

Place No:
Ashgrove, WALKAWAY

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Ashgrove
Previous Place Number:	GR137
Other Names:	Rumble Cottage
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	6280 Nangetty-Walkaway Road (north side)
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63605
Survey:	Lot 898, P231869
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796900mN; 289161mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13914
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Ashgrove has aesthetic value for the form and detail of a stone building in the Victorian Georgian style. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district for farming in the late 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing for working families on rural properties in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Rumble family who were prominent farmers in the Walkaway district.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1891; 1996; 2000s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This stone house has a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof. The separate hipped verandah runs along three sides and is supported on timber posts. The front (west) facade is symmetrical with a window either side of a central doorway. Windows are timber framed and double hung. Extensions are evident to the east side and rear of the house. There is a large Moreton Bay Fig tree situated immediately to the south of the house.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats and often known locally as the 'Back Flats' and the 'Front Flats'. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. 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 land parcel, designated as VL898, was taken up by New Zealander, Thomas Carroll in 1880. He subsequently advertised the property for sale in 1883. It was noted in the advertising that there was a will on the property but no structures were mentioned.

A line of flood gums west of the house were planted in 1888 to mark the high water mark of the 1888 flood. By 1914, the cottage was owned by James Rumble who was a member of the extensive Rumble family who owned several farming properties in the Greenough region.

James Rumble (1856-1943) was married to Mary Ann Walker (1865-1940) and they farmed this property they named 'Ashgrove' until the 1940s. The origin of the name of the property is not known.

Subsequent owners and occupants of the property have not been determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Rumble family	Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. 'Greenough Ploughing Match' The West Australian, 17 July 1883, p.2. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

DRAFT

Place No:
Back Flats State School (fmr), WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Back Flats State School (fmr)	
Previous Place Number:	GR147	
Other Names:	Old Walkaway School	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	6537 Nangetty-Walkaway Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63009	
Survey:	Lot 576, P083216	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796650mN; 286678mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13923	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Back Flats State School (fmr) has aesthetic value, although adapted, as a good intact example of a stone single teacher school built in the 19th century that demonstrates the Victorian Georgian style. - The former school building and the adjacent former Teacher's Residence are a landmark in the landscape of the Walkaway district. - The place has historic value for its association with the provision of education to the Walkaway community from 1870 to the 1960s. - The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Walkaway district in the mid 19th century for farming and the subsequent growth of the population.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1870;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on the east bank of the Greenough River on the eastern outskirts of the Walkaway Townsite, this simple stone building has a gable red colorbond roof. There is an air vent to the roof apex and a high skylight to the west section of the roof, which is possibly a later alteration. The east elevation features three timber framed four pane double hung windows. The stonework is lightly pointed with shallow arches enhancing the tops of the window openings. There is a chimney to the south end. Immediately to the west of the school building is a stone outhouse.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

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

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

The Back Flats State School was built in c1870. A one-teacher school, the building also served as living quarters for the teacher until the adjacent house was built in 1898.

By 1966 both the need to expand and the unsuitability of the site due to frequent floods, necessitated relocation and the building of the new Walkaway Primary School.

Since then the building has been transferred to private ownership and is now used as a residence

Historic Themes:

Social Services: Education
Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Economy: Rural Occupations.

Associations

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
Landgate Aerial Photographs.

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
Belay Farm Group, WALKAWAY

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Belay Farm Group
Previous Place Number:	GR120
Other Names:	Belay
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	256 Evans Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63178
Survey:	Lot 150, P420938
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6797315mN; 283247mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13900
State Heritage Register:	Yes 25/11/1994
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 11/06/1973 Australian Heritage Commission - Register 21/03/1978
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005

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	Belay Farm Group, Walkaway, comprising a group of brick and stone buildings constructed 1858-1860 (Homestead, enlarged c.1900, c.1920s; Garden Wall; Dairy; Barn and Groom's Room; Stables; original Blacksmith's Shop, incorporated into a more recent Shearing Shed; and, Shepherd's Cottage) and 1882 two-storey stone Mill, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is associated with the beginnings of pastoral settlement in the Midwest region in the 1850s, and is a rare example of an early farm complex where the majority of buildings from the original period of settlement (1858-60) remain extant and in usable condition; - the place is associated with the settlement of the historic Greenough district, which was of great importance to the Colony in the mid-19th century for its prolific wheat production as the Colony struggled to support itself; - the place is a picturesque collection of stone farm buildings with significant aesthetic value derived from its historic character, cultural environment and setting; - the place is a good and representative example of a mid-19th century vernacular pastoral and agricultural development in the Midwest region which shows the development of farming practises through changes in its fabric; - the original section of the Homestead is an example of the linear form of farm residence typical in Midwest homesteads of the 1850s-early 1860s, a number of which also featured walled gardens; - the place has the potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of its occupation and its function as a pastoral and agricultural property, from its establishment through to the present; and, - the place was established by former stonemason John Jones and worked by three generations of the Jones family from 1858 to 1971. The various metal clad machinery sheds and outbuildings are of little heritage significance.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead Farming/Pastoral: Stable Farming/Pastoral: Shed or Barn Farming/Pastoral: Flour Mill Farming/Pastoral: Cottage Farming/Pastoral: Other
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1858; 1896; 1920;

Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Belay Farm Group, Walkaway is a pastoral property comprising a complex of stone buildings constructed 1858-60 (Homestead, enlarged c.1900, c.1920s; Garden Wall; Dairy; Barn and Groom's Room; Stables; original Blacksmith's Shop, incorporated into more recent Shearing Shed; and, Shepherd's Cottage) and 1882 two-storey stone Mill. Belay Farm Group, Walkaway is situated on Evans Road in Walkaway on the Greenough 'back' flats, only five kilometres east of Greenough Hamlet on Brand Highway. Located on the north side of the road (aligned north-west / south-east), the entry access road is at the south-east end of the site. The entry leads due north along a tree lined track to the Shepherd's Cottage where the track diverts both sides around it. Prior to the Homestead the track also branches to the west and then north to access the farm buildings west of the Homestead. On the west side of the Shepherd's cottage is the Homestead. The track continues north and swings west to the northern-most end of the group of buildings where the contemporary farm machinery sheds and associated elements are also located. The entire complex is located in an open agricultural setting. Behind (west) the Homestead, there are expansive gravelled areas that connect the buildings and provide vehicular access. From the north-west of the Homestead there is the Dairy (fmr) with a lean-to extension on the west side, west of the Dairy (fmr) is the original stone-lined and walled well, and contemporary farm machinery sheds and associated elements, and a further 100 metres or so north is the Barn with the Groom's Room at the west end and the Stables adjoining on the north, recessed, and aligning along the west side. Adjacent to the Stables on the north side, and similarly aligned on the west, is the double storey Barn with the Shearing Shed integral on the north side, linking to more recent Shearing Shed extensions. Belay Farm Group, Walkaway comprises the Homestead (several periods of development) with the Garden Wall and the garden and hedge on the east frontage, the Shepherd's Cottage and adjacent remnant concrete garage slab, Dairy (fmr), Barn with attached Groom's Room and Stables, Mill, and Shearing Shed. The buildings that comprise Belay Farm Group, Walkaway are of a rural vernacular functional style that demonstrates basic influences of the Victorian Georgian style in the form, scale and materials of the buildings. Refer to P13900 Belay Homestead Group, RHP Assessment Documentation 15 December 2015, for further detail.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Belay Farm Group, Walkaway is a pastoral property comprising a complex of stone buildings constructed 1858-60 (Homestead, enlarged c.1900, c.1920s; Garden Wall; Dairy; Barn and Groom's Room; Stables; original Blacksmith's Shop, incorporated into more recent Shearing Shed; and, Shepherd's Cottage) and 1882 two-storey stone Mill.

Belay Farm Group, Walkaway was originally part of a much larger landholding by a syndicate of various combinations of investors and pastoralists including Lockier Clere Burges, Edward Hamersley, Samuel Pole Phillips, Urban Vigors, John Whitfield and John Bruce, operating as Hamersley & Company, Hamersley, Whitfield & Co and The Cattle Company, who had taken up pastoral leases in the Irwin and

Greenough districts in the early 1850s. The land in the Greenough district was leased to tenant farmers, one of whom

was John Jones.

John Jones had been born in Wales in 1825, but the year of his arrival in the Colony is not recorded in the Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians, possibly due to the difficulty of identifying the various John Joneses. He was a stonemason and initially worked at his trade in the Geraldton-Greenough district.

In May 1857, he married Maria McCormick and they established themselves on a property they named 'Belay Farm' in 1858, where they raised eight children: Thomas, Mary Ann, William (1861), James (1863), George, Charles, Henry and Joseph (1875).

Belay Farm operated as a mixed farm with sheep raised for meat rather than wool in the early years. The first flock was founded on sheep from South Australia. In March 1861, the property was surveyed by government surveyor William Phelps, during a survey of the Greenough district. The Fieldbook entry for 22 March 1861 shows John Jones' property with Homestead, Dairy, Barn, Stables, pig sty, hut, stockyard, garden and wheat field. The buildings were constructed by John Jones from stone quarried on the property.

Belay Farm was located only a few miles from the settlement at the mouth of the Greenough River. Grain grown here on the Front and Back Flats produced high yields and the district flourished as a result, with high prices obtained for grain and flour as the fledgling Colony struggled to produce sufficient for its own needs. A relatively large number of flour mills were established in the district to process the wheat harvest.

The first mill at Belay Farm Group, Walkaway was horse powered and may have been operated in the Barn. In 1882, the two-storey steam-powered Mill was built.

John Jones died in 1893 and his wife Maria inherited Belay Farm, which her sons William and Joseph leased from her, trading as the Jones Brothers.

William married in 1896 to Nora Morrissey of Walkaway and the couple immediately occupied the Homestead, which was enlarged to six rooms.

When Maria Jones died in July 1905, William and Joseph inherited the property. William continued to occupy the Homestead with his wife and their family of four sons and a daughter. Joseph Jones married Nora Silcock of Greenough in 1907 and they occupied the Mill building which had been converted into a residence until their new homestead, 'Redcliffe', was built in Evans Road, Walkaway, which was only quarter of a mile from Belay Farm. Both brothers were engaged in the public and social life of the district.

In the 1920s, the Homestead was further enlarged with the addition of two wings.¹³ Part of this work, again, may have involved rebuilding and enlarging the existing verandah enclosures.

In the late 1960s a large section of the east side of the Stables was destroyed by a cyclone.

In 1971, Belay Farm Group, Walkaway was sold out of Jones family ownership when Lot 5 was acquired by Robert and Norma Martin.

Refer to P13900 Belay Homestead Group, RHP Assessment Documentation 15 December 2015, for further detail.

Historic Themes:

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

Associations

Jones family

Owners and Occupiers

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
P13900 Belay Homestead Group, RHP Assessment Documentation 15 December 2015, for further detail.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Cant's House, WALKAWAY

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Cant's House	
Previous Place Number:	GR129	
Other Names:	Residence, 43 Padbury Road	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	43 Padbury Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63255	
Survey:	Lot 242, P302010	
Reserve:	17239 / 17241	
GPS Coordinates	6796574mN; 285788mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13907	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015	

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	• Cant's House has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in brick and retaining original detail. • The shed on the property has scientific value as an example of a simple utilitarian shed constructed in the early 20th century that may reveal details of earlier construction methods. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape since its construction in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with the Cant family who farmed in the region for many decades. • The place has historic and social value as a demonstration of the practice of farming families of building a residence that could be used as a second residence in a regional centre in conjunction with the farm homestead.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1932;
Walls	Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	
Physical Description	This house is of brick construction with a gable roof clad with colorbond which extends over verandahs to the north and west. The verandah is supported on square timber posts with St Andrew's Cross timber balustrade. The place features concrete lintels to openings, coloured glass to windows and fibro infill to gable ends. There is a lean-to to the rear and a small awning to the front window. To the south of the house is a large timber framed, corrugated iron clad workshop with large opening onto Padbury Road.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

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

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

Previous research has determined that this residence was built in 1932 by the local builders and brick manufacturers, the Caligaro Brothers for the Cant family.

This is proposed to be Frederick Robert Smith Cant (1903-1983) who was a contractor and living in Walkaway in 1932 with his wife Frederica Anderson (1903-1989). The couple had married in 1928 and had no children. The construction of a new house in 1932 is consistent with the young couple establishing a family home in the townsite. Other members of the Cant family were designated as farmers in the Walkaway district in the 1930s and by the 1970s, Fred Cant designated his occupation as a farmer.

Fred Cant served during World War II with the 8th Supply Department Company, but did not serve overseas.

The residence may well have been occupied by different members of the Cant family whilst visiting Walkaway and it continues to have an association with the Cant family.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Cant family Caligaro Bros	Owners and occupiers Builders
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs Australian Electoral Rolls NAA: B884, W15974 Frederick Cant	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005

Place No:
Cottage, 33 Padbury Road, WALKAWAY

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Cottage, 33 Padbury Road	
Previous Place Number:	GR125	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	33 Padbury Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63283	
Survey:	Lot 3, D002811	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796778mN; 285796mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13905	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 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 cottage has aesthetic value as a simple example of a Federation Bungalow cottage constructed with a timber frame. - The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the Padbury Road streetscape, and the Walkaway townscape. - The place has historic value as a demonstration of the way of life in the early 20th century period and the practice of owners constructing homes as rental properties. - The place has historic value for its association with George Sewell who was a significant member of the Walkaway and Greenough community.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1910;
Walls	Concrete Block Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	This small and simple cottage is timber framed and clad with fibre cement sheeting with a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends broken back to cover the front verandah which is partly enclosed with concrete block and louver windows. Anon functioning brick chimney is located on the north elevation. The front (west) facade features concrete block which is painted to look like pointed brickwork. There is a lean-to roof to the rear.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

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

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

Previous information has found that this land was owned by Mr Sewell c1911. It is likely this was George Sewell, Chair of the Greenhough Roads Board. He may have been responsible for the construction of this house for himself, a family member or as an investment property. Sewell appears to have several properties including pastoral properties and a house in Geraldton.

Subsequent owners and occupiers have not been determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	George Ernest Sewell	Owner
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 1997.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005

Place No:
Crauden Park, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Crauden Park
Previous Place Number:	GR140
Other Names:	Rumble Farmhouse Camden Park
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	81 Allanooka Springs Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63601
Survey:	Lot 1478, P231869
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796173mN; 289997mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13916	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 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	- The original portion of Crauden Park and the outbuildings, although modified and added to, has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a buildings in the Victorian Georgian style - The place has historic value for the its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district for farming in the late 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of working families on rural properties in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Sims and Rumble families who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1880;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	The main house at Crauden Park is of stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof with gablets. The roof extends to cover surrounding verandahs which are partly enclosed to provide for additional living space. The verandahs are supported on masonry columns. To the rear of the house (east) is a stone outbuilding which could have accommodated the kitchen. The place has a corrugated iron gable roof which is punctuated by a simple rendered chimney. The walls have been whitewashed. Immediately to the north is a small stone worker's cottage which features brick quoining to openings and a cut stone as a key stone. Adjacent are two toilets, one of stone and the other of brick construction.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

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

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

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

This area was originally known as the 'Back Flats', the name 'Walkaway' is a corruption of the indigenous word 'Wagga wah' referring to the bend in the nearby Greenough River. It was the name given to the railway station when a line was built from Geraldton in 1887.

Previous research has determined that this parcel of land, designated as VL 1478, was taken up by C. Sims in 1886 for £62.10.0. Documentation for this transaction shows an existing stone house which suggests the first portion of the cottage was built c1880s. It was mortgaged by C. Sims to Francis Pearse, Merchant, Dongara in 1888 to secure a sum of £400.

The property was transferred to Charles William Sims in 1892, and then to Francis Pearse in 1900. In 1904 the property was owned by Pearse and occupied by Henry Rumble. The next owner, in 1922 was Fanny Priscilla Mitchell. Joseph Rumble purchased the property c1923.

In 1932, ownership was transferred to Manford Rumble and Ernest John Rumble. Don and Anne Moffat purchased the property in 1977.

It is likely that additions and new buildings on the site were built in the late 20th century.

The origin of the name Crauden Park, or the alternative Camden Park, have not been determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Sims family Francis Pearse Rumble family	Owners and occupiers Mortgagee Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 1997.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 1997.



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 1997.

Place No:
Criddle's Cottage, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Criddle's Cottage
Previous Place Number:	GR141
Other Names:	Allanooka Springs Road (west side)
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group
SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	161 Allanooka Springs Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63050
Survey:	Lot 6477, P254722
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6795662mN; 290558mE
HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13917
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The original portion of Criddle's Cottage although obscured and added to, has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a buildings in the Victorian Georgian style - The place has historic value for the its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district for farming in the late 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of working families on rural properties in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Criddle family who contributed to the settlement and development of agriculture in the region.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Criddle's Cottage is a simple stone building which features several different wall finishes. The original finish is random rubble with brick quoining. Some portions are rendered and other finishes are a contemporary weatherboard product. The generous hipped roof is clad with coloured corrugated sheet metal. One rendered chimney with a chimney pot is visible. The verandah to the front (west) elevation is an extension of the roof from. There is a lean-to roof to the rear and a verandah supported on metal poles. The place is set within a formal garden of lawn and mature trees.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Previous research has determined that in 1904 the property was occupied by Duplex. By 1914 it was owned by the Estate of Thomas Criddle.

Thomas Criddle (1845-1914) was part of a large family that farmed on the Greenough Flats through the second half of the 19th century. Thomas Criddle married Mary Connolly in 1869 and had seven children. The couple also ran the 'Back Flats Hotel' near Bradleys.

The original cottage has been extended in several programs of work but aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original cottage can still be determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Criddle family	Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005

Place No:
Dale Farm, WALKAWAY

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Dale Farm	
Previous Place Number:	GR139	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	224 Walter Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63716	
Survey:	Lot 1013, P231869	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6794335mN; 288022mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13915	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Dale Farmhouse and the two associated stone buildings have historic value for their association with the establishment and development of the district for farming. - The original homestead and the associated outbuildings have aesthetic value as examples of simple stone buildings constructed in the Victorian Georgian style. - The place has historic value for its association with the Wilton and Hamersley families who were prominent farmers and leading citizens in the community.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1870s; c2008;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is sourced from earlier assessments. Dale Farmhouse is a rendered stone building, painted cream, with a hipped corrugated iron roof clad in dark colorbond. The roof extends to cover surrounding verandahs which are supported on brick pillars. The verandah is partly enclosed with brick to the north-east corner. The entrance to the house is enhanced by a small gable which protrudes to the north and is also supported on brick pillars. The roof is punctuated by a corbelled brick chimney. A large addition has been constructed adjoining the eastern end of the original building, it has been aligned at roughly 45 degrees to the original homestead. The house features brick quoining to openings and casement style windows. Immediately to the west of the house is a stone outbuilding which has a corrugated iron gable roof and lean-to roofs to the east and north. Located some distance to the west of the house is a stone cottage which has a hipped corrugated iron roof. The roof extends to cover a verandah to the east which is supported on timber posts. The verandah is partly enclosed with corrugated iron sheeting. There is also a small verandah to the west elevation. A large Moreton Bay Fig tree is located immediately in front of the cottage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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.

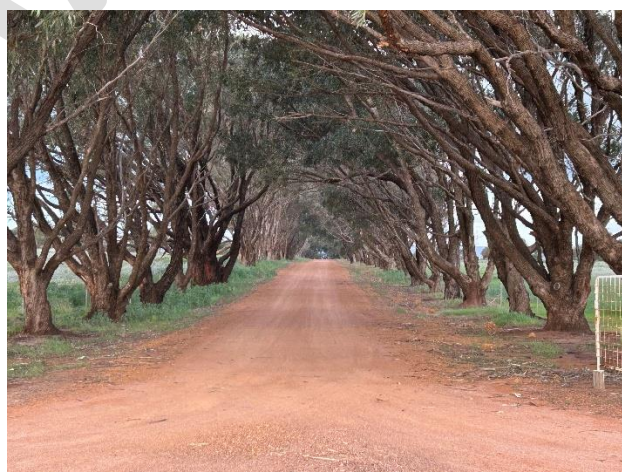
Previous research has determined that this land parcel, designated as VL 1028, was taken up by J. Wilton in 1879. By 1914 the property was owned by G.R. Wilton.

A later owner was Edward Hamersley who was a member of the extensive Hamersley family who had extensive landholdings in this region and other regions of the state for pastoral purposes. They were influential in the economy and politics of the Greenough region.

The original farmhouse has been extended c2008 with a large addition to the eastern end of the existing building, joining it at an angle. The roof of the original cottage was reclad with dark colorbond roofing. A pool and landscaped gardens have been added to the north side of the homestead.

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

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004. Cottage



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005. Outbuilding

ARCHIVAL IMAGE



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004. Farmhouse

Place No:
Doosing Downs, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2

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

PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Doosing Downs	
Previous Place Number:	GR122	
Other Names:	Moloney Farm	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	6538 Nangetty-Walkaway Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	64081	
Survey:	Lot 1142, P247686	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6797472mN; 286502mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13902	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Doosing Downs has aesthetic value as a substantial brick residence in the Victorian Regency style with majority of the original form and detail intact, and set in a formal garden. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district in the 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of a homestead on a rural property in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Charles Crowther who was prominent members of the Geraldton and Greenough community and contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region. - The place has historic value for its association with the Moloney family who were a well known farming family in the district and for its connection to Patrick Moloney a member of the local Road Board.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1900;
Walls	Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Metal: Coloured Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Regency
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is sourced from earlier assessments. Situated on the east bank of the Greenough River just out of the Walkaway Townsite, this large house is of brick construction with a steeply pitched gambrel colorbond roof. The red coloured roof extends to cover verandahs to three sides which are supported on timber posts. The roof is punctuated by a tall brick corbelled chimney. The pointed brickwork features decorative arches above openings and rendered sills. Windows are timber framed and double hung. A gable enhances the main entrance to the south facade with a finial to the apex of it and the gablet to the main roof. There is a large brick extension to the rear of the house.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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Previous research has determined that this parcel of land, designated as VL1017, was taken up by Charles Crowther in 1881. Charles Crowther (1831-1894) was a prominent merchant and politician who lived and worked predominantly in Geraldton so it is presumed he established a manager on the property.

By 1914, the property was owned by Patrick Maloney. It has been said construction of the house was financed by sale of chaff to the Eastern Goldfields in the 1890s which suggests the house was built for Maloney as Crowther had died in 1894. However further research may resolve this question.

Patrick Francis Moloney (1861-1935) married Hannah Eves in 1888 and were living in Walkaway in 1910 which suggests they were managing the property before they purchased the farm. The couple had eleven children and sadly in 1918, one of their daughters died as a result of a riding accident near their home.

Patrick Moloney served on the Greenough Road Board and was active in the establishment of the Victoria District Flour Mill.

Following his death, Hannah Moloney lived on at the property but she subsequently relocated to Geraldton. The subsequent owners and occupants of Doosing Downs have not been determined, nor has the origin of the name.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Charles Crowther Moloney family	Owner Owner and Occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. The Irwin Index, 4 May 1935, p. 2. The Geraldton Express, 23 October 1918, p. 3.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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

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

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Fairfield Farm, WALKAWAY

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Fairfield Farm	
Previous Place Number:	GR136	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	306 Showground Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63106	
Survey:	Lot 102, P231531	
Reserve:	Pastoral Lease 3114900	
GPS Coordinates	6794100mN; 286449mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13913	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Fairfield Farmhouse and associated buildings have historic value for their association with the establishment and development of the district for farming. - The homestead and the associated outbuildings have aesthetic value as examples of simple stone buildings constructed in the Victorian Georgian style. - The place has historic value for its association with the Hamersley family who were prominent farmers and leading citizens in the community.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860s; c2004;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	The original portion of Fairfield Farmhouse is a stone building with a steeply pitched corrugated iron gable roof. The roof extends broken back to cover surrounding verandahs which are supported on timber posts. A major addition to the place has been undertaken which has been undertaken in a similar style to the original building and achieved by extended the roof line on the long axis. Access was not possible in the 2025/26 review but previous descriptions have stated that situated to the south-east of the house are the stone ruins of the Shepherd's Cottage. Nearby is a stone shearing shed which has a corrugated iron roof. Situated to the north of the house is a small single room stone building. In front of the house is a large Moreton Bay Fig that was planted by Bob Hamersley, a former owner of Fairfield.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

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

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

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 proposed that the Shepherd's Cottage at Fairfield is believed to date from the time when the Cattle Company owned the land in the vicinity. The Cattle Company was a partnership of Messrs Edward Hamersley, Samuel Phillips and Lockier Burges.

This parcel of land, designated as VL102 was taken up by John Bruce in 1865, he also had significant land holdings in the region. Edward Hamersley purchased the property in 1869.

By 1904 it was occupied by Hugh Hamersley and by 1914 owned by John Hamersley.

The Hamersley family had extensive landholdings in this region and other regions of the state for pastoral purposes. They were influential in the economy and politics of the Greenough region. The large Moreton Bay Fig at the front of the homestead was planted by Bob Hamersley.

In c2004, the building was extended significantly using the same roof form but almost doubling the size of the place.

The place continues to be used as the central homestead of the Fairfield property.

Historic Themes:

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

Associations

Hamersley family

Owners and Occupiers

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
Landgate Aerial Photographs

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005. Shepherd's Cottage



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005. Façade of House.



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.

Place No:
Hillside, WALKAWAY

Management Category
3

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

PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Hillside	
Previous Place Number:	GR142	
Other Names:	O'Brien Cottage	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	Greenough Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:	south side - 1600mm east of intersection with Walter Road	
Assessment No:	63191	
Survey:	Lot 1766, P247798	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6793166mN; 288929mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13918	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The original portion of Hillside, has aesthetic value for the remaining form and extensive detail of a stone building in the Victorian Georgian style in a rural setting. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district for farming in the late 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of a homestead for a working family on rural property in the early 20th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the O'Brien family who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is sourced from earlier assessments. This stone house has a hipped corrugated iron roof and a separate hipped verandah roof. The verandah is supported on timber posts. The front (north) facade is symmetrical with a window either side of a central doorway. Windows are timber framed, four-pane and double hung. The stonework to the front façade is pointed and there is a feature brick arch over the entrance door. To the rear there is a lean-to and a concrete block extension. To the west of the house are some stone stables with a steeply pitched gable corrugated iron roof. There is a tack/feed shed to the north end.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

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

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

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Previous research has determined that this landholding, designated as VL1766, was taken up by local farmer Michael O'Brien (1836-1912) in 1887. O'Brien had been farming in the region on a property named 'Hillgrove' from c1865. He arrived in the colony with his wife Mary Honora O'Dea in 1860 and the couple had ten children. It is unclear if this was the property he subsequently took up.

Michael O'Brien died in 1912 and the property was transferred to his youngest son Thomas (1876-1954), c1904-14. Thomas married Harriet Amelia Bagley in 1914 and the couple had three children. Thomas O'Brien farmed the property until his death in 1954 and following his death his wife stayed on at the property with their son Keith farmed the property. The property remained in the O'Brien family into the late 20th century.

Aerial photographs indicate that the place has undergone several programs of additions but the form and extent of the original cottage can still be determined.

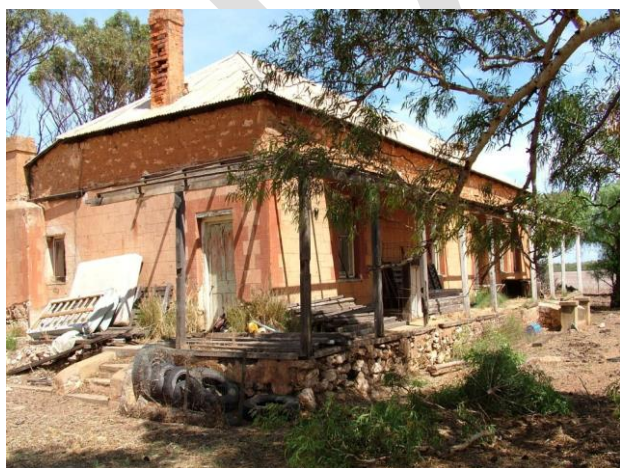
Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	O'Brien family	Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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

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

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Holy Trinity Anglican Church, WALKAWAY

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Holy Trinity Anglican Church	
Previous Place Number:	GR148	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	6527 Nangetty-Walkaway Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	64113	
Survey:	Lot 701, P302012	
Reserve:	Road Res	
GPS Coordinates	6796651mN; 286760mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	1168	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	Yes 23/11/2004	
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997	
	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	Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Walkaway, a single-storey single-room local stone church with stylistic characteristics of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style, together with its grounds, in a rural setting, is of cultural significance for the following reasons: - the place is rare as a small-scale rural church designed by prominent Western Australian architect (later Brigadier-General Sir) J. Talbot Hobbs; - the place is a good, simple example of a stone church, built with reference to the stylistic characteristics of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style, in a rural setting, and is representative of simple rural church buildings in the State; - the place, together with the adjacent Teachers Residence and Back Flats State School (fmr), forms a significant historic group; and, - the place has been an important social and religious focus for the Anglican community in the town since its construction in 1903. The gate and front fence are of little significance

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1903;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Carpenter Gothic
Physical Description	Located on the eastern outskirts of the Walkaway Townsite, this small Gothic style stone church has a steeply pitched gable roof. A small entry porch is attached to the north elevation. The church features buttresses to walls and rendered window and door surrounds which enhance the narrow arched windows. There is a metal cross to the roof apex and coloured glass windows to the gable ends. Some pointing is evident to the stonework.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

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

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

By 1900, an Anglican Church was required on the Back Flats. Joseph Rumble donated a block of land to the east of the Walkaway School and architect J.J. Talbot Hobbs prepared the design for the Walkaway Church in 1902. The church was built by J Petrie using stone from the nearby Surrey Farm for £434.

The foundation stone was laid on 14 June 1903 by Minnie Edith Wilkins, the wife of the priest in charge of the Greenough Anglican parish, Rev A.J. Wilkins. The Holy Trinity Church was consecrated by Bishop Riley on 20th September 1903.

Through community fund raising the church debt was paid off by 1911. The church was extensively renovated in 1962 and in 1978 money was bequeathed by Mrs Amy Groser for its upkeep.

The place continues to be used as a place of worship.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Religion Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	Sir J.J. Talbot Hobbs John Petrie	Architect Contractor
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Western Mail, 20 June 1903, p. 42. P1168 Holy Trinity Anglican Church, 23 Nov 2004, RHP Documentation.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

DRAFT

Place No:
Island Farm, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2

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

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Island Farm
Previous Place Number:	GR134
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	228 Hamersley Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	access from Hamersley Road
Assessment No:	63147
Survey:	Lot 97, P004323
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6795289mN; 284422mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13911
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The original portion of Island Farm has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a stone building in the Victorian Georgian style in a rural landscape. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district in the late 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of a homestead for a working family on a rural property in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Morrell and Logue families who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1860s; 1880s
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is sourced from earlier assessments. Island Farmhouse is situated on a property which is surrounded on three sides by the Greenough River, hence the feeling of being on an island. The large stone house has a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof. A separate verandah roof is supported on chamfered timber posts. The house, which features brick quoining to openings and corners, has timber framed double hung windows. Below the verandah the walls are rendered with an ashlar finish. Steps lead up to the verandah and the front entrance to the west. There is a lean-to roof to the rear. Adjoining the north-east corner of the house are the remnants of the former kitchen building constructed of stone. Only a portion of one of the walls remain. Located immediately to the north-east of the house are the remains of the Shepherd's Cottage, there appears to be no evidence of this structure remaining. Close to the railway line is a stone outbuilding which is in poor condition the south east corner of the stone outbuilding has collapsed and the structure has no roof. There is evidence of some concrete repairs to the walls.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Previous research has determined that this place is associated with several of the leading land owning families in the Greenough region.

The Shepherd's Cottage at Island Farm is believed to date from the time when the Cattle Company owned the land in the vicinity. In the early 1860's the property was rented from Lockier Clere Burges by the Brockman family.

Charles Crowther took up the title to this landholding, designated as VL 1023, in 1880. From 1888 to c1905 the property was occupied by John Morrell. It may have been during this period that the homestead was first built.

John Frederick Morrell (1845-1921) was married to Mary Waldeck in 1871 and the couple had eight children.

Fredericke Waldeck, Mary Morrell's father, formerly of Mt Pleasant died at the Island Farm in August 1905. By 1914, the property was owned by local landowner and pastoralist Major J. Logue who added it to his portfolio of properties. It is not known who lived on the property through the 20th century. Further research may determine the sequence of changes to the property.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations	
Associations	Morrell family Logue family	Owners and Occupants Owners and Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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

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

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Logue Homestead, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Logue Homestead
Previous Place Number:	GR143
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	418 Allanooka Springs Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	intersection with Greenough Rd
Assessment No:	63148
Survey:	Lot 958, P231869
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6793279mN; 291756mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13919
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The original portion of the Logue Homestead, although modified has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a building in the Victorian Georgian and Inter War California Bungalow styles. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district for farming in the late 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of a homestead for a prosperous family and business on rural properties in the late 19th century and modified in the Inter War period. - The place has historic value for its association with the Morrissey and Logue families who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1870s; 1927;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian Inter War California Bungalow
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is sourced from earlier assessments. The Logue Homestead is a large residence which has been extended over the years. The original four-roomed stone house to the front (west) has a hipped corrugated sheet metal roof with a separate hipped verandah roof which is supported on timber posts and surrounds its three external sides. This section of the house features french doors opening onto the verandahs, pointed stonework, mini-orn ceilings, a tall corbelled brick chimney and stained glass windows to the main entrance which is via entry steps. To the rear a large timber framed and weatherboard clad addition was constructed in 1927. Behind the house is an old engine room. Situated some distance to the east is a large shearing shed which incorporates a structure of stone construction which is believed to be the original homestead on the property, although it is difficult to see evidence of this as there are no window openings. This stone shed has 2 doors with brick edging centrally located in the west and east walls. In 2004/05, the building had an earth floor.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for the destination.

Previous research has determined that this land parcel, designated as VL439, was taken up by Patrick Morrissey (1833-1902) and built the original homestead. Known as 'Big Pat' he married Mary Anne Kennedy in 1866 during the time he work for his uncle, Michael Morrissey, at Mt Erin Station. One reference refers to the station he owned near Walkaway as 'Badga Galloway', which may be this property. He and Mary Anne had three children and also developed property near Yalgoo.

Frank Mills bought the property in 1901 and in 1906 the property was sold to the Logue family. The weatherboard extension to the homestead was added on in 1927. A request for tenders was placed by architect Tom Roberts for additions and alterations to a Walkaway Homestead for Mrs D. A. Logue in March 1925. This is likely to have been for these additions. The successful tenderer has not been determined.

Dorcas Annie Logue, nee Burges, was the wife of Major Logue who was a significant landowner and pastoralist in the region and their main property was Mount Hill. Major Logue died in 1922, and it seems that Dorcas (Darkie) Logue remained living at Mount Hill. This homestead may have been occupied by another member of the Logue family, or a manager of the property.

The date of subsequent alterations and additions have not been determined.

Historic Themes:	Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Morrissey family Frank Mills Tom Roberts Logue family	Owners and occupiers Owners and occupiers Architect Owners
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988. The Geraldton Express, 4 March 1925, p. 3.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005

Place No:
McCartney Cottage, WALKAWAY

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	McCartney Cottage	
Previous Place Number:	GR146	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	6555 Nangetty-Walkaway Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63103	
Survey:	Lot 4, D053806	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796577mN; 286531mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13922	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The original portion of McCartney Cottage has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a stone building in the Victorian Georgian style - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district for farming in the late 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of working families on rural properties in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Mary McCartney the teacher at the former Back Flats State School.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1870s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Coloured Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on the west bank of the Greenough River, McCartney Cottage consists of the original limestone structure which has been added to with red stone to form an 'L'. The place has a hipped corrugated iron roof which is punctuated by a tall brick corbelled chimney. There is a lean-to roof to the rear which is enclosed with fibro sheeting. In recent times a brick addition has provided a large living area, while there is a small concrete block extension to the south. A pergola has been added to the west and a car port is attached to the north elevation.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

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

Previous research has determined that this land parcel, designated as VL900 was taken up by Charles Crowther in 1876.

Mrs Mary McCartney (1837-1916), the school teacher who taught at the Back Flats State School (fmr) from 1871 to 1877 lived in this cottage before the teacher's Residence was constructed alongside the school in the 1890s.

Mary McCartney was the widow of Thomas McCartney (1820-1879) who farmed on the Back Flats. The couple had four children

The estate of the late Mary McCartney containing a 4 room stone house and iron sheds was advertised for sale in 1917.

Since then the place has remained a private residence and has undergone additions and alterations although the form and extent of the original cottage can still be determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education 603 Local heroes and battlers.	
Associations	Mary McCartney	Owner and occupier
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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DRAFT

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2007

DRAFT

Place No:
Mrs Duncan's House, WALKAWAY

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mrs Duncan's House
Previous Place Number:	GR126
Other Names:	House, 31 Padbury Rd
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	31 Padbury Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63248
Survey:	Lot 123, D006424
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796800mN; 285788mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13906
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015

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	- Mrs Duncan's House has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of Federation bungalow style built in stone and brick. - The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the Padbury Road streetscape, and the Walkaway townscape. - The place has historic value as a demonstration of the way of life in the early 20th century when owners of rural properties had separate residences in regional centres. - The place has historic value for its association with the Sewell and Duncan families who were long term residents and active community representatives in the region.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1910;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	This house is of stone construction with a corrugated iron gambrel roof which extends to cover the front verandah. Portion of the roof cladding has been replaced so the roof is red in some portions and grey in others. The verandah is supported on brick pillars and features lattice enclosures. To the sides the verandah has been enclosed with brick. The front façade features pointed stonework and brick quoining to the openings. There is a simple brick chimney to the north. Windows are generally timber framed and double hung. The house has been partially reroofed.
Condition	Moderate
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

Previous information has found that this land was owned by Mr Sewell c1911. It is likely this was George Sewell, Chair of the Greenhough Roads Board. He may have been responsible for the construction of this house for himself or a family member. Sewell appears to have several properties including pastoral properties and a house in Geraldton.

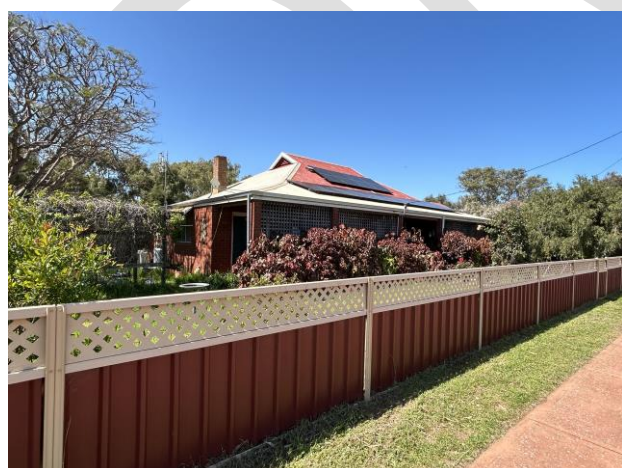
Subsequent owners and occupants are understood to be the Duncan family with Mrs Maud Mary Duncan (1883-1949) being associated with the place. Maud Duncan, nee Connolly was married to Chairman of the Greenough Road Board Charles Lindsay Duncan (1868-1936) and President of the Greenough Farmer's Club.

It is possible this place was built as a residence near the facilities of the town centre in which the family and visitors could stay.

The property remained associated with the Duncan family until the late 20th century.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	George Ernest Sewell Duncan family	Owner Owners and Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Geraldton Guardian, 10 Sep 1936, p. 5; 25 June 1949, p. 1.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.

DRAFT

Place No:
Perejuan Cottage, WALKAWAY

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Perejuan Cottage	
Previous Place Number:	GR152	
Other Names:	Shaw Cottage	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	29 Padbury Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:	cnr Desmond Place	
Assessment No:	8423	
Survey:	Lot 55, D083677	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796849mN; 285785mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13995	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 29/03/2005 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 08/03/2016	

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 cottage has aesthetic value as a simple example of an Inter War cottage built of concrete block in the Inter War California Bungalow style. - The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the Padbury Road streetscape, and the Walkaway townscape. - The place has historic value as a demonstration of the way of life in the Inter War period when owners of rural properties had separate residences in regional centres. - The place has historic value for its association with the Perejuan and Shaw families who were long term residents of the region.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1938;
Walls	Cement Block
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungalow
Physical Description	Located on the eastern side of Padbury Street opposite the Walkaway Railway Station Museum Precinct, this small cottage has walls of white painted cement block construction. An addition on the southern elevation is clad with corrugated sheet metal. The gabled corrugated iron roof extends broken back to cover the verandah to the front (western) elevation, which is hipped to the southern end. A timber picket fence marks the front lot boundary. Within the boundary of the lot the majority of the land is cleared for parking and a large shed is located in the rear of the lot.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

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

This house was built for Amelia Mary Ann Perejuan (b. 12/8.1868, d. 31.3.1946) by Arthur Reginal Osborne. The house was used as a town house where she stayed when she came into Walkaway from the family's homestead at Allanooka, also known as the Hunting Kangaroo Arms.

Amelia Perejuan bequeathed the house as a wedding present to her great nephew, Francis Arnold Hugh Shaw following his marriage to Vera Rose Bunter on 11 March 1950.

Originally constructed as a two bedroom home, Frank Shaw had a third bedroom added in c1963. Frank and Rose's two daughters, Rose Ann and Patricia, grew up in this house.

Other owners of the property include Graham and Elsa O'Brien (from 1964) and Basil and Kathy McCagh.

In the 2010s, the property underwent restoration works and a portion of the verandah enclosure was removed.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Arthur Osborne Amelia Perejuan Francis Shaw	Builder Owner and Occupier Owner and Occupier
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Redcliffe, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Redcliffe	
Previous Place Number:	GR121	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	243 Evans Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63105	
Survey:	Lot 2, P007420	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796791mN; 283466mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13901	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 16/12/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 29/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The original portion of Redcliffe Homestead, has aesthetic value for the remaining form and extensive detail of a building in the Federation Bungalow style in a generous garden setting. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district for farming in the early 20th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of a homestead for a prosperous family and farming business on rural property in the early 20th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Jones and Hamersley families who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1910;
Walls	Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	This large house is of brick construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof which extends broken back to cover verandahs to three sides. The brickwork is tuckpointed and features horizontal rendered banding at sill and half-wall height. The verandah, which is supported on turned timber posts mounted on a masonry balustrade, features a decorative timber frieze. The main entrance to the house is enhanced by a small gablet with decorative finial and frieze. The roof is punctuated by two corbelled brick chimneys. There is a brick extension to the rear. Windows are generally timber framed and double hung. To the front of the house is a garden surrounded by a low painted concrete block wall.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

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

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

Previous research has determined that Joseph Jones (1875-1955) of Belay Station married Anne Norah Silcock (1872-1954) in 1907. Redcliffe was built for the couple c1910. The imposing bungalow was described as containing, "seven rooms and is fitted up with all modern conveniences, a broad verandah considerably enhancing its appearance." No detail of the architect or builder of this place have been found in this research.

Redcliffe was later owned by the couple's two daughters, Mercy and Dolly Jones. The house was then occupied by Cecil McCagh who managed the property.

Redcliffe was later purchased by Stuart Turner and then by Evan Hamersley who have extensive landhold

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Jones family Hamersley family	Owners and Occupiers Owners and Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988. Battye, "Cyclopedia of Western Australia", 1913, p. 975.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005

DRAFT

Place No:
School Teacher's Residence (fmr), WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	School Teacher's Residence (fmr)	
Previous Place Number:	GR123	
Other Names:	Old Walkaway Teacher's Residence	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	6537 Nangetty-Walkaway Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63009	
Survey:	Lot 700, P302012	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796650mN; 286722mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13903	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Back Flats School Teacher's Residence (fmr) has aesthetic value, although adapted, as a good intact example of a simple cottage built in the late 19th century, potentially relocated, that demonstrates the Federation Bungalow style. - As a group, the former Teacher's Residence, the adjacent former school building and the Holy Trinity Anglican Church create a landmark precinct in the Walkaway district. - The place has historic value for its association with the provision of education to the Walkaway community from 1870 to the 1960s. - The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Walkaway district in the mid 19th century for farming and the subsequent growth of the population.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Educational: Housing or Quarters
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1898; 2000s;
Walls	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	Located adjacent to the former Back Flats State School and near the Holy Trinity Anglican Church, the former school teacher's residence is a small and simple timber framed cottage which is clad with vertically placed corrugated iron. The place has a steeply pitched twin gable corrugated iron roof with a broken back verandah roof to the front (north) elevation. The verandah is supported on timber posts and has timber criss-cross balustrading. There is a corbelled brick chimney to the west elevation and metal awnings to side windows. There is a new addition to the east of the existing building, that may have involved the demolition of the rear portion of the residence. Several large conifers are located at the entrance to the property and a brick wall is located on the front property boundary.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

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

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

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

The Back Flats State School was built in c1870. A one-teacher school, the building also served as living quarters for the teacher until the house was built in 1898. It is believed that the materials for the cottage could have come from a house in the Goldfields although further research is required to confirm this.

By 1966, both the need to expand and the unsuitability of the site due to frequent floods, necessitated relocation and the building of the new Walkaway Primary School.

Since then the former school and former teacher's residence have been transferred to private ownership and are now used for residential purposes.

In the late 2000s, the former residence was extended to the east using the roof line of the rear section of the residence as the roof form. The style and form of the addition is consistent with the original building and it appears that the wall cladding and roof cladding were all replaced.

Historic Themes:

Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Social Services: Education
Economy: Rural Occupations.

Associations

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
Landgate Aerial Photographs.

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004

Place No:
Store & Tea Rooms (fmr), WALKAWAY

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Store & Tea Rooms (fmr)	
Previous Place Number:	GR124	
Other Names:	Hackett's Store Martin's Store	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	35 Padbury Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	63263	
Survey:	Lot 2, D002811	
Reserve:	2844	
GPS Coordinates	6796753mN; 285782mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	6112	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 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 former Store and Tearooms has some aesthetic value as a highly modified example of a shop and residence constructed in a vernacular style. - The place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the Padbury Road streetscape, and the Walkaway townscape. - The place has historic value as a demonstration of small scale commercial businesses in regional towns. - The place has historic value for its association with Ned Hackett who was a significant member of the Walkaway and Greenough community.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Retail: Shop [Single]
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1910;
Walls	Concrete Block
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description	Centrally located in the small town of Walkaway this former store is of concrete block construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The front (west) elevation still reveals the building's use as a shop, there being two large display windows. The roof is punctuated by a corbelled brick chimney to the south.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination. The store, located opposite the Railway Station, was established by Ned Hackett in 1910. After Ned's death in 1913, the store was managed by his widow. In the Geraldton Express 20/09/1926 there is a photograph of the store, then operated by R. Martin. Martin disposed of his business at Walkaway in 1932.	

The subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined.

Historic Themes:

Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Economy: Commerce
Economy: Rural Occupations.

Associations

Ned Hackett
R. Martin

Owner and Occupiers
Owner and Occupiers

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Walkaway C.W.A. Rooms, WALKAWAY

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Walkaway C.W.A. Rooms
Previous Place Number:	GR151
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	5 Evans Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63260
Survey:	Lot 1, D019448
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796645mN; 285660mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13926
State Heritage Register:	Yes 14/02/2003
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 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	Walkaway CWA Rooms, a single storey fibre-cement and corrugated iron roofed building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has particular value to the people, particularly the women, of the Walkaway district as a venue of social interaction and community - activity, and to the families whose children attended pre-school at the place between 1972 and 1996; - the place is part of the national Country Women's Association movement, begun in 1922, and is indicative of the development of the organisation in Western Australia since 1924 and its importance in the community life of isolated country districts when few other services were available. The Walkaway Branch of the Country Women's Association has been active since 1932; and - as a purpose built facility constructed in 1959, the place demonstrates the nature and style of accommodation for Country Women's Association activities in the post war period. The Shed at the rear of the building is of little significance.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Social/Recreational: CWA Hall
Current Use	Social/Recreational: CWA Hall
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1959;
Walls	Asbestos: Fibrous Cement
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Other Style
Physical Description	Walkaway CWA Rooms (1959) is a single-storey fibre-cement clad building with a corrugated iron roof constructed for the Walkaway branch of the Country Women's Association in 1959. The only other structure on the site is a pre-fabricated Shed (c. 1975-1990s) located behind the main building, towards the west boundary. The boundaries have been fenced and access to the rear garden prevented by fences extending from the sides of the building to the east and west boundaries. The building has a rectangular form with the ridge of the broken back gable roof parallel to the street. Two evenly spaced, circular ventilator pipes protrude above the north roof plane, below the ridge. The roof extends over the front and rear verandahs at a lower pitch, with square timber posts supporting the verandah eaves. The simple nature of the building fabric and technology is identifiable with the austerity of the post-war period but otherwise displays few style characteristics. The concrete floor of the front verandah is raised slightly above ground level with a single riser located centrally at the edge of the verandah. Above, the Walkaway Country Women's Association signboard and CWA logo span the two central verandah posts. The front elevation is a symmetrical arrangement with timber framed casement windows on each side of the

	double leaf entrance doors. Metal awnings shade similar windows in the east and west elevations. A partition height timber lattice screen extends across the width of the rear verandah.
	Refer to the Assessment Documentation for R13926 Walkaway CWA Rooms for further detail.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Country Women's Association of Australia (CWA) was formed as a non sectarian and non-political organisation in New South Wales in 1922. Its foundation was prompted by the formation of the Women's Institutes, first in Canada in the late 1890s, and then in Britain from 1913. The main aim of the Association was to provide services for countrywomen and children in Australia. To this end, the CWA established rest rooms and infant health centres in country towns; holiday homes at the seaside; hostels for children attending school away from home; aged-care homes; instruction in first aid, home nursing and handicrafts; library services, music and drama groups, emergency housekeeping services, hospital visiting, and support for elderly citizens.

The Walkaway Branch of the CWA was formed in 1932, as part of the North Midland Division. Meetings were held in the Walkaway Hall. Assistance to local residents, often in the form of food or clothing, was the main concern of the Branch during the 1930s Depression.

In 1933, a block of land was rented from the Railway Department with the idea of building a rest room on the site. When nothing had been accomplished in this regard by 1935, a playground was established on the land instead. In 1938, the railway land was relinquished and the playground equipment moved to a resident's land. During the War years, proceeds from dances were used to supply clothing and food parcels to Australian soldiers, and donations to War relief funds. The Branch also managed boxes of library books from the State's public library system, with the books being lent to anyone in the district. Branch members attended Division and State functions whenever possible during this period. By the early 1950s, rationing and restrictions were finally over and a wider range of activities could be indulged in.

In 1952, Mr Major Lockier Logue donated to the Branch an 1148 sqm block from his Victoria Location 1235, with a frontage to Evans Road. Plans were established for a purpose built centre, comprising a main room for meetings, a kitchen and a front verandah.

In 1956, a Mr Prunster drew up plans for Walkaway CWA Rooms, and more money was raised from cropping. In 1957, plans and specifications with two quotes were sent to the Head Office of the CWA of WA for State Council approval, but this was not granted. The refusal may have been for financial reasons, but another set of plans was subsequently drawn up by a Mr Brockman, suggesting the lack of approval may have involved the design. At a secret ballot held by the Branch in 1957, Mr Brockman's plans were chosen, although members opted for a timber floor rather than the concrete floor designated in his plan. In 1958, a loan was arranged through the Grain Pool of WA, which administered a fund built up from levies on grain growers and from which it could provide loans free of interest to CWA branches in grain growing areas. A quote from a Mr Gibbings for £2,108 was eventually accepted and approved, most likely C. T. Gibbings of Durlacher Street Geraldton.

Walkaway CWA Rooms was opened on 8 August 1959, with twenty-two members of the Walkaway Branch present. Raffles, fetes, birthday parties, card evenings, competitions, dances, afternoon teas, Christmas parties and stalls were all held to raise money to pay off the loan on Walkaway CWA Rooms. The place was the venue for regular Child Health Clinics from 1963, religious services, religious instruction by travelling Catholic Sisters to children at the primary school, and meetings of the Magellan Club. From 1969 to 2000, the Walkaway Branch and the Anglican Guild combined to host an annual 'Companion Time', an afternoon of entertainment and afternoon tea for pensioners, many of whom travelled out from Geraldton for the function. The Branch has awarded a Citizenship prize to a pupil at the local primary school since 1971.

In 1972, the Kindergarten Association opened a pre-school in Walkaway CWA Rooms as joint occupants of the place. The Education Department took over the pre-school in 1976, and the Branch received \$100 a year rental for use of the place, while the grounds were maintained by the gardener at the Walkaway Primary School. The pre-school continued to use Walkaway CWA Rooms until 1996.

No major work has been carried out to Walkaway CWA Rooms, but minor work has included the installation of lattice at the north and south ends of the front verandah (1976), and the addition of a patio on the south side (1979).

Refer to the Assessment Documentation for R13926 Walkaway CWA Rooms for further detail.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	C.T. Gibbings Mr. Brockman	Builder Architect
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P13929 Walkaway CWA Rooms, RHP Documentation, 14 February 2003.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2007

Place No:
Walkaway Dam, WALKAWAY

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Walkaway Dam
Previous Place Number:	GR135
Other Names:	Railway Dam
Place Type:	Other Built Type

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Padbury Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	South west of Walkaway
Assessment No:	63912
Survey:	Lot 12606, P026372
Reserve:	46612
GPS Coordinates	6794709mN; 285660mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13912	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/12/1998 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 22/12/1998	

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	- This dam has historic value for its association with the development of the region for agriculture in the late 19th century and the economic support by the government for this industry. - The dam has scientific value for its potential to reveal information about past methods of construction.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Transport/Communications: Water: Other
Current Use	Transport/Communications: Water: Other
Other Use	Governmental: Reservoir or Dam

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1894;
Walls	Concrete
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	The dam is located approximately 100 metres west of the Padbury Road, Road Closed Reserve. The concrete lined structure is about 40 metres by 40 metres, about 10-12 metres deep and has banks sloping at 45 degrees. To the south-west is the catchment area with remnants of bitumen still to be found on the surface. The dam and catchment area are surrounded by a row of mature sugar gums (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>).
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination. The railway dam is associated with the Midland Railway Company line between Guildford and Walkaway which opened in 1894 and provided a vital transport link for the region. It is proposed that the dam was built in the 1890s to support the new line. Further research is needed to determine the date of construction. The Reserve for this site was created in 2001 and designates the site was previously a Historical Well.	

Historic Themes:	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Colonisation.	
Associations		
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Reserve report 46612, Landgate.	

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Walkaway Public Hall, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Walkaway Public Hall
Previous Place Number:	GR128
Other Names:	Old Walkaway Hall
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	2866 Padbury Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63761
Survey:	Lot 2866, P106797
Reserve:	7719
GPS Coordinates	6796541mN; 285780mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1169
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Walkaway Public Hall has aesthetic value as a good simple example of the Victorian Georgian style of public hall executed in local stone that has minimal alterations. - The place has historic and social value as it has been used as a community hall since 1901 and continues to be a venue used by the community for social and formal events. - The place has aesthetic value as a major element in the Walkaway streetscape and the wider Greenough district through its connection to the similar halls in Greenough and Bootenal.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Social/Recreational: Other Community Hall or Centre
Current Use	Social/Recreational: Other Community Hall or Centre
Other Use	Religious: Church/Cathedral or Chapel

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1901; 1920; 2025;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	The Walkaway Public Hall is a large rectangular building of stone construction with a corrugated iron gable roof. The front (west) facade, which is a later addition, is rendered and features the raised lettering "PUBLIC HALL" to the gable end. To the side elevations window and door openings are enhanced by brick quoining. Two of the original windows to the sides have been altered to become doors. There is a corrugated iron clad lean-to at the rear. The original hall was very similar in design to St. Catherine's Hall at Central Greenough and the Bootenal Agricultural Hall. To the south of the hall is an area of gravel for parking, and to the north are concrete paths for access and a small shelter. This portion of the site is enclosed by a random rubble wall and a gate. In the rear of the lot are public toilets clad with corrugated iron.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

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

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

The Walkaway Hall was to be the same size and description as St Catherine's at Central Greenough, however with a few improvements suggested by the architect Howard Evans. Messrs Gallon and Sage's tender of £330 was accepted, the price being dependant upon the community supplying all the stone and sand.

The Walkaway Hall was opened by the Hon R.W. Pennefather, attended by the Geraldton Temperance Brass Band, on 22 October 1901. It served as a centre for social functions for many years and was the venue for dances, concerts, flower shows, weekly Catholic Mass, Oddfellows Lodge, Police and Citizens, and Country Women's Association meetings. Anglican services were held in the hall prior to the construction of the Holy Trinity Church in 1903.

In 1920, the front porch section of the hall was added in memory of those who fought in WWI. The addition was undertaken by Mr Bennett. A memorial plaque on the building reads: "This stone was laid by Mrs M.J. Logue on 3rd day of January 1920 to commemorate the termination of the Great War 1914-18."

In 1983 the Walkaway Recreation Hall was opened and the old hall fell into disuse until 1991 when a small group of volunteers restored the building for the benefit of the local community.

In 2023, the City of Greater Geraldton received funding under the State Government's Local Government Resilience Fund. Of the \$500,00 received, the Walkaway Hall was allocated \$220,000 for upgrading works. These works were finalised in 2025 and included improvements to the grounds and the corrugated iron addition to the rear, as well as new toilets alongside the rear property boundary.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Religion.	
Associations	Howard Evans Gallon & Sage	Architect Builders
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. 'Boost for community strengthening projects across Greater Geraldton' City of Greater Geraldton website, 3 November 2023, https://www.cgg.wa.gov.au/news/boost-for-community-strengthening-projects-across-greater-geraldton/14724	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.

Place No:
Walkaway Hotel, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Walkaway Hotel	
Previous Place Number:	GR127	
Other Names:	Palace Hotel Wallace's Hotel	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	37 Padbury Road	
Locality:	WALKAWAY	
Location Detail:	cnr Padbury and Levett Rds	
Assessment No:	63264	
Survey:	Lot 1, D002811	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6796685mN; 285784mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	3945	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Walkaway Hotel has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of a commercial building in the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick. - The place is a landmark in the townscape for its location on a prominent corner and its proximity of the railway station creates the hub of the townsite. - The place has historic value for its demonstration of the growth of the region in the early 20th century and its location adjacent to the railway station demonstrates the importance of the rail line to the community. - The place has historic value for its association with the earlier hotels and inns that were on this location from 1886. - The hotel has social and historic value for the community as it has been the venue for social and recreational events since its construction in 1907.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1907;
Walls	Brick: Painted
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	Located prominently in the town of Walkaway on the north east corner of Levett Road and Padbury Road, this single storey 'L' shaped building is of brick construction with a hipped roof clad with red colorbond. There is a separate verandah roof to both street elevations which is supported on metal poles. The verandah is partly enclosed by a brick extension to the south elevation to accommodate the bottle shop. The brickwork is painted and features a rendered band at the half wall height and rendering below window sills. There is evidence that the brickwork was previously tuckpointed and the original corner entry with the decorative parapet has been closed off. The roof is punctuated by four tall corbelled brick chimneys. The front portion of the building faces carparking apart from a grassed portion enclosed within a low brick wall. The façade addressing Levett Road is grassed. The rear of the building is enclosed with a 1800mm sheet metal fence.
Condition	N/A
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

The Walkaway Hotel was built in 1907 for Mr P. Stone M.L.A. who then sold the building to O. McKenna. Mr R. Wallace was the first licensee. It replaced an earlier hotel premises which had been on this site, the first constructed in 1886.

An item in the Geraldton Express on 20 February 1907 described the new hotel as being 'well designed and pleasing in outward appearance'. It comprised a sitting room, bar parlour with a fireplace, billiard room, dining room, severly, kitchen with a Metter and Co's stove, and eight bedrooms. In summary, 'the hotel promises to be one of the best in construction, fitting and furnishing of any we have seen in country districts of the State and should for many years serve all requirements of the Walkaway division of the Greenough.'

At this time, the lessee Mr Wallace intended to lay a cricket pitch, bowling green and a tennis court for patrons. The architect and builder of the place have not been determined.

By December 1907, advertising for the hotel stated that the 'Wallace's Hotel Walkaway was the finest country hotel in W.A. an ideal country retreat. Acetylene Gas laid on In every Room. Handsomely Furnished and well appointed'. The premises also included splendid stabling accommodation.

In December 1908, E.J. Duffy took over the licence. W.F. Glover became licensee in March 1912 and by that time it was known as the Palace Hotel.

In the early 20th century advertising in the local press refers to the used of the Walkaway Hotel yards for the sale of stock by local producers.

Other licencees included W. McDonald (c1917), E.M. Daly (c1927-1934), Frank E. Harper (c1934), John Brownrigg (up to 1938), Harold Sands (1938-9) and Lawrence Whitehill from 1939.

The subsequent owners and licencees have not been determined.

In c2004, the roof cladding was replaced with red colorbond under the Federal Historic Hotels grant scheme.

Historic Themes:	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Infrastructure: Transport and Communications.	
Associations	P. Stone R. Wallace E.J. Duffy W.J. Glover W. McDonald E.M. Daly Frank E. Harper John Brownrigg Harold Sands Lawrence Whitehill	Owner Licensee Licensee Licensee Licensee Licensee Licensee Licensee Licensee Licensee
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. "The New Hotel, Walkaway" Geraldton Express 20/02/1907, p. 2. Geraldton Gurardian, 10 Dec 1907, p. 3; 19 Dec 1907, p. 3.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
Walkaway Inn Stables (fmr), WALKAWAY

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Walkaway Inn Stables (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GN130
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	6 Padbury Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63269
Survey:	Lot 6, D057105
Reserve:	945
GPS Coordinates	6796580mN; 285752mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13908
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The former stables have aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the stables built in the late 19th century in the Victorian Georgian style. - The place has historic value for its association with the Walkaway Inn which has been a presence in the townside since 1886. - The place has historic value for its association with the development of farming in the region and the railway line built to facilitate growth of agriculture. The stables is an example of the infrastructure needed to facilitate the movement of people around the district.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Transport/Communications: Road: Stables
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1880s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This simple rectangular structure is of stone construction with a corrugated iron gable roof. There is a fibro clad lean-to to the east elevation and a pergola to the south. The arrangement of the elements in the structure is no longer consistent with the former stables, although the structure is still likely to be present.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of many of the farms. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment. In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination. Previous research has found that this building, now used as a residence, was built for use as stables for the first Walkaway Inn which was constructed in 1886 with Mr. Bennie the first licensee. It is assumed therefore that these stables of stone were built soon after. Although the first 'Walkaway Inn' was built of timber.	

It is possible that the stables some distance from the Inn survived or were part of the new Inn which was erected soon after in 1893. Further research may determine the date of construction.

The place appears to have been used as a residence for many decades.

Historic Themes:	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations.
Associations	
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Victorian Express, 11 September 1886, p. 5; 27 Oct 1893, p. 3.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

DRAFT

Place No:
Walkaway Railway Station & Goods Shed,
WALKAWAY

Management Category
1



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Walkaway Railway Station & Goods Shed
Previous Place Number:	GR132
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	34 Padbury Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	64098
Survey:	Lot 12604, P026262
Reserve:	Railway Reserve
GPS Coordinates	6796762mN; 285743mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1170
State Heritage Register:	Yes 15/10/1999
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 09/04/2001 Australian Heritage Commission - Indicative Statewide Railway Heritage Survey 8/1/1994
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 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	Walkaway Railway Station Museum, a late nineteenth century railway complex including a two-storey, Federation Arts and Crafts style, stone and corrugated iron railway station building, a stone and corrugated iron goods shed and associated structures and landscaping, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place marked the beginning of the Walkaway locality and the development and growth of a communication and transport system in the region. It also played an important role in the development of surrounding agricultural areas; - the place played a vital role in the connection of the Midland Railway Company railway line to Midland and the Western Australian Government Railways line to Geraldton. Walkaway was the terminus for the only privately owned passenger railway in Western Australia; the place is highly valued by the local community as the former railway station and currently as a tourist attraction with an educational role ; - the railway station building and the goods shed are key structures in Walkaway and the most important group of buildings in the town contributing greatly to the streetscape of Padbury Street; - the place is an essential part of the existence of the people of Walkaway and contributes to the community's sense of place as evidence of the days when Walkaway primarily existed as the railway station complex; - the place was designed by the eminent Public Works Department Chief Architect, George Temple Poole, who was responsible for the design of numerous public buildings in Western Australia, many of which are heritage listed. The place is also associated with one of Western Australia's leading railway contractors, Edward Keane, who was responsible for the construction of various railway lines and railway complexes throughout Western Australia; - the place has some rarity value as a late nineteenth century railway station complex with three complete structures and ancillary structures intact within the complex site. The Walkaway railway station building is the last station building to be constructed in Western Australia where the Station Master's house was incorporated into the design; and, - the place has some scientific value in its potential to yield information on a late nineteenth century railway station complex.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Railway Station/Post Office
Current Use	Museum
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1886;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical Description	RAILWAY STATION

Located in the centre of the Walkaway townsite, the Railway Station is a Federation Free Style building designed by Government architect George Temple Poole. This large, elegantly proportioned, random rubble painted limestone building has a two storey section to the north (Station Master's residence) and a single storey section to the south (refreshment rooms) with a central extension to the east (Post Office & quarters). The station platform is sited on the west side of the building. The two storey section has a main gable roof which runs north to south and a separate flying gable which faces west. A large chimney is set above the apex of the main gable at the south end. The single storey section has a gable roof, which runs north to south and a hipped roof to the addition to the east. A small chimney is set into the apex of the gable of the main roof. The main gable roof extends to the west to form an awning over the railway platform. The awning roof is supported on a cantilevered timber frame and extends half way along the west side of the two storey section of the building. The awning has a decorative timber dragon's tooth frieze with similar infill below the roof at its ends. The central section of the west façade of the single storey section is open and forms the entryway to the platform. Entry from the east side of the building is via a concrete ramp with entry doors to the main central section and the east extension. Windows to both sections of the building are large pane timber framed and double hung.

GOODS SHED

The goods shed is located some 200 metres to the north of the Railway Station. It is a simple rectangular random rubble limewashed limestone building with a corrugated iron gable roof. There is a large corrugated iron sliding door to the south side above which a circular vent is set into the gable end. The goods crane is situated adjacent to the south side of the building.

WEIGHBRIDGE & SHED

The small timber framed corrugated iron clad weighbridge shed was totally reconstructed in 1997. It is located in between the Goods Shed and the Railway Station, close to Padbury Road and adjacent to the weighbridge.

The buildings are in excellent condition and the place now operates as a museum. A full description of the documentary and physical evidence of the place is available, together with recommendations in a conservation plan, prepared by Considine and Griffiths in 1996.

2004/05 Review: The signal tower located to the front (east) of the building was restored in c2003.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Tenders were called for the construction of the Walkaway Railway Station in 1886 as the terminus for the Geraldton to Greenough railway line. The design of the buildings is attributed to George Temple Poole and the contract was awarded to Edward Keene. Maitland Brown, the Resident Magistrate, opened the railway line on 21 June 1887.

Mr C.F. Hicks was the first stationmaster and two trains per week were scheduled. On 17 June 1895, the Midland Railway Company officially took over the new line between Perth and Walkaway. Two parties, the Western Australian Government Railways and the Midland Railway Company, jointly operated the Walkaway Railway Station and Walkaway became the point of change of locomotives. This situation prevailed until 1958 when diesel locomotives replaced steam. In the 1890s the awning above the platform was extended to the north.

In 1899, the Walkaway Post and Telegraph Office opened in the Walkaway Railway Station and pre 1913 additional quarters were constructed for a postmistress.

In the 1920s the Post Office lease was terminated and that area was used as accommodation for an assistant stationmaster.

In 1965, the Walkaway stationmaster position was abolished and the station closed in 1966. Westrail announced its intentions to demolish the buildings, however the Walkaway Division of the Geraldton Historical Society was formed and with the support of the local community saved the buildings.

In 1972, the Walkaway Station Museum opened and the building was recorded by the National Trust of Australia (WA) in 1975.

The museum now houses a collection of WAGR and Midland Railway memorabilia. A conservation plan was completed in 1996 and conservation works have subsequently taken place.

Historic Themes:	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	George Temple Poole Edward Keene	Architect Builder
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P1170 Walkaway Railway Station Museum, RHP Assessment Documentation, 15 October 1999.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004

Place No:
Walkaway Store, WALKAWAY

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Walkaway Store
Previous Place Number:	GR131
Other Names:	Criddle's Store
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	1 Evans Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	cnr Padbury Rd
Assessment No:	63280
Survey:	Lot 5, D057105
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796650mN; 285746mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13909
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 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 Walkaway Store has some aesthetic value for the remaining form of the timber framed shop and premises in the Inter War California Bungalow style; and the later addition from the Post War period that demonstrates a utilitarian style. - The Walkaway Store has historic value for its association with the provision of postal services to small regional communities. - The place has historic value for its association with the development of the region in the early 20th century and the need to provide services and facilities to the growing community. - The place has historic value for its association with the Criddle family who were prominent members of the Greenough community throughout the 20th century. - The place has social value for the members of the community who have used the services at this site since the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Retail: Store [Single]
Current Use	Commercial: Retail: Store [Single]
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920;
Walls	Concrete Block Brick: Painted
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungalow
Physical Description	Prominently located on the corner of Padbury and Evans Road in the heart of Walkaway, the store has been considerably modified. The concrete block building has a high parapet wall which hides the gable corrugated iron roofs behind. A brick facade has been added to the front (north) elevation which also features a box awning. The original Post Office section is evident to the west end of the building. The front façade has been rendered and portions to the Evans Road elevation, presumably a former verandah, are enclosed with fibre cement sheeting. The building is positioned on the front and side property boundary.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

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

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

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

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

Previous research has determined that the Walkaway Store was built c1920 on the site of the Walkaway Inn that had been destroyed by fire in 1892.

The store was run for many years by Roseletta Irene Criddle, nee Harper (c1904-1984), a member of the extensive Criddle family who lived and worked in the region until at least the 1950s. She married Lionel Criddle in 1934, and he worked as a contractor but appears to have lived at the premises throughout the mid 20th century, apart for during World War II when he served with the AIF. In 1952, Rose Criddle took over the management of the Post Office.

A photograph of the place in 1940 shows that it was originally a timber framed structure clad with weatherboard. The later concrete block enclosure and new addition to the front elevation are likely to have occurred in the post War period. Further research may resolve the date of the additions.

John Kiely is believed to have been a later manager of the store.

The place continues to function as a retail premises and Post Office for the local community.

The interior of the place has been modified to suit contemporary requirements.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Rose Criddle John Keily	Owner and Manager Owner and Manager
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

ARCHIVAL IMAGE



National Archives of Australia NAA: K1131 46

Walkaway Post Office 1940. Courtesy NAA K1131 W546

Place No:
Well Station, WALKAWAY

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Well Station
Previous Place Number:	GR138
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	6371 Nangetty-Walkaway Road
Locality:	WALKAWAY
Location Detail:	off south side Walkaway-Nangetty Road
Assessment No:	64076
Survey:	Lot 1, D057382
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6796099mN; 288307mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	9094
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 10/05/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	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	- Well Station has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a stone building in good condition in the Victorian Georgian style in a formal landscape. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Walkaway district in the 19th century. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of a homestead on a rural property in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the the Cattle Company - Hamersley, Phillips and Burges who were prominent members of the Greenough community and contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS Review. The following description is sourced from earlier assessments. Well Station is a simple Georgian style homestead, rectangular in plan form with surrounding verandahs. It has been built as two pavilions forming an 'L' shape relationship with each other and connected by a later laundry addition in the 1960's. The original front wing dates from the mid-late 1800's and is of rendered stone construction with a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof. A separate hipped verandah roof runs along three sides and is supported on timber posts. The front (east) facade is symmetrical with a window either side of a central door. The wall has been rendered with concrete to sill height and the original timber verandah floors have been replaced with concrete floors which are presently causing some deterioration of the stone walls through rising damp. There is a rear wing, added in 1926, which is of brick construction with a steeply pitched hipped corrugated iron roof which extends to cover the verandah. To the south of the Homestead is the restored Shepherd's Cottage, also of stone construction. Continual occupation and care of the homestead has conserved and adapted the place to changing lifestyles over 130 years.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Well Station formed part of a large tract of land in the Greenough area taken up during the middle of the 1800s by the Cattle Company, a partnership of Messrs Edward Hamersley, Samuel Phillips and Lockier Burges. When the Cattle Company dissolved Edward Hamersley retained the Greenough holdings which included Well Station.

Phillips and Burges took the Irwin holdings. At the turn of the century Well Station was inherited by Hugh Edward Hamersley, grandson of Edward, who added to the property with other land. He used the holding for raising beef cattle.

Soon after Hugh married Edith Maud Gould and they had three sons and a daughter. In 1909 Hugh Hamersley had extensive additions made to Well Homestead by Messrs Delmage & Co, Dongara.

In 1935, Hugh Edward died and the property was managed by his second son Edward until the end of the war. From this time on until 1968 Well Station was run by Marion and Kevin Carr.

The property was later owned by Leonard and Jane Hamersley who restored the homestead. The form and extent of the original cottage can still be determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Hamersley family Delmage & Co	Owners and Occupiers Builders
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 1997.