



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 3414
2. **NAME** *Bardeen Homestead Group* (c.1840, 1853, 1856, c.1857, 1858, c.1858-68, c.1890, c.1910, c.1925, c.1950-70)
3. **LOCATION** Dumbarton Road, Irishtown
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**

Those portions of Avon Locations T1 and T2 being part of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume 1857 Folio 992 as is defined on Heritage Council of Western Australia Survey Drawing No. 3414 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing & Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Northam
6. **OWNER** Bardeen Nominees Pty Ltd
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	25/06/2004
	Permanent Entry	18/03/2005
• National Trust Classification:	Classified	05/05/1980
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	25/02/1998
• Register of the National Estate:	Permanent	28/09/1982
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Bardeen Homestead Group, comprising a Victorian Georgian single- and two-storey brick homestead (1858), single-storey two-room stone kitchen (c.1840), single-storey two-room stone cottage (c.1840), Mary Morgan's grave (1853), two-storey stone granary (1856), timber-framed iron-clad laundry (1856), and an assortment of outbuildings dating from the 1870s to

the 1970s, in a rural landscape, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is rare as an almost intact homestead group, including the earliest permanent residence, first homestead, and outbuildings from the nineteenth and twentieth century, spanning from the 1840s to the present day;

the place is rare as a property established, owned and operated continually by one family from c.1838 to 2005, having been in the possession of direct descendents of Mary Morgan throughout this period. The Morgans were notable residents of the area, especially Mary's son Abraham Morgan, who was a significant local gentleman during the nineteenth century, when the Avon Valley was established as a thriving agricultural area;

the 1856 stone granary is believed to be the best-preserved horsegear-driven mill in Western Australia, retaining its original workings;

the place provides evidence of the first phase of European settlement in the Perth hinterland in the late 1830s;

the homestead group, consisting of the 1858 homestead, c.1840 kitchen, c.1840 cottage, 1856 granary and c.1856 laundry, together with outbuildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, forms a significant cultural environment in a rural setting; and,

the granary was constructed using convict labour at a time in the 1850s when the Avon Valley was undergoing an agricultural boom, partly as a result of the readily available convict workforce.

There are no intrusive elements. Post-World War Two structures at the place do not have particular significance in their own right, but contribute to the overall understanding of the development of the place as a working farm.