient to complete follow-up







**Mosquito-borne Disease Case Follow-up Questionnaire**

<b>Section 1 Patient Details</b>			Today's Date:    /    /						
Name: _____		Notification ID: _____ (eg. 1234 - 56789)							
Gender (tick box) <input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F	Date of Birth:    /    / Day    Month    Year								
Home street address (not PO Box): _____									
Town / Suburb: _____		State: _____		Postcode: _____					
Please indicate who completed this form (tick box and provide the individual's full name, where required):									
<input type="radio"/> Person with the illness (as above)									
<input type="radio"/> EHO (Name & Local Govt) _____									
<input type="radio"/> Other (Name & position/relation to patient) _____									
<b>The following questions relate to the patient</b>									
1) Which disease/s have you been diagnosed with (tick more than one box if you were diagnosed with more than one virus)									
<input type="checkbox"/> Ross River virus (RRV)		<input type="checkbox"/> Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) virus		Other (specify): _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> Barmah Forest virus (BFV)		<input type="checkbox"/> Kunjin virus (KUN)							
2) What is your occupation? _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/>									
3) Does your job (or usual daily routine) require you to work mostly <input type="radio"/> Indoors <input type="radio"/> Outdoors <input type="radio"/> Both									
4) Does your job (or usual daily routine) involve travel to regional Western Australia? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No									
<b>5) Have you noticed mosquitoes at:</b>									
<b>Home:</b>		Yes	No	<b>Work:</b>					
		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	No				
<b>The following questions relate to the patient's symptoms and possible exposure</b>									
6) What was the approximate date you first <b>noticed symptoms</b> ? (Note: This may be days/months before visiting the doctor or receiving a diagnosis. If you do not know the exact date, please provide an approximate timing).									
____ / ____ / ____ Day Month Year		OR		early / mid / late    ____ / ____ (please circle)    Month    Year					
7) Listed below are common symptoms of mosquito-borne diseases. Please tick the boxes if you experienced any of the following symptoms									
<b>Symptom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Symptom</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Unknown</b>		
Headaches	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Skin rash	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Nausea	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sore muscles (myalgia)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Fever	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Painful/swollen joints (arthralgia)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Tiredness	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Tingling palms or soles of feet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
Dizziness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Drowsiness, floppiness,					
Neck stiffness				irritability (in children)					
8) Symptoms of RRV, BFV, MVE or KUN disease first appear between <b>3 days and 3 weeks</b> after being bitten by an infected mosquito. Knowing where you have been during this time can help determine the most likely place where you were infected. Please indicate <b>all</b> suburbs/towns you visited in the <b>3 weeks before symptoms began</b> (e.g. Albany, Broome, Joondalup) and whether you work, reside or visited there. Note: More specific details about these locations are requested on the next page.									
<b>Suburb / Town</b>		<b>Reside</b>	<b>Work</b>	<b>Visit</b>	<b>Suburb / Town</b>		<b>Reside</b>	<b>Work</b>	<b>Visit</b>
1) _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5) _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_



The following section relates to the most likely place the patient was exposed to mosquitoes in the **3 weeks before symptoms** began

- Please indicate the **most likely place where you were bitten by mosquitoes** in **Section 2** (below);
- If there was more than one place, use **Section 3** (next page) to indicate another place of exposure to mosquitoes;
- Complete Part A if you know the street address of the location where you were most likely bitten by mosquitoes (e.g. Lot 47 Thompson Road, Baldivis); **OR**
- Complete Part B to describe the location if you do not know the street address (e.g. southern side of Thompson Lake in Thompson Park, near Johnson Street, Carnarvon WA);
- It is important that you provide **as much detail as possible**. We need to **identify the location** to a street or lot number or a particular part of a recreational area.

## Section 2 Most likely place of exposure

(Please answer Part A OR Part B and questions 9 - 14)

### PART A: Known street address

House/Lot No: \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Suburb: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

### PART B: Geographical Location

Location Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest Suburb/Town: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest Landmark/Street intersection/Other detail (To help pinpoint the exposure location):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 9) Please indicate approximate date/s you were at the above location in the 3 weeks before you became ill

(eg. 1st week of January, 6 - 10th April) \_\_\_\_\_

10) Was the majority of your time spent at the above location:  Indoors  Outdoors  Both

11) Did you notice mosquitoes at the above location?  Yes  No

12) Do you remember being bitten by mosquitoes at the above location?  Yes  No

### 13) Were you participating in any of the following recreational activities at this location?

- Caravanning/camping  
 Gardening  
 Fishing  
 Undertaking a physical activity/sport  
 Visiting a beach/wetland/river/lake  
 Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

### 14) Which personal protection measures did you use whilst at this location?

- Application of a chemical-based repellent  
 Application of a natural-based repellent  
 Wore protective, long-sleeved clothing  
 Used mosquito nets (ie. face, swag, bed net etc)  
 Ensured windows/doors are adequately screened  
 Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_



### Section 3 Second most likely place of exposure

(Please answer Part A OR Part B and questions 15 - 20)

#### PART A: Known street address

House/Lot No: \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Suburb: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

#### PART B: Geographical Location

Location Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest Suburb/Town: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest Landmark/Street intersection/Other detail (To help pinpoint the exposure location):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**15) Please indicate approximate date/s you were at the above location in the 3 weeks before you became ill**  
(eg. 1st week of January, 6 - 10th April) \_\_\_\_\_

**16) Was the majority of your time spent at the above location:**       Indoors       Outdoors       Both

**17) Did you notice mosquitoes at the above location?**       Yes       No

**18) Do you remember being bitten by mosquitoes at the above location?**       Yes       No

**19) Were you participating in any of the following recreational activities at this location?**

- Caravaning/camping
- Gardening
- Fishing
- Undertaking a physical activity/sport
- Visiting a beach/wetland/river/lake
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**20) Which personal protection measures did you use whilst at this location?**

- Application of a chemical-based repellent
- Application of a natural-based repellent
- Wore protective, long-sleeved clothing
- Used mosquito nets (ie. face, swag, bed net etc)
- Ensured windows/doors are adequately screened
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

#### Other information

Please use the following space to add any further details that may help us define the location where you may have been infected or as extra space to expand on previous answers

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Home phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile phone:  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5 Person 5 Name:**

Gender (*tick box*):            M        F                      Date of Birth:    \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Home address:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Home phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile phone:  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Note: Please attach additional pages for any further contacts.**

**This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability.**

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