



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 11375
2. **NAME** *Manjimup Infant Health Centre (fmr) (1946)*
3. **LOCATION** Corner of Rutherford & Moore Streets, Manjimup
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
That part of Manjimup Lot 153, being part of Crown Reserve 14584 and being part of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3001 Folio 770 as is defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 11375 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing & Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Manjimup
6. **OWNER** Shire of Manjimup
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	13/07/2001
	Permanent Entry	14/12/2001
• National Trust Classification:		-----
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	10/07/1997
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
Manjimup Infant Health Centre (fmr), a residential scale, single storey brick and tile community building with a prominent semi-circular masonry portico to the front façade built in the Inter-war Stripped Classical style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is representative of the establishment and growth of the Infant Health Association of Western Australia, which was formed in 1923 as a direct result of the need for maternal and infant welfare services in the State;

the place was designed by Nancy Allen, the first woman to pass the examination of the Architects Board of Western Australia in 1932, the first woman to become a member of the Western Australian branch of the Royal Institute of Architects and an architect with the prominent architectural practice of William G. Bennett;

the place is a competently designed and built example of the Inter-war Stripped Classical style that despite its relatively simple, almost domestic scale, achieves a landmark quality principally through judicious siting and the impact that is made by the rendered portico that dominates the front façade; and

the place has high social and historic value for its role in providing a child health service for the women and children of the Manjimup District from its construction in 1946 until its closure in 2000.

The garage that was completed shortly after the construction of the place has some significance because it complements the main building aesthetically and because it illustrates the role of the clinic in providing mobile services to outlying areas of the district.

The mature trees to the north side of the entry portico of the place are intrusive because they obscure the main façade of the building.