



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 03856
2. **NAME** *Dryandra Woodland Settlement (1935)*
OTHER NAMES Lions Dryandra Village; Currawong Complex
3. **LOCATION** Dryandra Road, via Congelin
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
That portion of Williams Location 12232 on Deposited Plan 146068 shown labelled M on Deposited Plan 53436 and being part of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 3000 Folio 545 and Lot 300 on Deposited Plan 53427 being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 3000 Folio 546 together being portion of State Forest No. 51 as shown on Heritage Council of Western Australia Survey Drawing No. 3856 prepared by Midland Survey Services
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Cuballing
6. **OWNER** State of Western Australia
(Responsible Agency: Department of Environment and Conservation)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**
 - Register of Heritage Places: Interim Entry 16/05/2008
Permanent Entry 3/02/2009
 - National Trust Classification: -----
 - Town Planning Scheme: -----
 - Municipal Inventory: -----
 - Register of the National Estate: -----
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
Dryandra Woodland Settlement, a 26-hectare former CALM forestry settlement dating from 1935 and set in a dense enclosed woodland of Brown Mallet and Wandoo, comprising a manager's House, seven timber workers' cottages, a former School, CALM compound (workshops, garage, slab hut), a row of pine trees, a recreation hall, a pump house, a mill dam, the site of an old mill, three Nissen huts, an arboretum, a caravan park, timber garages, house gardens, and

archaeological remains, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is rare as a forestry settlement east of the Darling Scarp Divide, and the only such settlement connected with the mallet bark industry;

the place has historic value as the former site of the Dryandra Nursery, which provided trees, including various species of native Eucalyptus, to farmers and local government authorities in Western Australia from 1958;

the interwar timber-framed forestry cottages both contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the place and provide a reminder of a way of life once associated with the forestry industry but now no longer practiced;

the place is believed to contain the oldest, albeit not intact, extant forestry house in the State (Cottage No. 16, Banksia);

the garden around Cottage No. 382 along with remnant fruit trees around other cottages, reveal the patterns of self-sufficiency in food production which was associated with isolated forestry settlements; and,

the place has archaeological potential to reveal more about the forestry industry, and in particular the mallet bark industry.

Items considered of low significance to intrusive include: the recent outdoor furniture, new garage adjacent to caretaker's cottage, the rear concrete verandahs at the rear of the cottages, the verandah enclosures, aluminium window frames in cottages, plus other new fixtures and fittings.