



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES- ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in September, 1991 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

11. 1. AESTHETIC VALUE.

Liveringa is an example of Old Colonial Georgian house with surrounding verandahs. The simplicity of detail and the formal proportions give elegance to the building. (Criterion 1.1)

Edenvale is an unusual rural example of the Victorian Regency style of architecture. The use of the verandahs of the building as breezeways is uncommon in a house of this period and contributes to *Edenvale's* aesthetic appeal. The symmetry and the use of architectural elements: two bay windows with an ogee verandah, stucco window detailing and french doors, create a lively and interesting facade to the place. (Criterion 1.2)

Together with *St. John's Church* and the *Old Pinjarra School*, *Edenvale Group* is an essential part of the *Edenvale Historic Precinct*. The importance of *Edenvale*, itself, is shown by the naming of the precinct after it. The loss of any buildings within *Edenvale Group* would seriously jeopardise the historical and architectural cohesiveness of the precinct. (Criterion 1.4)

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Edenvale Group has a close association with the McLarty family - a prominent pioneering family in the Murray District and a prominent family in Western Australian politics for nearly seventy years. Edward McLarty held a seat in the Legislative Council for twenty-two years and his son, Sir Ross McLarty, born in *Edenvale*, held a seat in the Legislative Assembly and became Premier of the State. (Criteria 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)

Edenvale Group depicts the evolution of an homestead over nearly one hundred years and demonstrates the progressive adaptation to the changing economic and social circumstances of the McLarty family. (Criterion 2.4)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Edenvale Group has the potential to teach us about the development of late nineteenth century rural homesteads in Western Australia. (Criterion 3.1)

Edenvale Group has the potential to demonstrate the development of human occupation of the Murray District. (Criterion 3.2)

As part of the *Edenvale Historic Precinct*, *Edenvale Group* has the potential to provide information concerning late nineteenth century architectural practice in Pinjarra. (Criterion 3.2)

Edenvale Group is technically interesting in the way in which *Edenvale* incorporates an older structure as a wing of the building, and makes use of architectural elements to create an unusual symmetrical spreading and faceted homestead. (Criterion 3.3)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Edenvale Group is highly valued by the Pinjarra community for social and cultural reasons because it depicts the past development of Pinjarra and has a close association with the political activities of the State through the McLarty family. (Criterion 4.1)

The social importance of *Edenvale Group* is demonstrated by the efforts made by the Pinjarra community to retain it in the late 1970s and early 1980s when the place was threatened with demolition. (Criterion 4.1)

Edenvale Group contributes to the community's sense of place by providing an historical link to the settlement of the Murray District, and the subsequent development of the town. The *Edenvale Group* provides a physical and social link with the past economic development and political importance of Pinjarra. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Further research may show that *Edenvale* is a rare example of the Victorian Regency style of architecture outside the metropolitan area. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2. REPRESENTATIVENESS

Liveringa demonstrates the principal characteristics of a late example of the Old Colonial Georgian style of architecture in Western Australia. (Criterion 6.1)

Liveringa is representative of 1860s farming accommodation. The building incorporates, in its fabric, upgrading of the dwelling in response to changing economic circumstances over time. (Criterion 6.2)

Edenvale is a good example of the Victorian Regency style of architecture which has been adapted to include an unusual symmetrical spreading and faceted homestead. (Criterion 6.1)

Edenvale Group is representative of late nineteenth century homestead development, with the buildings incorporating, in their fabric, response to change over time and providing indications of the development of regional and local prosperity in tandem with the State's development. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3. CONDITION

Since 1988, a programme of conservation and maintenance of *Edenvale Group* has been in place under the supervision of conservation architect Ron Bodycoat, who is a member of the Edenvale Historic Precinct Management Committee.

Liveringa and *Edenvale* and the associated meat store are in good condition. The cart shed, which has recently been reconstructed, is in good condition.

12. 4. INTEGRITY

The buildings of *Edenvale Group* are largely intact.

Liveringa is largely intact.³² *Liveringa* has a high degree of integrity and it would be possible to return it to a state close to its original condition. *Liveringa* is currently being used as a residence - the purpose for which it was built.

Edenvale has a high degree of integrity. Unsympathetic renovations in the early 1980s have been, or are being, removed. The refurnishing and presentation of the rooms to be representative of the era in which the house was built, and lived in, is compatible with the original intention of the place as a residence.

The meat store has a high degree of integrity and is used as a static display representative of the butchering activities that once took place in it.

The cart shed adds heritage interest to the place but has low integrity and authenticity in materials, although the shape and form replicate the original.

12. 5. AUTHENTICITY

Edenvale Group has a high degree of authenticity.

Liveringa has a high degree of authenticity. Over the years the place has been used as a residence and as a storage area. Although the floors and verandah have been replaced, they have been done so in a manner sympathetic to the original and utilising original material where possible.

Edenvale has a high degree of authenticity. The fabric of the house is substantially original and the continuing conservation of the place has ensured that much of the original fabric is sound and that necessary modern interventions do not significantly reduce the cultural significance of the place.

The meat store has a high degree of authenticity. Most of the original fabric is in place and restoration has been in keeping with the original intention.

The cart shed has a limited degree of authenticity. The building adds heritage interest to the place but has low integrity and authenticity in materials, although the shape and form replicate the original.

³² Discussion with Ron Bodycoat, 23 February 1994.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

13.1. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Edenvale Group, incorporating *Liveringa* (c. 1865, 1874), *Edenvale* (1888) and associated buildings was developed by the McLarty family, in the second half of the nineteenth century at Pinjarra, approximately ninety kilometres south of Perth.

John McLarty and his wife, Mary Ann (nee Pollard), emigrated to Western Australia, in 1839, aboard the *Hindoo*.³³ Upon arrival, John McLarty was employed on the Dandalup Estate, owned by Captain F. C. Singleton, who also travelled aboard the *Hindoo*.³⁴ John and Mary remained at Dandalup until 1861, at which time they moved to Pinjarra.³⁵

Pinjarra was established in the 1840s and, after the bridge built across the Murray River facilitated access from all parts of the surrounding area, quickly became the social and economic centre of the Murray farming district.³⁶ In anticipation of his move to Pinjarra, John McLarty purchased land in Pinjarra from R. G. Meares, in 1856, and built a house which he named *Blythewood*.³⁷ John McLarty pursued business interests as a grazier, farmer, building contractor and publican, and *Blythewood* was used as a staging post for mail coaches and a public house from 1863.³⁸ The McLarty family of John, Mary and their six children, worked hard on their properties and became a prominent and wealthy family in the Murray District.³⁹

Edward McLarty, the second son of John, married Mary Jane Campbell in 1874, and made *Liveringa*, a house situated on the northern perimeter of Pinjarra, his home. The date of construction of *Liveringa* is not known, differences in the fabric of the building indicate that it may have been built in two stages, with the northern rooms built first. Some sources suggest that the earlier part of the house may have been built in the 1860s, when the sub-division of the town into allotments occurred, and the later section added by Edward McLarty, in 1873 or 1874, to enlarge the house for his bride.⁴⁰

³³ Erickson, R. (ed.) *Dictionary of Western Australians* (Nedlands, U.W.A. Press, 1979) vol. 3, p. 543.

³⁴ Pidgeon, J. and Richards, O. *Conservation and Management Plan for Old Blythewood Pinjarra, Western Australia* (National Trust (W.A.) n.d. circa 1993) p. 9.

³⁵ *ibid.*

³⁶ Western Australian Heritage Committee, 'Pinjarra Heritage Trail'.

³⁷ Pidgeon and Richards, p. 10.

³⁸ *ibid.*

³⁹ *ibid.* p. 9.

⁴⁰ Ian Hooper Consulting Services and Ronald Bodycoat of Duncan, Stephen and Mercer *A Study Report on Edenvale Historic Site, Pinjarra undertaken for South West Development Authority and Murray Shire Council* (October 1988) p. 17; Edenvale Management Committee, Pamphlet on Edenvale, January 1993.

Edward McLarty was a farmer who bred cattle, sheep and horses on land around Pinjarra. He bought up land from other settlers until he owned substantial acreage.⁴¹ From these properties he supplied some of the best breeding stock in the State as well as timber shingles for the building industry in Perth and Fremantle.⁴²

By 1888, Edward McLarty had six children, William Ernest, Amy, Edward Aubrey, Donald, Neil and Douglas, and the pressure of a large family required the building of a larger house.⁴³ The new house, a few metres south-east of *Liveringa*, was called *Edenvale*, and incorporated one of *Liveringa*'s sheds into its west wing. Subsequently, *Liveringa* was used for storage and additional accommodation as required. The building of the more substantial *Edenvale* reflected not only a growing family, but the increasing wealth and influence of the McLarty family.

As part of his business ventures, Edward McLarty ran a coach service from Perth to Busselton twice a week, during the years, 1886-1893.⁴⁴ Though there is no evidence, it has been suggested that the coaches and horses were stabled at the *Edenvale* property.⁴⁵ The opening of the Perth-Pinjarra railway line, in 1893, saw the demise of the coach services and the sale of the coaches to the Goldfields.⁴⁶ The McLartys operated Pinjarra's first butcher shop from a small building situated between *Edenvale* and *Liveringa*.⁴⁷ The McLartys also operated a store from *Edenvale*, although its location within the homestead is unknown.⁴⁸

Active in local and, then, State politics, Edward McLarty became a member of the Murray Roads Board, in 1877, and held this position for nearly forty years, including four as Chairman. During this period he served on various other boards: the Murray District Board of Education, the Murray Farmers Association (of which he was President for a time) and the Pinjarra Common Lands Board.⁴⁹ In 1894, Edward was elected to the Legislative Council, as the member for South-West Province, a seat he held for twenty-two years.⁵⁰

Soon after moving into *Edenvale*, the last of Edward and Jane McLarty's children, Duncan Ross, (known as Ross) was born.⁵¹ Ross followed Edward into politics,

⁴¹ Richards, R. *The Murray District of Western Australia: A History* (Shire of Murray, 1978) p. 409.

⁴² Battye, J. S. *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia*. (Hussey & Gillingham, Adelaide, 1913) p. 331; Edenvale Management Committee, Pamphlet on Edenvale, January 1993.

⁴³ Ian Hooper Consulting Services and Ronald Bodycoat of Duncan, Stephen and Mercer p. 18.

⁴⁴ Shellam, D. in National Trust (W.A.) Assessment Exposition, 1977, p. 2.

⁴⁵ *ibid.*

⁴⁶ Richards, p. 413.

⁴⁷ Shellam, p. 3.

⁴⁸ Ian Hooper Consulting Services and Ronald Bodycoat of Duncan, Stephen and Mercer, p. 18.

⁴⁹ Richards, R. *The Murray District of Western Australia: A History* (Shire of Murray, 1978) p. 409.

⁵⁰ *ibid.*

⁵¹ *ibid.*

holding the seat of Murray-Wellington from 1930 to 1962. During a distinguished political career he was leader of the W.A. Liberal Party from 1946-1957, State Premier and Treasurer from 1947-1953, and Leader of the Opposition from 1953-1957. He was knighted, in 1953, for his services to the State. Sir Ross was also very active in community affairs and was, at different times, both Secretary and President of the R. S. L. and Chairman of the Hospital Board.⁵² He was elected the inaugural President of the National Trust (W.A.) in 1959 and there is now a room named after him at the National Trust headquarters in Perth.

Sir Ross continued to live at *Edenvale* and to raise his family there and the house has a virtually unbroken association with State political history from 1894 until 1962.

Both *Liveringa* and *Edenvale* were listed by the Shire of Murray's Town Planning Scheme by request of the National Trust which had classified the properties. The scheme afforded some protection but the death of Sir Ross McLarty, and the subsequent need to find funds to cover probate duties, resulted in the executors desiring to place the property on the market to raise funds.⁵³ This decision caused some dismay in the local community and the Shire Council held a public meeting to discuss the matter on 5 May 1977. A citizens' committee was formed to save the properties by seeking the means of purchasing it from the owners for public use, and the committee was given three months to pursue the matter before a decision to allow the sale to proceed was ratified.⁵⁴ Community interest in retaining the two houses and associated buildings was generated and a petition circulated which gathered over 500 names. The committee then lobbied the State Government and the local Shire to give priority to purchasing the *Edenvale Group* for community use. Funding of \$125,000 for the purchase and partial restoration of the *Edenvale Group* was provided by the Commonwealth Government under the National Estate Grants Programme of 1977/78 which enabled the State Government to acquire the *Edenvale Group* (*Liveringa*, *Edenvale*, a cart shed constructed of local timber, a meat store and other utilitarian buildings) as part of the purchase of a 1.23 hectare parcel of land from the McLarty family, in 1979, for \$120,000.⁵⁵

Urgent restoration of the place began in 1979. As the remaining NEGP funds were insufficient to complete the restoration work necessary, the State Government contributed \$122,000 in 1981/82.⁵⁶ Restoration of *Edenvale* for public use, of *Liveringa* for use as a caretaker's residence, and of the meat store was undertaken and completed by the end of 1982.⁵⁷ The restoration was supervised by the Public Works Department with the project co-ordinated by the W.A. Heritage Committee.⁵⁸ The official opening took place on 14 November 1982. The total cost of the renovation

⁵² National Trust Assessment Exposition, July 1977.

⁵³ Correspondence 9 May 1977 Richard Shalders, MLA to The Hon. P. V. Jones, Minister for Cultural Affairs. HCWA Archives NEP/77/16. Vol. 1.

⁵⁴ National Trust Assessment Exposition, July 1977.

⁵⁵ *West Australian* 15 May 1979, p. 4.

⁵⁶ Correspondence to The Hon. R. G. Pike, Minister for Cultural Affairs 16 April 1982 from Acting Assistant under Treasurer. File reference NEP/77/16.

⁵⁷ Ian Hooper Consulting Services and Ronald Bodycoat, Duncan, Stephen and Mercer, p. 44.

⁵⁸ Plaque at the site commemorating the official opening.

was \$143,900 by the time overruns and miscellaneous expenditure were taken into account.⁵⁹

Together with the adjacent *Old Pinjarra School* (1860s+) and *St John's Church* (1841+), *Liveringa* and *Edenvale*, and associated buildings have been designated the *Edenvale Historic Precinct* by the Murray Shire.⁶⁰

Edenvale was given over to public use when, in 1984, the front section of the house was used as a public library.⁶¹ Rooms 4, 5, 16, 19, 23 and the kitchen 15 are used as tearooms.⁶² In 1989, the library facilities were relocated elsewhere in the town, as the existing space did not comply with the Western Australian Library Board minimum building requirements, and expansion of the library functions could not be achieved without destroying the interior fabric of the building. The Murray Tourist Centre moved into rooms 10, 13 and 14 of *Edenvale* in 1990.⁶³

To promote the history of the house, the tourist centre has set about restoring period furniture of the 1880s in *Edenvale*. The dining room has been furnished with period furniture, (although it is not McLarty furniture), and is used for community purposes. In April 1995, room 1 is set up as a meeting room and room 11 as an historical parlour.⁶⁴

Liveringa and *Edenvale* were classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) in July 1977 and were entered into the Register of the National Estate by the Australian Heritage Commission in April 1982 as part of the *Edenvale Historic Precinct*. *Liveringa* and *Edenvale* are entered into the Shire of Murray Town Planning Scheme Schedule 6, scheme 4 (June 1989), and are afforded protection under section 6.7 of the scheme. The Shire of Murray has acquired land on the south side and abutting the group for development in due course as a carpark, which will allow closure of the original farmyard area to cars and eventual presentation as a farmyard.⁶⁵

13. 2. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Edenvale Group is situated on 1.2 hectares of land on the northern perimeter of Pinjarra near the Murray River, which was the source of water for the area. They stand on high, flat ground adjacent to the *Old Pinjarra School* (1860s+), and *St John's Church* (1841+).

Liveringa, the older of the two houses, is a single storey rectangular house comprising five main rooms, a central hall, and a surrounding verandah, part of the western side of which has been enclosed to form two sleepouts.⁶⁶ The house is a late

⁵⁹ Speech notes for official opening 14 November 1982.

⁶⁰ *Trust News* (December 1982) p. 1.

⁶¹ *Albany Advertiser*, 13 September 1990, p. 24.

⁶² Correspondence: Duncan Stephen and Mercer, Architects, 4 April 1995 (HCWA file 1798)

⁶³ *Albany Advertiser*, 13 September 1990, p. 24.

⁶⁴ Correspondence: Duncan Stephen and Mercer, Architects, 4 April 1995 (HCWA file 1798)

⁶⁵ *ibid.*

⁶⁶ Plan, Duncan Stephen and Mercer, Architects, January 1992.

example of the Old Colonial Georgian style of architecture.⁶⁷ It is of symmetrical design with a timber verandah which surrounds all four sides of the house under a medium pitched broken back roof. It has four chimneys, two on the eastern side and two on the western side of the house. The house is constructed of load bearing brick walls which have been rendered at some time and incised to form imitation ashlar coursing. The flooring is of jarrah timber.

The house has a central hall which narrows midway. The wider part of the hall forms a vestibule from which two main rooms open on either side. Both rooms have fireplaces and windows to the front of the house (Rooms 2, 4 on the attached plan). Where the hall narrows, there is a change in floor level, with a step up into the back area (southern) of the house. A bedroom, with fireplace, (Room 8) opens to the east and a dining room (room 7) and kitchen (room 6) to the west. The kitchen has direct access to the dining room and the verandah. The windows of all three rooms face south.

Differences in the structural fabric of *Liveringa* suggest that the building was constructed in two stages. It is possible the southern rooms were added, in 1874, prior to Edward McLarty moving into the house with his bride. The northern rooms differ in size, wall thickness, and the windows have smaller panes than those of the southern rooms; all of which suggest they are of earlier construction. The main rooms have their own fireplaces with separate chimneys which, if all the rooms had been built at the same time, would probably have been placed back-to-back in rooms 4 and 8 and have shared flues. The difference in floor levels, where the hall narrows and the location of the original well, which was directly behind the house and very close to the (now) southern wall, supports the probability of bipartite construction.⁶⁸

Liveringa originally had a shingled roof. At some point, the roof was replaced with corrugated iron and a bathroom and laundry (in timber) were added to the west side of the house and a doorway inserted in the main front room adjacent. It may have been that the sleepouts were originally used as sleeping quarters and were converted to a bathroom at a later stage.⁶⁹ A doorway was introduced on the easterly wall of the front room to provide access to the verandah and two sleepouts (now demolished), although the date for this work is unknown.

Liveringa was part of a homestead which comprised a number of outbuildings (dairy, barns and other utilitarian buildings) as well as the main residence.⁷⁰ A timber shed, to the south-east of *Liveringa*, which was used as a store and offices, was later incorporated into the western wing of *Edenvale* (1888).

Edenvale is a single storey house built, in 1888, for Edward McLarty and his family. The building is a very late example of the Victorian Regency style with a

⁶⁷ Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present.* (Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989) pp. 24-27. The style has been identified by Molyneux as that of a Georgian-survival vernacular rural house, see Molyneux, I. *Looking Around Perth* (Wescolour Press, East Fremantle, 1981) p. 109.

⁶⁸ Information from Ron Bodycoat, 21 February 1994.

⁶⁹ Edenvale Management Committee, Pamphlet on Edenvale, January 1993.

⁷⁰ Richards, p. 434.

symmetrical frontage. It is built of clay bricks fired locally, near the river along Paterson Road.⁷¹ It has a medium pitched roof of corrugated iron with an ogee verandah to the front facade, stucco detailing to the windows and paned, sash windows. *Edenvale* is described as an 'unusual symmetrical spreading and faceted homestead' by Apperly, Irving and Reynolds in their book on architectural styles in Australia.⁷²

The house has eighteen rooms and two cellars. The rooms are substantial and well finished; many of them have fireplaces and all have external windows.

The front door, on the eastern facade, opens into a large hall (room 9 on attached plan) from which opens a main bedroom to the north (room 1) which has a fireplace and french doors to the front verandah. A dressing room (room 3), with a another fireplace, opens from this. To the east of this room, although not accessible from it, is another room with a large bay window (room 2). It is probable that this room was used as an office as it is only accessible from the front verandah.

Opening southwards from the hall is a drawing room (room 10), with fireplace and french doors to the front verandah from which is a doorway to the dining room (room 11). The dining room has a bay window in the front facade which complements the front windows of the office (room 2). The drawing room is serviced by a short hall (room 12) which has access to the back verandah (room 23), a store room (room 14) and the pantry (room 13). Access to the kitchen (room 15) is adjacent the doorway to the verandah.

The front hall narrows into a smaller hallway from which open two bedrooms, one on the north and one on the south (room 8). Both have fireplaces and windows which overlook the rear verandah. The rear verandah provides access to another bedroom (room 6) and a large bedroom with dressing room (rooms 4, 5). There is a cellar (room 24), under. At the other end of the verandah is the kitchen (room 15) and a verandah which provides access to the west wing of the house.

The west wing of *Edenvale* was originally one of the work sheds for *Liveringa*. This shed is a substantial timber structure comprising four rooms. The rooms are all well finished, with fireplaces in two of them (rooms 17, 18). As well as these two rooms there is a room which adjoins the kitchen (room 16) and has access to a laundry at the rear (room 22) and another, at the end of the wing, which is a store room (room 19). This room has a cellar under (room 20). The Edenvale Historic Precinct Management Committee intends to convert one of the bedrooms (room 17) into a recreated office, similar to that which Ross McLarty had at *Edenvale*, incorporating some of his furniture and personal items.

In 1981/82, the *Edenvale* buildings underwent restoration. Repairs to *Liveringa* included the removal of two sleepouts on the eastern verandah, the rebuilding of part of the verandah, the replacement of verandah posts, and the replacement of the floors in rooms six and seven. The ceiling in room four was also replaced.⁷³ The

⁷¹ National Trust (W.A.) Assessment Exposition, p. 2.

⁷² Apperly, Irving, and Reynolds, p. 47.

⁷³ Public Works tender document April 1981.

house has recently had the plaster walls repaired where cracked and drummy and been painted internally.⁷⁴ Although *Liveringa* is currently used as a caretaker's residence, the interior features are intact.

In *Edenvale*, the Public Works Department re-laid the floor according to the original design - timber boards were placed directly onto timber joists which were, in turn, laid directly into the soil, without posts or stumps underneath. Bricks were replaced in the original flemish bond pattern as necessary, using bricks that were pressed and fired in a local kiln, as were the original bricks. The building was re-roofed and new plaster board ceilings were installed. A brick bathroom which had been constructed on the east corner of the house was removed.⁷⁵ The rendered window details were painted in a light tone. Internally, wallpapers were applied to the walls in some rooms.⁷⁶

Following the recommendations of a conservation study on the *Edenvale Historic Precinct* for the South West Development Authority, in 1988, further work was undertaken to remove inappropriate carpeting and wallpapers and minor additions which had been added to the fabric in 1982, and to recreate details that were originally in the house. Public toilets for men and women were created in the west wing.(rooms 17, 18).⁷⁷ New public toilets have been built by the Shire at a new external site. The male public toilet has been restored as an office and contains memorabilia of Sir Ross McLarty. The female toilet has been retained but is now used only by tenants of the property.⁷⁸

Located between *Edenvale* and *Liveringa*, in the centre of the yard, is a small meat room which was used as a butchers shop. It is a square building made of jarrah weatherboard with a pitched corrugated iron roof. The windows are timber framed and are covered with flywire mesh. The roof has wooden louvres in the gable to assist with through ventilation. Internally, the room is whitewashed with shelves, brackets and hooks around the perimeter. A wooden chopping block sits in the centre of the room. In 1981, renovations comprised the replacement of rotten studs, window frames, some of the weatherboards, the door sill and new windows to match the original; replacement of the jarrah louvre blades to the gables; the securing of all shelves and brackets to walls; the application of two new coats of limewash to the interior walls; and a white ant treatment to the whole structure. A climbing vine was also removed from the structure.⁷⁹

A cart shed built of timber slab walls, with a corrugated iron roof and another shed are also extant and form part of *Edenvale Group*. Funds were allocated by the Heritage Council under the Conservation Incentives Programme of 1993, for the urgent restoration of the fabric of the shed and its adaptation for use by arts and

⁷⁴ Discussion with Ron Bodycoat, 21 February 1994.

⁷⁵ Public Works tender document April 1981.

⁷⁶ "Edenvale - fulfilment of a dream" *Sunday Times* 21 November 1982 p. 77.

⁷⁷ Discussion with Ron Bodycoat, 23 February 1994.

⁷⁸ Correspondence: Duncan Stephen and Mercer, Architects, 4 April 1995 (HCWA file 1798)

⁷⁹ Public Works tender document April 1981. The removal of the vine would suggest that the structure is in its original location.

crafts users.⁸⁰ Subsequently, it was necessary to relocate the cart shed due to the building sitting astride a property boundary. The building adds ambience to the place but has little heritage significance in its own right.

13. 3. REFERENCES

- Ian Hooper Consulting Services and Ronald Bodycoat of Duncan, Stephen and Mercer *A Study Report on Edenvale Historic Site, Pinjarra undertaken for South West Development Authority and Murray Shire Council* (October 1988)
- National Trust (W.A.) Assessment Exposition, 1977.

⁸⁰ HCWA letter to Bert Winning, 18 February 1993, HCWA file I 93/9; CIP application from Murray Joblink programme, HCWA file I 93/9.