

Place No:
Bone's Cottage - Ruin, MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Bone's Cottage - Ruin
Previous Place Number:	GR88
Other Names:	Lot 1438 Moonyoonooka-Narngulu Road
Place Type:	Ruin

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Moonyoonooka-Narngulu Road
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA
Location Detail:	no road frontage - off Moonyoonooka-Narngulu Road closer to train line.
Assessment No:	61022
Survey:	Lot 1438, P247864
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6812334mN; 277985mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13884
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 09/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	SOME SIGNIFICANCE:

	Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.
Statement of Significance	- The ruin of Bone's Cottage has aesthetic value for the remaining stone structure and the adjacent trees in the rural landscape which together are an evocative compilation. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Moonyoonooka region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. - The place has historic value for its association with individuals and families who contributed to the development of Moonyoonooka and the wider region. These include the Thomas and Bone families. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing for working families on rural properties in the 19th century.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Set approximately 800 metres to the south-east of the Narngulu-Moonyoonooka Road are the ruins of a stone cottage which are situated in a paddock amongst a group of trees. The remaining structure comprises stone walls with some evidence of render. There is no roof structure and there is building debris located within a fenced area.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Greenough floodplains were first explored after European settlement by George Grey in 1839 and he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of the settlements. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.	

Previous research has determined that this property comprising 42 acres designates as VL 1438, was taken up by W. Thomas in 1882. The details of this owner have not be confirmed. It is probably the cottage was built at about this time to accommodate Thomas or a manager for the property.

The origin of the name 'Bone's Cottage' is from its association with subsequent owners, the Bone family who have lived and worked in the region from the late 19th century.

Aerial photographs from 2000 indicate that portions of the two roomed cottage had a roof structure and cladding until 2020. It is noted that the land surrounding the ruin has been cleared and additional structures have been built nearby leading to more traffic around the site. The large trees are still evident adjacent to the ruin and may date from its early occupation.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Thomas family Bone family	Owners and occupiers Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005

Place No:
Cottage - Ruin, MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Cottage - Ruin
Previous Place Number:	GR223
Other Names:	Geraldton-Mount Magnet Road
Place Type:	Ruin

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	436 Horwood Road
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA
Location Detail:	South of Horwood Road cul-de-sac
Assessment No:	15226
Survey:	Lot 350, P410422
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6813561mN; 275004mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	17705	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 09/12/2005 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 15/03/2010	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.
Statement of Significance	- This ruin has aesthetic value for the remaining stone structure in the rural landscape which creates an evocative compilation. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Moonyoonooka region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing for working families on rural properties in the 19th century.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located just to the south of the Geraldton-Mount Magnet Road are the stone ruins of a cottage within a site of grass and trees. The remaining structure indicates the cottage consisted of 4 rooms with a central passageway. The south and west walls of the cottage have collapsed. Timber work shows signs of fire damage. There is evidence to suggest the cottage had a verandah on the front (north) side and a gable roof.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Greenough floodplains were first explored after European settlement by George Grey in 1839 and he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of the settlements. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination. Previous research has determined that the title to the block of land on which the ruin is sited was taken up in the 1880s. It is presumed the cottage was built at that time.	

According to local historian Stan Gratte this cottage was already a ruin in the early 1950s. Aerial photographs indicate that the place has continued to deteriorate through the second half of the 20th century.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life.
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Associations	
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Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005

Place No:
Eastern Valley Hotel (fmr), MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Eastern Valley Hotel (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR169
Other Names:	Eastern Valley Farm
Place Type:	Ruin

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	2 Allen Road
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA
Location Detail:	South of Geraldton-Mount Magnet Road
Assessment No:	69861
Survey:	Lot 1063, P246823
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6813901mN; 277330mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13935	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 09/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 10/05/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	• This place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the Victorian Georgian style executed in stone with some remaining detail and the form intact. • Prominently situated on a main road through Greenough, the former hotel makes an important contribution to the landscape of the district. • The former Eastern Valley Hotel has historic value given its early use as a Wayside Inn on an important transport route and demonstrates the development of the region in the 1890s. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Moonyoonooka region in the late 19th century for farming in the area. • The place has historic value for its association with the Giles and Angel families who contributed to the development of Moonyoonooka and the wider region. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing for working families on rural properties in the 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use	Ruin
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s; 1893;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal Corrugated Sheetting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located at Moonyoonooka on the south side of the Geraldton-Mt Magnet Road and near Giles Road, the former Eastern Valley Hotel is a simple stone building with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends to cover the front (north) verandah which is positioned between two side wings and is supported on timber posts. The stonework to the front facade has an ashlar rendered finish. There is a lean-to roof to the rear and the side. The western section of the roof has collapsed. There is a brick chimney to the east and remnants of timber framed double hung windows. Approximately 40 metres to the south west of the former hotel are some stone stables with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The place is in poor condition and invasive vegetation has damaged the structure since the 2004 LHS review.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

John Giles (1834-1899) established a farm here in the early 1880s. To cater for the increased traffic eastwards due to the Gold Rush, he converted his home into an hotel. Giles opened the Eastern Valley Hotel on 1st April 1893. John Giles married Mary McKenna in 1864 and the couple had 10 children.

The building contained three bedrooms, three sitting rooms and a ballroom. It was located at what was a busy cross roads, The road to Mullewa and the road to Chapman Valley and the Back Flats carried a lot of heavy traffic, including wool from the Murchison.

The hotel operated until the end of 1896. Giles died in 1900 and the property was taken over by his daughter, Alice and her husband William (Bill) Angel.

Eastern Valley Farm was known for the quality of its Clydesdale horses. The farm was then worked by Alf Angel up until the 1950s.

It is not known when the place ceased to be occupied but it has declined in condition from the late 20th century.

Historic Themes:

Economy: Commerce
Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment
Peopling WA: Demographic Development.

Associations

John Giles and family
Angel family

Owner and occupant
Owner and occupant

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004



Former Stables, 2004

Place No:
Glengarry Station Complex,
MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
1

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

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Glengarry Station Complex
Previous Place Number:	GR165
Other Names:	1097 Glengarry Road
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	1055 Glengarry Road
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	61072
Survey:	Lot 282, Lot 1654, Lot 372, Lot 15, Lot 9, P231872 P249214, P231592, P231562, P231534
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6809221mN; 287599mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	3726
State Heritage Register:	Yes 04/05/2001
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Glengarry Station Complex, a group of single and two storey limewashed stone and corrugated iron stable and shearing shed buildings in the Victorian Georgian style, with a substantial stone walled stockyard and associated structures (1880s); a wattle and daub and sun dried brick and iron roof ruined house in a Victorian Georgian vernacular style (1850s); and, a large concrete block and terracotta tiled roof Federation bungalow with staff quarters (1912), located in a culturally modified landscape setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place, one of two stations established in the first months of the opening up of the district, illustrates the development of the Greenough District through horse breeding, sheep raising and cropping with the assistance of convict (ticket of leave) labour and a continuous line of grazing and cropping since its establishment; • the ruin of Brown's house and associated buildings on the banks of the Greenough River is evidence of the earliest stages of European settlement in the district; • with its whitewashed walls and richly varied roofscape, together with its elevated siting in an open landscape with remnant vegetation, the stable complex makes a pleasant rustic addition to the landscape setting; • the individual components of the four main stone buildings of the stable complex, together with the stone walled stockyard, have a simple elegant vernacular beauty and are fine and highly intact examples of Victorian Georgian architecture; • the lunging room in the stable complex has high rarity value as the only known historic circular internal horse breaking room in Western Australia (possibly in Australia); • the place has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the design philosophy and construction methods for a mid- to late nineteenth century remount horse breeding station; • Thomas and Eliza Brown and their sons, Kenneth and Maitland established Glengarry Station. Kenneth achieved prominence as a grazier, explorer and horse breeder, as well as notoriety as a murderer, while Maitland achieved prominence as a grazier, horse breeder, explorer, public servant, and politician. Kenneth's daughter, Edith, was born on the property and later became Edith Cowan, eminent social service worker and the first female member of parliament in Australia; • the McKenzie Grant family continued to improve the place, and although based at Newmarracarra, built a substantial new home to replace Brown's simple cottage group; • although designed on a more modest scale than Newmarracarra, the new house at Glengarry (1912) is built to a high standard of design, with capacious rooms and high standard of detail throughout; and, • as a major component of one of the first properties to be settled in the district, the place is highly valued by the regional community for its associations with the early European settlers of the Mid-west. The later additions to the shearing shed and the whole assembly of structures and wheatbins, together with the machinery shed are of little significance. The chicken runs and outbuildings associated with the house

	are of little significance. The steel-framed sheds have little significance. The pavings to the rear of the 1912 house, replacement rainwater tanks, roof enclosure between the house and quarters, together with the brick paved area under the roof, and timber lattice screens, have little significance.
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PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Stable Farming/Pastoral: Shed or Bann
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead Farming/ Pastoral: Stable
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1850; 1912;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Cement: Cement Block Earth: Other Earth
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal Tile: Cement Tile
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	The Glengarry Homestead group located on the banks of Greenough River, comprises three principal elements: the ruins of the original homestead c1850-1880; its associated collection of outbuildings and the current homestead c1910. The original, rendered stone and mud brick homestead, on the river banks was laid out with two parallel wings forming a courtyard between the two. The wing overlooking the river appears to have housed the main living rooms and bedrooms. In recent times the corrugated iron roofs have been blown off which has contributed to a more rapid deterioration of the wall fabric. It appears that the old homestead continued to provide ancillary accommodation and storage space well into the middle of the 1900's. The outbuildings are a very substantial complex of four stone structures, with corrugated iron roofs. The separate buildings are arranged to form the sides around a large internal courtyard. The layout may have been designed with defence in mind with the courtyard providing a large holding space for stock. Several buildings feature narrow vertical slit type openings in the external walls with splayed internal reveals, suggested by some to have served as embrasures for defence purposes. However, the height and placement suggests they may have had as much to do with cross ventilation of animal holding pens, with the openings narrow enough to prevent uninvited human entry. The buildings around the courtyard comprise what appears to have been a barn on one side, a shearing shed on another and two wings for stables, dairy and/or other animal husbandry and storage on the others. The barn structure is two storey, with apparently hay and grain storage on the top, a carriage house below on one end and blacksmiths shop at the other. At the centre of this building is a circular structure over the full two storey height which may originally have been a horse powered, grinding mill. It has been suggested that it might have been a horse breaking/training space but it appears to be too confined for this use. The long, outer wall of the barn building now supports lean-to type machinery sheds but previously formed one side of a walled holding paddock. The shearing shed also has a tall double height section facing into the courtyard which may have originally housed wool presses and a raised floor for loading wool bales onto the back of drays and later trucks. The shearing sheds themselves

	are single storey opening onto holding pens on the outside. The two stable wings are subdivided into stalls, saddle rooms and the like and have large stable door openings facing into the courtyard. The outbuildings overall are still of sound condition but deterioration in roof sheeting and walling in places is signalling the need for urgent work to stabilise the structures. The current homestead building was built c1910 of cement blocks which are also set as quoins at corners and openings. The current roofing is tiled, but this may replace an earlier corrugated iron roof. The verandah, around all sides is generally a continuation of the main roof with only a change in pitch at the perimeter walls, although in several locations a break at the walls does occur. The floor plan of the main residence is roughly 'T' shaped around a central hallway and entry. Large fireplaces are located in rooms at the centre of the house to efficiently heat it internally. There is also a former kitchen and staff amenities wing, parallel to the main building across the top of the 'T'. The space between the wings now forms a semi-enclosed/roofed courtyard type space. Alterations have occurred to the internal planning of the house, particularly with the moving of the kitchen into the main residence and the conversion of adjacent passage ways into pantries etc. This has meant that access from the kitchen to the rest of the house is now through the dining and living rooms. Considerable internal refurbishment has taken place in recent years. Refer to the RHP Assessment documentation for Place 3726 and the Conservation Plan for Glengarry Homesteads (1852) and (1912) prepared in 2004, for full physical description of the place.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land encompassing Glengarry, Newmarracarra and Moonyoonooka was taken up by Mr Thomas Brown in 1852. Brown, who was briefly the Resident Magistrate for the Champion Bay district, was a keen horse breeder and used his properties as horse stations.

Following his death in 1863, Brown's sons, Ken and Maitland Brown, took over the substantial pastoral leases and continued to build on the successful horse trade business, particularly with India. The original homestead on the banks of the Greenough River, together with the outbuildings were built during the 1850s and 1860s by ticket-of-leave labour.

Edith Brown, who became Edith Cowan, was born at Glengarry. After the tragic death of her parents, Kenneth and Mary Brown, she devoted her adult life to the betterment of women's place in society. The Edith Cowan University is named in her honour.

In 1882, both Newmarracarra and Glengarry were acquired by wealthy pastoralist, Mr J.P. McKenzie Grant. When Mr Grant died in 1897 the property was divided between his four sons. Walter McKenzie Grant took up Newmarracarra, David Edgar Grant inherited Moonyoonooka, John Gordon Grant gained Glengarry, and Alec Edgar Grant became the owner of Yanget in 1908.

The second and current homestead was built in 1912 to a design by local architect Tom Roberts. Subsequent owners of Glengarry have included the Burt, Thom and Flavel families.

Conservation works have been undertaken in 1999 and 2000.

Refer to the RHP Assessment documentation for Place 3726 and the Conservation Plan for Glengarry Homesteads (1852) and (1912) prepared in 2004, for full detail of the history of the place.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Workers and Working.	
Associations	Grant family Tom Roberts Brown family	Owners and occupiers Architect Owners and occupiers

	Edith Cowan	Social reformer and Member of Parliament
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. HCWA P3726 Glengarry RHP Documentation, 4 May 2001	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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

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

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEY 2004



Place No:
Moonyoonooka School (fmr) - site,
MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
5



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Moonyoonooka School (fmr) - site
Previous Place Number:	GR219
Other Names:	Giles Park Lot 12106 Giles Road
Place Type:	Park

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Giles Road
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA
Location Detail:	north east of Intersection of Narra Tarra -Moonyoonooka Road and Giles Road
Assessment No:	20477-80
Survey:	Lot 12106, P192876
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6814858mN; 277590mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	16880
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 09/12/2005 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 11/03/2010

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	HISTORIC SITE: The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 5 Proposed development may need to have regard to possible archaeological evidence remaining on the site. Recognise and interpret the site if feasible. This may be achieved through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, signage, public art, paving treatment and plantings as well as design treatment of any new development which reflects the former use of the site.
Statement of Significance	- The site of the Moonyoonooka School has historic value for its association with the development of Moonyoonooka as a rural settlement in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its connection with the provision of education in the district and reveals the effect of the centralisation of education. - The site has historic and social value for the members of the community who recall the school at this site and may have attended the premises.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Educational: Combined school
Current Use	Park/Reserve
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1895; demolished 1984;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	
Physical Description	The Moonyoonooka School was located to the north of the Moonyoonooka-Narra Tarra Road. The place is now known as Giles Park and the school site is marked by a plaque mounted on a large boulder.
Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The first school in the area was known as the Chapman School and opened in 1880 in a vacant house close to the Chapman River. In 1888, Moonyoonooka's first school opened in a temporary building with Miss W. Browning as its teacher. During 1895 the school was closed and the building demolished and a new stone building with accommodation for a teacher was built. The school was built of local stone, with jarrah flooring and a corrugated iron roof, it had a large verandah at the front and four large water tanks to supply both students and the headmaster's house which was attached to the school. The school remained open until 1952. Alan Angel, a shire worker lived in the school building c1968. The building was demolished in 1984. A plaque commemorating the site of the school was unveiled in 1991.	
Historic Themes:	Social Services: Education Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development.
Associations	Public Works Department Architects
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2007

Place No:
Moonyoonooka Store, MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Moonyoonooka Store
Previous Place Number:	GR224
Other Names:	Geraldton-Mount Magnet Road
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	753 Geraldton-Mount Magnet Road
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	11777
Survey:	Lot 2, D042006
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6814136mN; 277758mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	17704
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 15/12/2005 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 15/03/2010

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.
Statement of Significance	- The Moonyoonooka Store has some aesthetic value as an example of a utilitarian commercial building in the Post War International style built in concrete block work - The place has social value as a commercial venture which has existed at this site for over eighty years. - The place has historic value for its association with the development of Moonyoonooka throughout the 20th century and demonstrates the evolution of the economy of the region.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store (Single)
Current Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store (Single)
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1968;
Walls	Concrete: Rendered Block work Concrete: Painted Block work
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	Located on the north side of the Geraldton-Mount Magnet Road, the store is set back from the road with petrol bowlers and parking located in front of the store. The building is a simple pitched roof rectangular plan form structure, constructed of concrete block and the roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal. A bullnose verandah of a later construction is present across the full width of the façade. The main entrance is a centrally placed double glass door, and large shop display windows are located either side. The gable above the verandah is clad with fibre cement sheeting and features centrally located painted signage. Additions are constructed on the side and rear of the building, and many utilities and services are clustered on the elevations. The blockwork wall surfaces have been painted.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Former railway ganger, David Mitchell built the store in 1920. At that time the store was a small room on the right front section of his home. In the 1920s Moonyoonooka became the centre of the tomato growing industry. David Mitchell died in 1926, and the store was then operated by Mrs Hall. In 1932 the store was taken over by Mr F.E. Keep, and during the 1939-45 war was very popular with the hundreds of troops camped in the vicinity. Mr J. Reynolds took over from 1945 to 1952. The store was then owned by Messrs L. Millar and E. Fowler for ten years.	

In 1962, Ivor Davies purchased the property and in 1968 he rebuilt the store. By the mid 1990s the store was owned by Jim and Helen Frazer.

The place continues to be a well patronised local store.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	David Mitchell Mrs Hall F. E. Keep J. Reynolds L. Millar and E. Fowler Ivor Davies Jim and Helen Frazer G.F & M.R. Davidson	Owner and manager Owner and manager Owner and manager Owner and manager Owners and manager Owner and manager Owners and manager Owners and manager
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Geraldton Guardian, "Moonyoonooka Store Is Real Centre", 28 November 1968.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS

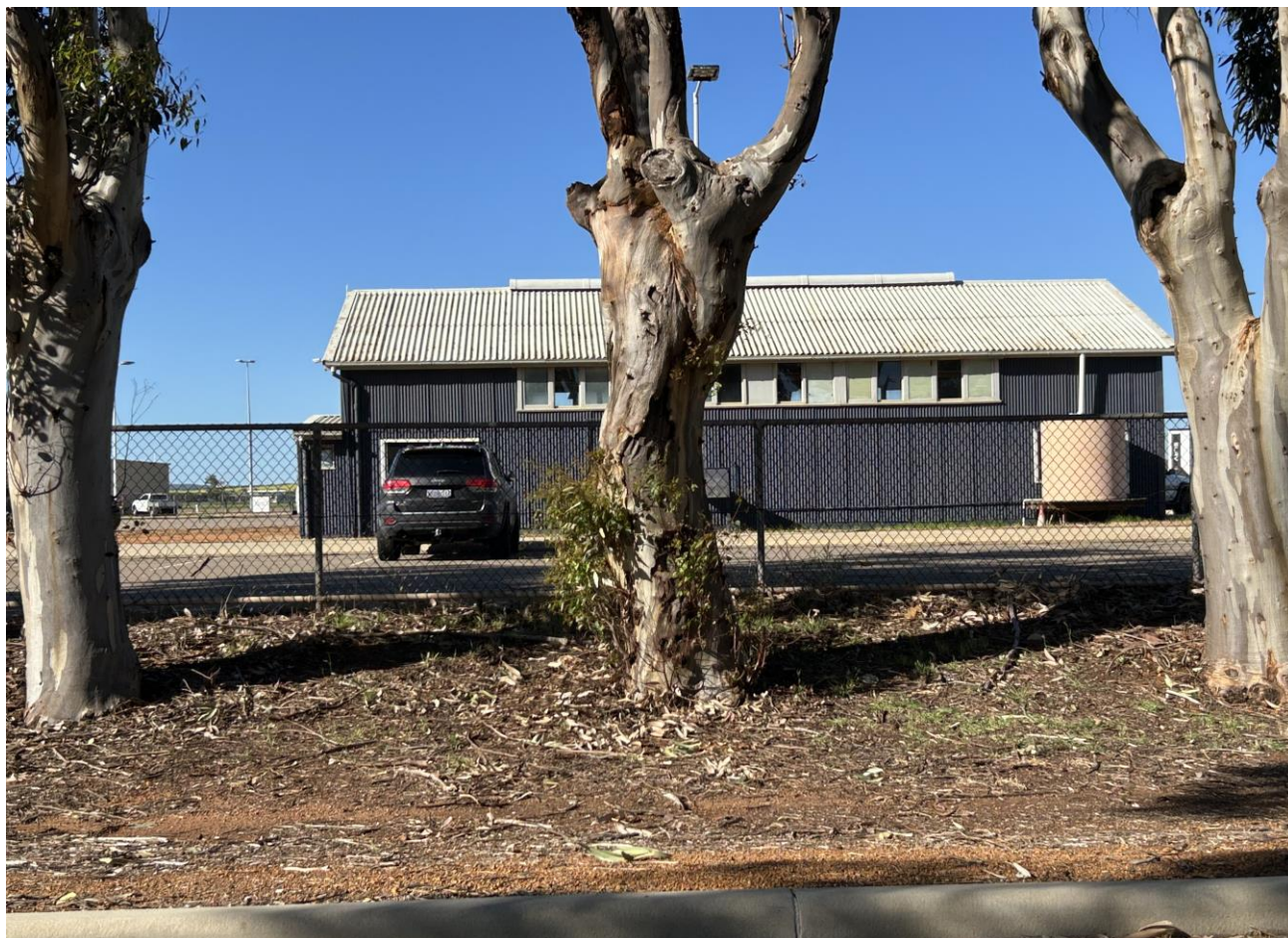


Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006.

Place No:

No. 4 Service Flying Training School (fmr),
MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	No. 4 Service Flying Training School (fmr)	
Previous Place Number:	GR217	
Other Names:	Geraldton Airport	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	504 Geraldton-Mount Magnet Road	
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA	
Location Detail:	West of airport parking	
Assessment No:	11624	
Survey:	Lot 9001, P412766	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6812574mN; 275675mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	16887	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 09/12/2005 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 11/03/2010	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- These buildings have historic value with their connection to the former No.4 Service Flying Training School and wartime activities in the district. - The buildings have aesthetic value for their demonstration of the simple form of military buildings used throughout the 20th century for their ease of construction and deconstruction. - The buildings have social value to the members of the community who have connections to the training undertaken at Geraldton and as a demonstration of the evolution of the facilities at the Geraldton Airport.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	No. 4 Service Flying Training School building
Current Use	Governmental: Office or Administration
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1942;
Walls	Corrugated Iron
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	These two buildings demonstrate the simple pitched roof form and rectangular plan of the original structures. These buildings now have administrative functions and the internal arrangement of spaces is assumed to have changed. From the available information one of the buildings has an addition along the long side of the building. The wall claddings and roof claddings have been changed since the original construction.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The buildings were some of many built by the Allied Works Council in 1941 to house the staff and students of the No.4 Service Flying Training School at the Geraldton Airport. The school was formed on February 2nd 1941 to provide intermediate and advanced training for pilots over a sixteen week course. At its peak, "Rows of orderly huts housed 103 officers, four nurses, one WAAF officer, 177 WAAF, 27 air pilots, 46 air observers, 47 wireless air gunners, 176 trainee pilots and 992 airmen..." An auction sale was conducted by Mr. Carmichael at the Geraldton Airport from July 31st to August 2nd 1947 to dispose of the unwanted property and buildings. However some buildings remained on site for use by the Department of Civil Aviation. Ownership of the Geraldton Airport was transferred from the Federal Department of Transport to the Shire of Greenough in 1979.	
Historic Themes:	Governing: Law, Order and Defence International Links

Associations	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications.	
	Commonwealth Department of Works Allied Council of Works	Architect Builder
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Australian War Memorial images.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2007.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2007.

ARCHIVAL IMAGE



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

056106

Geraldton Airfield 1943. Courtesy Australian War Memorial, image 056106



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

056107

Geraldton Airfield 1943. Courtesy Australian War Memorial, image 056107

Place No:
Sieviewright Cottage - Ruin,
MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Sieviewright Cottage - Ruin	
Previous Place Number:	GR218	
Other Names:	Cutubury Farm	
Place Type:	Ruin	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	2 Allen Road	
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA	
Location Detail:	North of Geraldton-Mount Magnet Road	
Assessment No:	11676	
Survey:	Lot 305, P029269	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6814571mN; 277303mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	16886	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 09/12/2005 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 11/03/2010	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.
Statement of Significance	- This ruin has aesthetic value for the remaining stone structure in the rural landscape which creates an evocative compilation. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Moonyoonooka region in the late 19th century for farming in the area. - The place has historic value for its association with the Sievwright family who contributed to the development of Moonyoonooka and the wider region. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing for working families on rural properties in the 19th century.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1869;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	
Physical Description	Situated to the south of the Moonyoonooka-Narra Tarra Road overlooking the Chapman River is one stone wall, all that remains of the Sievwright cottage.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Greenough floodplains were first explored after European settlement by George Grey in 1839 and he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of the settlements. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats and adjacent areas often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination. The Sievwright family moved from the Greenough Flats to take up land at Moonyoonooka in the late 1860s. VL 1267 was leased from July 1869 by David Sievwright (c1828-1907), who also took up adjoining blocks VL 1266 (September 1869) and VL 1265 (October 1869). All three blocks were 100 acres in size.	

The cottage was constructed by David Sievwright with the assistance of George Coulston, a ticket of leave man in 1869.

David Sievwright married Lillies Auld in 1864 and the couple had at least five children.

By 1872 the property was named Cutubury Farm.

In 1892, the Sievwrights left Moonyoonooka to establish an inn at Bunbenoo.

The subsequent owners and occupants of the cottage have not been determined.

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

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Windarra, MOONYOONOOKA

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Windarra, Moonyoonooka
Previous Place Number:	GR160
Other Names:	Moonyoonooka Homestead
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	34 Glengarry Road
Locality:	MOONYOONOOKA
Location Detail:	west side
Assessment No:	61307
Survey:	Lot 11, P022543
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6814172mN; 280941mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13929
State Heritage Register:	Yes 17/01/2012
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005
SIGNIFICANCE	

Level of Significance	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: Essential to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 1 Conservation of the place is considered essential. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the significance of the place and be in accordance with either a Conservation Plan or Heritage Impact Statement.
Statement of Significance	Windarra, Moonyoonooka, a nineteenth century farm complex comprising a double volume Shearing Shed connected to a two storey residence converted from a farm building, showing various periods of development, and a separate stone Kennel, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is a good representative example of a Victorian era vernacular style farm building and rare as one partly converted into a two storey residence; - the stone Kennel is a rare example associated with the pastoral industry; - the place is associated with the employment of Chinese labour for land clearing and other labour intensive farm work in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; - the place is associated with the pioneering Brown family, who owned and worked the property from 1850 to 1882, and were responsible for the construction and much of the adaptation of the place, and developing the Victoria Plains District; - the place contributes significantly to the community's sense of place as one of the oldest remaining and highly visible structures associated with the pastoral history of the region; and, - the place has the potential, through archaeological investigation, to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the occupation of the place, the lives of the Brown and Grant families as well their servants and labourers, its function as a pastoral property, and the innovative vernacular adaptation of a farm building into a residence from the establishment of the place through to the present.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1863;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Windarra Homestead is of an unusual design with the two storey residence physically adjoining the voluminous shearing shed which is still in use today. The relationship of the two stone buildings reflects more of a European model where homes were attached to barns for convenience and protection during long cold winters. However, this is probably unintentional and it seems more likely that for convenience or economics, the residence was incorporated into an existing two storey wing of a larger woolshed or barn structure leaving just the current shearing shed component as the only original element.

	The simple layout of the residence and shearing shed buildings forms an 'L' shape in plan. The overall design and finishes are very simple and with little decoration. The buildings are partly lime washed and the roof is corrugated iron extending over the two storey balcony and verandah at the front of the house. The house has benefited from almost continuous occupation, is well cared for and in good condition.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land encompassing Moonyoonooka, Newmarracarra and Glengarry was taken up by Mr Thomas Brown in 1852. Brown, who was briefly the Resident Magistrate for the Champion Bay district, was a keen horse breeder and used his properties as horse stations.

Following his death in 1863, Brown's sons, Ken and Maitland Brown, took over the substantial pastoral leases and continued to build on the successful horse trade business, particularly with India. In 1882 the properties were acquired by wealthy pastoralist, Mr J.P. McKenzie Grant.

When Grant died in 1897 the property was divided between his four sons. Walter McKenzie Grant took up Newmarracarra Station, David Edgar Grant inherited Moonyoonooka Station, John Gordon Grant gained Glengarry Station, and Alec Edwin Grant became the owner of Yanget.

The Moonyoonooka station wool and shearing shed, built in 1863, was partly converted to become the homestead. The building originally had a shingle roof and housed an 8-stand shearing facility. The name of the homestead was later changed to Windarra.

In the 1870s the shearing shed was also used as the collection point for wattle bark to be used in the tanning industry, however this industry was only short-lived because the amount of tannic acid recovered proved insufficient to make the venture profitable.

A new eighteen room homestead was built by David Edgar Grant, however this building has been demolished. Following World War I David Edgar Grant sold half the property and continued working on the remaining land until his death in 1942.

The property with the buildings were subsequently purchased by the Maslen family from the early 1970s, but has changed ownership in more recent years. The place is now a residence with no association with the pastoral industry.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Grant family Maslen family	Owners and occupiers Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. HCWA P13929 Windarra, Moonyoonooka RHP Documentation, 17 January 2012.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 1996



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2007