



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

DRAFT – Register Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 25228
2. **NAME** *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) (1940 – 1990s)*
FORMER NAME (or OTHER NAMES) Harvey Internment Camp (fmr), No. 11 Internment Camp, Camp No. 11, 3rd Australian Corps Training School, Army Training School, Rural Training School, Eden Grove
3. **LOCATION** 7 & 25 James Stirling Place, and 11015 South Western Highway, Harvey
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
 1. Reserve 24002 being Lot 298 on Deposited Plan 220434 and being the whole of the land in Crown Land Title Volume 3114 Folio 948;
 2. Reserve 42152 comprising Lot 283 on Deposited Plan 190572 being the whole of the land in Crown Land Title Volume 3144 Folio 368, and Lot 285 on Deposited Plan 190572 being the whole of the land in Crown Land Title Volume 3144 Folio 369; Reserve 41302 being Lot 294 on Deposited Plan 219627 and being the whole of the land in Crown Land Title Volume 3109 Folio 831;
 3. Portion of Lot 315 on Deposited Plan 47075 being part of the land in Crown Land Title Volume 3136 Folio 675; Portion of Lot 44 on Deposited Plan 143040 being part of the land in Crown Land Title Volume 3009 Folio 839; as to the portions labelled 'M' on Interest Only Deposited Plan 410128
 4. James Stirling Place Road Reserve being the whole of Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 410129;
together as shown on HC Curtilage Map P25228-0.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Harvey
6. **CURRENT OWNER**
 1. State of Western Australia
(Responsible Agency: Department of Education; Management Order Holder: Minister for Education)

2. State of Western Australia
(Responsible Agency: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage;
Management Order Holder: Shire of Harvey)
3. State of Western Australia
(Responsible Agency: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage)
4. State of Western Australia
(Responsible Agency: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Statutory
Authority: Shire of Harvey)

7. HERITAGE LISTINGS

- Register of Heritage Places: -----
- National Trust Classification: 08/06/1982
[Internment Shrine] Classified
- Town Planning Scheme: 12/11/1991
[Internment Shrine] 12/11/1996
[Harvey Precinct No. 1]
- Municipal Inventory: 25/06/1997
[Internment Shrine] Adopted
[Replica of the Hut Homestead] Adopted 10/03/1998
[Harvey Precinct No. 1] Adopted 10/03/1998
- Register of the National Estate: -----
[Internment Shrine] Registered 30/06/1992

8. ORDERS UNDER SECTION OF THE ACT

9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr), a diverse group of buildings associated with the use of the place as a World War II Italian internment camp (Former Hospital, Offices (Former Dormitory 'B' Hut), Internment Camp Memorial Shrine and Detention Centre); a World War II army training school (Bailey Bridge and Former QM Store), and later as an agricultural training centre (Dining Hall and Dormitories and other educational and residential buildings), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

As No. 11 Internment Camp, the place was the first purpose built internment camp in Western Australia, and its establishment reflected the Australian government policy of internment of enemy aliens during World War II;

Internment Camp Memorial Shrine, designed and built by the Italian internees held at No. 11 Internment Camp during World War II is a rare example of a roadside shrine built in Western Australia and the nation;

the place is closely associated with the hundreds of men – German, Italian and Australian – who were either internees or personnel at the internment and training camp during World War II;

the place has potential, through archaeological excavation, to reveal further information about the No. 11 Internment Camp, the 3rd Australian Corps Training School, and the Harvey Rural Training Centre;

The Bailey Bridge, erected during the operations of the World War II army training camp is a rare surviving example of this design of bridge erected in Western Australia;

the place has a long standing association with education; for military training of the 3rd Australian Corps during the second World War; for agricultural training of ex-servicemen and women after the war; and then for secondary students by the Department of Agriculture and later the Department of Education;

the place demonstrates the work of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in Western Australia, which educated and trained returned servicemen and women in agricultural methods and techniques to enable their return to the workforce; and,

the place reflects the rigour with which the Western Australian Government pursued the policy of internment of both Italian and Australian-born Italian 'aliens'.

The garage attached to the Tallanalla Units, the carport near the Former Hospital building, and the greenhouse shed in Lot 298; the separate toilet facilities associated with the Internment Camp Memorial Shrine in Lot 294; and the toilets and Visitors Centre associated with Stirling Cottage and Café in Lot 285 are all considered to be of little significance.



HERITAGE
COUNCIL
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

DRAFT – Assessment Documentation

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural heritage significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for individuals or groups within Western Australia.

In determining cultural heritage significance, the Heritage Council has had regard to the factors in the *Heritage Act 2018* and the indicators adopted on 14 June 2019.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 2.5 Promoting Settlement
- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 6.3 Training people for the workplace
- 7.6.6 Incarcerating People
- 7.6.7 Enforcing discriminatory legislation
- 7.7 Defending Australia

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 108 Government Policy
- 301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
- 408 Institutions
- 501 World Wars and other wars

11(a) Importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Western Australia's history

As No. 11 Internment Camp, *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* was the first purpose built internment camp in Western Australia, and its establishment reflected the Australian government policy of internment of enemy aliens during World War II.

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) has a long standing association with education, due to its use for military training of the 3rd Australian Corps during the second World War, agricultural training of ex-servicemen and women after the war, and secondary students by the Department of Agriculture and later the Department of Education.

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) demonstrates the work of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, which educated and trained returned

servicemen and women in agricultural methods and techniques to enable their return to the workforce.

The establishment of the Harvey Agricultural College in the early 1950s reflects the policy and actions of the Department of Education to improve secondary school facilities in rural areas of Western Australia.

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) is located within the former 'Harvey Commonage' area, and has been associated with the agricultural development of the Harvey region for over a century. The construction of drainage and irrigation channels across the complex reflects the importance of irrigation to the agricultural success of the region.

11(b) Importance in demonstrating rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Western Australia's heritage

As No. 11 Internment Camp, *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* was the first purpose built internment camp in Western Australia and is directly associated with the Australian government's policy of internment of enemy aliens. The extant buildings at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* associated with the camp are a rare surviving example in Western Australia.

Internment Camp Memorial Shrine, designed and built by the Italian internees held at No. 11 Internment Camp during World War II is a rare example of a roadside shrine built in Western Australia and the nation.

The Bailey Bridge, erected during the operations of the World War II army training camp at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, is a rare surviving example of the Bailey Bridge design erected in Western Australia.

The establishment of the Rural Training Centre at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* is a rare example of a training facility for returned servicemen and women to enable their return to the workforce after World War II.

11(c) Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Western Australia's history;

The archaeological deposits associated with the early buildings present at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* have potential to reveal more information about the internment of Italians in Western Australia during World War II.

The archaeological deposits and built remnants at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* have potential to reveal more information about training operations and life for Australian army trainees during World War II.

11(d) Its importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of places;

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) is representative of places commandeered by the military during wartime and adapted for the purposes of national security.

The extant buildings associated with No. 11 Internment Camp at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* demonstrate the function and layout of the camp, and are representative of similar structures established at internment and prisoner of war camps across Australia during World War II.

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) is a representative example of a World War II army training camp.

The Dining Hall and Dormitories building at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* is a representative example of the Inter-War Spanish Mission style design work of Marshall Clifton.

11(e) Any strong or special meaning it may have for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations;

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) has significance to the descendants of Italian internees, and Italian and German prisoners of war, whose family members were interned at the No. 11 Internment Camp between 1940 and 1942. Although well treated at Harvey, many Italians viewed their internment and the hardship it caused their families with resentment.

The restoration of the Internment Camp Memorial Shrine by members of the local Harvey community, including interpretation that acknowledges the internee's experiences at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* during World War II, demonstrates the importance of the place to the local community as well as former internees and their descendants.

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) is associated with Australian army personnel who served at the place during World War II, either as guards at the No. 11 Internment Camp or officers or trainees at the 3rd Australian Corps Training School.

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) is valued by the local community as a centre for agricultural training and accommodation for over seventy years, firstly for ex-servicemen and women, and later for high school and tertiary students.

11(f)¹ Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by any group or community;

The Dining Hall and Dormitories building is a good example of the Inter-War Spanish Mission style design work of Marshall Clifton.

¹ For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from 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.
For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Internment Camp Memorial Shrine is demonstrative of the European roadside shrine tradition, and was designed and built by the Italian internees held at No. 11 Internment Camp during World War II.

11(g) Any special association it may have with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in Western Australia's history;

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) has a close association with the Italians who passed through the camp as internees. The internment of Italian men at No. 11 Internment Camp in Harvey, including Australian-born and naturalised Italians, reflects the rigour with which the Western Australian Government pursued the policy of internment of Italian 'aliens'.

The internment of many Italian men at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* reflects the way in which Italian nationals were treated in Australia during World War II. Despite their relatively good treatment at No. 11 Internment Camp, their internment was viewed with resentment by many Italians, and created hardship for their families.

The replica Stirling Cottage, located within the grounds of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, is associated with author May Gibbs, who lived in the original cottage (in a different location) for two years and whose books featuring Australian bush life are thought to have been inspired by her time in Harvey.

The Harvey River, which runs through the southern portion of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, forms part of the water systems within the Harvey area that were important to the Pindjarup Noongar people who relied on the fresh water and rich resources that the waterways provided.

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 CONDITION

In general, *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* appears to be in good condition. The continued use of the place as an agricultural college until 2012 ensured that the buildings were kept in good repair. Since the site was vacated by Harvey Agricultural College, it has been maintained by the presence of a caretaker, and more recently by tenants.

Although the site has seen the construction and demolition of numerous buildings on site, there is still a high likelihood that intact archaeological deposits will be present across *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. If associated with the early use of the place as an internment camp or army training camp, such archaeological deposits have the potential to be highly significant.

12.2 INTEGRITY

This section explains the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

The elements within *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* have varying degrees of authenticity. Numerous modifications have been made to the buildings, and new

structures built to accommodate the various uses to which the place has been put. Despite this, the history of the place is clearly readable in the remaining fabric.

Although numerous buildings have been removed over time, buildings associated with each phase of occupation still remain, with the exception of the Harvey Rural Training Centre.²

Although changes have been made to the following buildings, their original purpose is still apparent and they have a high degree of integrity.

- Former Hospital (1940)
- Offices (Former Dormitory 'B' Hut) (1940)
- Internment Camp Memorial Shrine (1941)
- Detention Centre (1942)
- Bailey Bridge (c. 1940s)
- Storage Shed (c. 1950)
- Shed (Former QM Store) (1940)
- Dining Hall and Dormitories (c. 1960s)

12.3 AUTHENTICITY

This section explains the extent to which the original intention is evident, and the compatibility of current use.

The buildings at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* date to the various phases of occupation of the place as an agricultural training centre thus the place has a high degree of authenticity as an agricultural college, and the current layout and infrastructure reflects this most recent use.

The place has low to moderate authenticity as a former internment camp and also as a military training camp. It is highly unlikely that the place would ever be returned to these wartime uses again.

² All the purpose built buildings from that period have been removed. However structures dating from before the centre's operation, including Offices (Former Dormitory 'B' Hut) dating from No. 11 Internment Camp and 3rd Australian Army Training Camp, were also utilised by the centre.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the assessment of the place prepared by Senior Heritage Officer Karina Williams, with reference to the *'Heritage Report, Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)'* prepared for Landcorp by Hocking Heritage Studio in November 2014, and the revised report prepared in February 2015. Amendments and/or additions have been made by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) comprises a range of buildings dating from its 1940 establishment as an internment camp to the recent use of the place as an agricultural college. The property encompasses approximately 24 hectares of open fields surrounding the cluster of buildings. The landscape also demonstrates evidence of the drainage and irrigation works that were undertaken across the Harvey district throughout the twentieth century. Approximately 20 buildings remain on the property associated with three main phases of occupation. In addition to its use as an internment camp during World War II, the place was utilised as the 3rd Australian Corps Training School, the Harvey Rural Training Centre, and an agricultural wing of the Harvey Senior High School.

The Harvey District

The Harvey region is well known as an important agricultural centre in Western Australia, which is located on the south-west coast, approximately 110 kilometres south of Perth.³ The region is located on the tribal lands of the Pindjarup (Binjareb) Noongar people who lived on the land long before European exploration of the area in 1829.⁴ Composed of flat swamplands and water systems the area's natural environment was essential to people's survival, providing freshwater, wild roots, fruits and water animals such as shellfish, frogs and waterbirds.⁵ In order to utilise such resources the Pindjarup Noongar people followed a year of six seasons, which determined what their movements and eating patterns were.⁶ This way of life was significantly affected by European settlement of the area in 1830 when Captain James Stirling led a group of settlers to the district, who recognised the rich resources and agricultural potential of what would become the Harvey region.⁷

Captain Stirling, the first governor of Western Australia, named the district Korijekup, the local Aboriginal name for the place of the red-tailed black cockatoo, although it was also known as 'The Harvey', after the Harvey River.⁸ Captain

³ Shire of Harvey, 2014, *Shire of Harvey — History of the Shire of Harvey*, Source: <http://www.harvey.wa.gov.au/council/history-and-statistics/history/history-of-the-shire-of-harvey>, Accessed 5 November 2014; Twentieth Century Consultancy Group, 1996, 'Shire of Harvey – Municipal Heritage Inventory', Historical Analysis, n.p.

⁴ Hocking Heritage Studio, 2015, *Shire of Harvey Municipal Inventory*, prepared for the Shire of Harvey, p. 23.

⁵ Ibid, p. 24.

⁶ Coy, N.J., 1984, *The Serpentine: A History of the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale*, The Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Mundijong, p. 5.

⁷ Hocking Heritage Studio, 2015, *Shire of Harvey Municipal Inventory*, prepared for the Shire of Harvey, p. 25.

⁸ Shire of Harvey, 1995, *Shire of Harvey 1895-1995: Proud to be 100: Centennial Book*, The Centennial Book Committee in conjunction with Noble Publishing, Bunbury, p. 26; Twentieth Century Consultancy Group, 1996, 'Shire of Harvey – Municipal Heritage Inventory', Short History of Town of Harvey, n.p.

Stirling himself acquired 12,800 acres in Korijekup in 1837 and established a 'hunting lodge', known locally as 'The Hut', on the banks of the Harvey River in 1849.⁹

During the nineteenth century the Harvey region flourished as an agricultural district. Stirling's estate passed through several hands before being purchased by Herbert and Cecilia Gibbs. The Gibbs, and their daughter, May Gibbs, lived in 'The Hut', which later became known as Stirling's Cottage, for two years.¹⁰ As an adult, May Gibbs became a famous author, best known for the iconic *The Complete Adventures of Snugglypot and Cuddlypie*. It is claimed that her works were inspired by her bushland rambles in Harvey.¹¹

In the early 1890s the Perth to Bunbury railway line was established, providing easy transport for vegetables and other produce from Harvey to Perth.¹² The Gibbs and their partners sought to take advantage of the new railway line by subdividing a portion of the former Stirling estate into residential and farming lots.¹³ The lots advertised for subdivision are now encompassed by the township of Harvey, located to the south-east of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*.¹⁴

In the early twentieth century the region became established as orchard land, further supported by the construction of the first irrigation water conservation scheme in Western Australia at Harvey.¹⁵

Harvey Irrigation Scheme

Early settlers soon recognised that the Harvey area was prone to flooding and poor drainage. This problem was somewhat ameliorated by the passing of the Western Australian *Drainage Act 1900*, which facilitated the Lands and Surveys Department's drainage works in the State's agricultural districts.¹⁶ However, as more land within the district was taken up for agricultural use, farms were established further away from the natural watercourses. The newly established orchards and farms suffered from flooding in winter and a lack of easy access to

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- ⁹ Shire of Harvey, op cit., p. 26; Twentieth Century Consultancy Group, op cit., Short History of Town of Harvey, n.p.; South West eCommerce (Graeme Olsen), 2010, May Gibbs and Stirlings Cottage, Source: <http://www.southwestlife.com.au/articles/may-gibbs--stirlings-cottage.html>, Accessed 8 May 2015.
- ¹⁰ The building had fallen into disrepair and was completely destroyed by the late 1980s. A replica building, also known as Stirling Cottage, (P11998 Replica of the Hut Homestead) is located in Lot 285 of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. The place is listed on the Shire of Harvey Municipal Inventory. Shire of Harvey, op cit., p. 26; Twentieth Century Consultancy Group, op cit., Short History of Town of Harvey, n.p.; South West eCommerce (Graeme Olsen), 2010, May Gibbs and Stirlings Cottage, Source: <http://www.southwestlife.com.au/articles/may-gibbs--stirlings-cottage.html>, Accessed 8 May 2015.
- ¹¹ Shire of Harvey, op cit., p. 26; South West eCommerce (Graeme Olsen), 2010, May Gibbs and Stirlings Cottage, Source: <http://www.southwestlife.com.au/articles/may-gibbs--stirlings-cottage.html>, Accessed 8 May 2015.
- ¹² Shire of Harvey, op cit., p. 26.
- ¹³ Staples, A. C., 1979, They Made their Destiny: History of Settlement of the Shire of Harvey 1829–1929, Shire of Harvey, Bunbury, p. 344.
- ¹⁴ Staples, op cit., p. 343.
- ¹⁵ Shire of Harvey, op cit., pp. 27–8.
- ¹⁶ Lofthouse, M. & Calder, G., 2014, 'Food Grows Where Water Flows: A Social History of Irrigation and Drainage in the Harvey Water Irrigation Area of Western Australia.' (Unpublished) Harvey Water, Harvey, p. 17.

water in the summer.¹⁷ Although individual farmers began to pump water from drainage channels, Harvey River and tributaries to their fruit trees and crops, a better solution was required.¹⁸

Harvey farmers, including the Harvey Citrus Society, began to lobby the government for an irrigation scheme in Western Australia.¹⁹ A report commissioned by the State Minister for Agriculture concluded that the topography of Harvey was such that water could be easily distributed by gravity-fed channels to irrigable land.²⁰ The Harvey Agricultural Area was duly selected in 1913 as the prototype to undertake a new irrigation scheme intended to supply water by gravity-fed channels.²¹ In 1916, the construction of the Harvey Weir²² east of the township of Harvey was completed, and the Harvey Irrigation Scheme, the first irrigation water conservation scheme in the State, was officially opened.²³ *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* is located west of the Harvey Dam.

The implementation of the Harvey Irrigation Scheme was not entirely a smooth transition. Problems included flooding, overwatering and ongoing complaints from orchardists regarding fees charged for watering.²⁴ In addition, the commencement of World War I meant that there was reduced shipping capacity to export Harvey produce. The resultant surplus of fruit on the small local market crippled the industry as prices dropped.²⁵ At the same time, there was increased agitation and lobbying from Perth politicians to reduce dependence on imports from interstate and increase production of dairy produce in Western Australia.²⁶ These factors, in addition to the Western Australian government's drive to provide employment to returning soldiers at the end of World War I, resulted in a transition in Harvey from orchard cultivation to dairy farming.²⁷

Several dairying properties were established within the Harvey district as part of the Soldier Settlement scheme.²⁸ The newly established Harvey Irrigation Scheme

¹⁷ Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., pp. 17-21.

¹⁸ Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., pp. 20-21.

¹⁹ Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., pp. 21-23; Powell, op cit., p. 29.

²⁰ Harvey History Online (EG Davis, 1955), 'History of Harvey and District — A continuation', Source: <http://www.harveyoralhistory.com/site/history.php?ID=9>, Accessed 16 April 2015; Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., p. 22.

²¹ Powell, J., 1998, *Watering the Western Third. Water, Land and Community in Western Australia, 1826-1998*, Water and Rivers Commission, Perth, p. 29.

²² Harvey Weir was inundated by the new Harvey Dam in 2002. P11986 *Harvey Weir* is on the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment Program.

²³ Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., p. 27; Water Corporation, May 2014, Harvey Dam information brochure, Water Corporation.

²⁴ Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., pp. 27-31; Powell, op cit., p. 29; Staples, op cit., p. 454.

²⁵ Staples, op cit., p. 454.

²⁶ Greenward Consulting (Annette Green & Carmel Given), March 2014, Draft Conservation Plan for the Old Butter Factory, Busselton, p. 22; Staples, op cit., p. 454.

²⁷ *The Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 13 May 1929 'Improvements to Harvey Commonage', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/87119737>, Accessed 18 November 2014', Shire of Harvey, op cit., p. 34-35; Greenward Consulting (Annette Green & Carmel Given), March 2014, Draft Conservation Plan for the Old Butter Factory, Busselton, p. 22; *The West Australian*, 11 October 1946, 'A Commonage. Use for Settlement. Harvey Ex-soldiers Opposed', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46175643>, Accessed 18 November 2014.

²⁸ Staples, op cit., p. 453.

provided the opportunity to establish pasture, which also led to the grubbing out of many former orchards in the district, to establish dairy farms.²⁹ The availability of water for irrigation enabled the running of summer and winter pastures, which allowed milking all year round.³⁰ Over the next two decades the fledgling dairying industry in Harvey flourished, and with it the production of milk, cheese and butter.³¹

It soon became apparent that the small irrigated farms suitable for orchard production were not adequate for dairying and management of stock.³² In 1919, approximately 1300 acres of undeveloped crown land was established as a commonage for dairy farmers to graze their stock and vested in the Harvey Roads Board.³³ *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* is located within a southern portion of the former 'Harvey Commonage' area.³⁴

However, drainage continued to be a problem in the area for new and established farmers.³⁵ In addition, Harvey settlers with properties located outside the gazetted irrigation area were also requesting access to irrigation water.³⁶ Although there was repeated lobbying by soldier settlers, farmers and representative groups, it was not until the Depression era that the Government took action.³⁷ By 1931, sustenance workers were employed in the extension of the Harvey Weir wall and the existing irrigation system, digging the Harvey Diversion (from Myalup on the coast to Harvey River just west of the South West Highway), desnagging³⁸ the Harvey River and Harvey Main Drain, and construction of the Wellington Dam, irrigation channels and drainage works.³⁹ Work camps were established for workers on the sustenance schemes at Harvey Weir, Stonehouse and Myalup.⁴⁰ The Harvey Commonage area was also apparently used as a camping site for

29 Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., p. 31.

30 Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., p. 31.

31 The successful cultivation of fruit in the Harvey district also continued to the present. *The Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 13 May 1929 'Improvements to Harvey Commonage', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/87119737>, Accessed 18 November 2014', Shire of Harvey, op cit., p. 34-35; *The West Australian*, 11 October 1946, 'A Commonage. Use for Settlement. Harvey Ex-soldiers Opposed', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46175643>, Accessed 18 November 2014.

32 *The Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 13 May 1929 'Improvements to Harvey Commonage', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/87119737>, Accessed 18 November 2014'.

33 *The Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 13 May 1929 'Improvements to Harvey Commonage', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/87119737>, Accessed 18 November 2014'; Letter from Colonel in charge Administration, Western Command to Lands and Surveys Department of WA, 1 August 1940, item K1214, 30/21/2, item barcode 333169, National Archives of Australia, cited in Hocking Heritage Studio, September 2014 'Heritage Report — Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)', (Unpublished) report prepared for Landcorp, p. 9; Staples, op cit., p. 459.

34 A larger portion to the north was retained as commonage for settlers well into the 1960s. Reserve 22672 has remained Crown Land, with a management order held by the Shire of Harvey. Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 9; State Records Office, Plan ID 0523.

35 Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., pp. 34-35; Staples, op cit., p. 459.

36 Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., p. 37.

37 Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., pp. 35-37; Staples, op cit., p. 459.

38 Desnagging refers to works to clear waterways of trees, vegetation and other debris. Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., p. 17; Powell, op cit., p. 29.

39 Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., pp. 36-37; Shire of Harvey, 1995, *Shire of Harvey 1895 to 1995 Proud to Be 100: Centennial Book*, Centennial Book Committee and Nobel Publishing, Harvey, p. 35.

40 Lofthouse & Calder, op cit., p. 37; Shire of Harvey, op cit., p. 34.

sustenance workers during this period, although it appears to have been vacated by World War II.⁴¹ It is not known if the area used for camping falls within *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*.

Harvey Internment Camp (No. 11)

During World War II, the Federal Government embarked upon a policy of internment of nationals from countries at war with Australia.⁴² Initially, the intent was to identify and intern those 'enemy aliens' who posed a potential threat to Australia. However, as the war progressed and Italy and Japan became increasingly involved, men of German, Japanese and Italian nationality were interned in greater numbers.⁴³ Known communists, fascists and other sympathisers to the Axis cause were also interned.

The Australian Army was responsible for the management and running of the internment camps.⁴⁴ Initially, the internees were held in prisons and other available accommodation across Australia. Although Italy did not join the war until July, from January 1940 many Western Australian Italians were held at Rottnest Island, which had formerly been used as a prison and a World War I Internment Camp.⁴⁵ From November 1940 internees were transferred from Rottnest to the newly established Harvey Internment Camp located on the South Western Highway.⁴⁶ The camp was established in the southern portion of the former Commonage, bound by the South Western Highway to the west and the Harvey River to the south.

The camp, also known as No. 11 Internment Camp or Camp No. 11, was the first purpose built internment camp in Western Australia.⁴⁷ The construction of the camp was undertaken by two private contractors, General Construction Co. Ltd and J. Hawkins and Son for a sum of £40,000, allocated by the Commonwealth Department of Interior.⁴⁸

The majority of the buildings were dormitory style timber framed huts with galvanised iron cladding on the walls and roofs. Although jarrah was readily

- 41 *Sunday Times*, 29 October 1993, 'Harvey Commonage Camp; Some Government Methods Condemned', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/58707223>, Accessed 18 November 2014; State Records Office Item No. 0521; 383D/40 sheet 5 [Tally No. 500498] (Harvey Town Plan 1940–1953).
- 42 National Archives of Australia, 2014, *Wartime internment camps in Australia*, Source: <http://naa.gov.au/collection/snapshots/internment-camps/index.aspx#section2>, Accessed 15 July 2014.
- 43 *ibid.*
- 44 Neumann, K, 2006, *In the Interest of National Security: Civilian Internment in Australia during World War II*, National Archives of Australia, p. 14.
- 45 National Archives of Australia, 2014, *Rottnest Island, Western Australia (1914–15 and 1940)*, Source: <http://naa.gov.au/collection/snapshots/internment-camps/WWI/rotnest-island.aspx>, Accessed 15 July 2014.
- 46 Marion Lofthouse, Pers comm — letter dated 5 August 2015; Shire of Harvey, 1995, *Shire of Harvey 1895 to 1995 Proud to Be 100: Centennial Book*, Centennial Book Committee and Nobel Publishing, Harvey, p. 37.
- 47 In World War I, internees in Western Australia were accommodated in other already established facilities in Garden Island and Rottnest Island or other temporary facilities. Neumann, *op cit.*, p. 16; National Archives of Australia, 2014, 'World War I Internment Camps', Source: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/snapshots/internment-camps/WWI/index.aspx>, Accessed 28 November 2014.
- 48 Hocking Heritage Studio, November 2014 'Heritage Report — Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)', (Unpublished) report prepared for Landcorp, p. 10.

available. the army specifications of galvanised iron cladding were considered both cheaper and less prone to deterioration.⁴⁹

The camp housed up to 1,000 men, including 800 internees and 200 army personnel.⁵⁰ The majority of the internees held at Camp No. 11 were Italians, many of whom had been living and working in Western Australia for a number of years. They came from a variety of professions, including orchardists and fishermen, and many of them continued to undertake similar work on the camp during their time there, including gardeners, blacksmiths, plumbers, charcoal burners, cooks, carpenters, storemen, tailors, bootmakers and hospital orderlies.⁵¹

The internment of predominately Italians at Camp No. 11 reflects the policy of Queensland and Western Australia, both of which undertook a more rigorous campaign of internment than the other states.⁵² Both states were considered to be at greater risk of invasion, particularly after the occupation of New Guinea by Japanese forces.⁵³ Australia as a whole appears to have considered Italians a much bigger threat to security than the other Allies. Although Canada and New Zealand also interned both Italians and Germans, Britain by and large interned a far larger number of Germans, and the USA was predominately concerned by Japanese nationals. In comparison, after June 1940 Australia had interned nearly 15% of the Italian population in the country, and a third of all Germans and Austrians.⁵⁴

Although Western Australia was considered more lenient with naturalised or Australian-born Italians than New South Wales and South Australia,⁵⁵ there are numerous examples of naturalised Italians who were also held at Camp No. 11.⁵⁶ While there were genuine fascist supporters amongst those detained, internees also included men who had fled Italy to escape the fascist government.⁵⁷

For two weeks in late 1941, Camp No. 11 also housed some of the survivors of the *Kormoran*, the German ship that had been involved in the sinking of the *Sydney*, off the coast of Western Australia.⁵⁸ The 123 crewmen were housed

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- 49 Letter from Defence Liaison, Melbourne to Department of Defence Co-Ordination, 5 Sept 1940, file Harvey Internment Camp, K1214, 30/21/2, item barcode 333169, National Archives of Australia, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 10
- 50 Bagnall, K, 2008, 'Vermin, hot showers and a shortage of trousers: official visits to wartime internment camps', In Beamont, J, Martinuzzi O'Brien, I and Trinca, M, (ed.s) *Under Suspicion: Citizenship and Internment in Australia during the Second World War*, National Museum of Australia, p. 146.
- 51 Cabrini Fontana, M, (ed.) *A Story is Told: Internment, Truth, Memory and Reconciliation*, The Shire of Harvey, pp. 26–29.
- 52 Bosworth, M, 1996, 'Internment', In Gregory, J (ed.) *On the Homefront: Western Australia and World War II*, University of Western Australia Press, Perth, p. 201.
- 53 Rando, G., 2005, 'Italo-Australians during the Second World War: Some perceptions of internment' in *Research Online* Source: <http://ro.uow.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1123&context=artspapers>, Accessed 27 November 2014, p. 6.
- 54 Bosworth, op cit., p. 201.
- 55 Rando, op cit., p. 6.
- 56 Cabrini Fontana, op cit., pp. 5-6, 15, 33-34
- 57 Cabrini Fontana, op cit., pp. 6, 15-16.
- 58 The *Kormoran* survivors were distributed between Fremantle Prison, Fremantle Detention Barracks, Swanbourne Barracks and Camp No. 11 for interrogation before being transferred to a prisoner of war camp in Victoria.

separately from the Italian internees, as prisoners of war, although there was enough interaction for some Italians to share food with the POWs.⁵⁹ Eighteen Italian prisoners of war were also briefly held at Camp No. 11, the officers of the Italian ship 'Remo', which had been seized at Fremantle by the Western Australian Government.⁶⁰

Issues with drainage persisted, and in addition to clearing woodland and market gardening, the internees also worked on the construction of a stone and concrete lined drain in preparation for winter flooding.⁶¹ Early plans of the Harvey district indicate that a creek line extended in a north-easterly direction off Harvey River from the southern end of the camp. It is likely that the drain was constructed in this area, although later superseded (or converted) into the irrigation channel (North Channel) that now loops through the *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* grounds. A garden and a pool were also constructed by the internees.⁶² The pool is located near the entrance of the 1960s Dining Hall and Dormitories building, and was restored by the College in the late 1990s.⁶³

In 1941, internees requested permission to construct a church as a project to relieve boredom in the camp.⁶⁴ Although permission was denied, a compromise was reached with the Camp Commandant to construct a roadside shrine with materials provided by the Commandant. The Internment Camp Memorial Shrine was constructed alongside the South Western Highway, in the north-western corner of the No. 11 Camp.⁶⁵ Giuseppe Raneri is credited as the architect of the shrine, along with stonemason Giovanni Battista Boschetti, and assistant Gaetano Tomba.⁶⁶ On its completion, a hut was erected around the shrine. Mass was celebrated there on several occasions before Camp No. 11 was closed.⁶⁷ The Internment Camp Memorial Shrine Harvey is believed to be the only road side shrine of its kind in Australia.⁶⁸ The shrine and associated facilities are located on

Camporeale, L., n.d. 'The Story of an Interned Person in the Concentration Camps of Western and South Australia', in Cabrini Fontana, M. (ed.) *A Story is Told: Internment, Truth, Memory and Reconciliation*. The Shire of Harvey, p. 13. Naval Historical Society of Australia Inc. 1999—2015. 'German Prisoners of War in Australia WW2'. Source: <https://www.navyhistory.org.au/german-prisoners-of-war-in-australia-ww2/>, Accessed 21 May 2015.

59 Camporeale, op cit., p. 13

60 Cabrini Fontana, op cit., p. 4; Hocking, November 2014, p. 6.

61 Cabrini Fontana, M. op cit, pp. 26–29.

62 Hocking Heritage Studio, June 2014 'Heritage Assessment — Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)', (Unpublished) report prepared for Landcorp, p. 46.

63 Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 75

64 Sister Cabrini Fontana, undated, 'Internment Camp Memorial Shrine Harvey – Its Story', brochure printed b A&L Printers, Pty Ltd, Bunbury, Harvey Shire Council; Inherit, State Heritage Office, 1993 'Italian Prisoner of War Shrine at Harvey Agricultural High School (Internment Camp Memorial Shrine)', Source: <http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/Inventory/Details/08778021-a5cf-4543-b65d-7bae7e34c4f6>, Accessed 17 April 2015.

65 Sister Cabrini Fontana, undated, 'Internment Camp Memorial Shrine Harvey – Its Story', brochure printed b A&L Printers, Pty Ltd, Bunbury, Harvey Shire Council; map on back cover.

66 *ibid.*

67 *ibid.*

68 Harvey Visitor Centre, 2011, 'Internment Camp Memorial Shrine', Source: <http://www.southwestattractions.com.au/internment-camp-memorial-shrine.html>, Accessed 3 July 2014.

a small lot⁶⁹ adjacent to the South Western Highway, in the north-western corner of Harvey Agricultural College (fmr).⁷⁰

The other facilities at Camp No. 11 predominately included the timber framed dormitory huts with galvanised iron cladding. A single original dormitory building converted to offices in the mid-1980s, remains. A 30-bed hospital comprising a standard dormitory hut with some additions was constructed in late 1940. A single storey brick gaol with four cells, known as the Detention Centre, was also constructed on the site in 1942, to assist in maintaining discipline. The Former Hospital was converted into three residential units in 1946, and the Detention Centre is now in use as a storage facility for the nearby tourist centre. The three buildings are the only extant buildings dating from the No. 11 Internment Camp phase at Harvey Agricultural College (fmr).

Official visits at the time considered that the camp was run in good order, and there were few breaches in discipline.⁷¹ In general, the camp was remembered by internees as being relatively comfortable with plenty of food.⁷² Small payments to the wives and families of the internees were made throughout the war, their property was protected, and they were paid a minimal sum for any work they undertook.⁷³ Despite their relatively good treatment at No. 11 Internment Camp, the process and duration of internment in general was viewed with resentment by many Italians, particularly those who had lived in Australia for some time and established families, businesses and strong connections to their adopted home.⁷⁴

In April 1942, approximately 500 internees at Harvey Camp No. 11 were transferred to the temporary Parkeston camp in Kalgoorlie, before being relocated

69 This lot is Crown Land with the responsible agency being DPLH (Lands). A management order is held by the Shire of Harvey.

70 Italian Prisoner of War Shrine at Harvey Agricultural High School (Internment Camp Memorial Shrine) is listed on the Shire of Harvey Municipal Inventory. Inherit. Heritage Council, 1993 'Italian Prisoner of War Shrine at Harvey Agricultural High School (Internment Camp Memorial Shrine)', Source: <http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/Inventory/Details/08778021-a5cf-4543-b65d-7bae7e34c4f6>, Accessed 17 April 2015.

71 Bagnall, op cit., p. 146.

72 Camporeale, op cit., p. 12.

73 Bosworth, M, 1996, 'Internment', In Gregory, J (ed.) *On the Homefront: Western Australia and World War II*, University of Western Australia Press, Perth, p. 209; Cabrini Fontana, op cit., p. 7.

74 In many cases, it was the breadwinner of the family who had been interned and some families of interned men were treated with hostility from the community and struggled to make ends meet during their internment. In addition, the treatment of internees and the conditions in camps varied across the country. Some internees also found the reality, restrictions and humiliation of internment difficult to adjust to, even on their release, and suffered long term depression as a result. Cabrini Fontana, op cit., pp. 8, 33-34; *Herald Sun* (Matt Young & Charis Chang.), 25 April 2014, 'The forgotten history of Australia's prisoner of war camps', Source: <http://www.heraldsun.com.au/anzac-centenary/the-forgotten-history-of-australias-prisoner-of-war-camps/story-fnmeodwa-1226895841822>, Accessed 27 November 2014; Museum Victoria, 2014, 'Collections & Research — Internment during World War II Australia', Source: <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/themes/1618/internment-during-world-war-ii-australia> Accessed 27 November 2014; New South Wales Government, 2014 Teaching Heritage — Exploring internment in Australia during World War II — Transcript from Kevin, C. A 'History of Italian Settlement in New South Wales', Source: http://www.teachingheritage.nsw.edu.au/section07/cowra_italpris.php, Accessed 27 November 2014; Rando, op cit.

again to Loveday in South Australia (comprising Camps 9, 10 and 14).⁷⁵ Several official reasons were given for the movement of the internees. The main reasons given related to concerns that with Japan's entry into the war and the greater perceived threat from the north, the close proximity of Camp No. 11 to the coast, and the use of floodlights at night, meaning there was a risk the camp was visible from the sea.⁷⁶ However, although not widely acknowledged, the real impetus for the move was the discovery of a large stash of weapons, including razors, sticks, knives, tomahawks and bullets, concealed in the camp.⁷⁷ The commandant of Camp No. 11 was removed from his position as a result.⁷⁸ It has also been claimed that a short wave transmitter was found within the altar of the shrine around the same time, which was thought to have been used to disclose information to enemy intelligence. Such a discovery may also have hastened the closure of the camp.⁷⁹

After the transfer of the internees, a group of approximately 20 men from the Chinese Labour Co. and a security guard were employed to maintain the market garden crops that had been planted during the operations of Camp No. 11.⁸⁰ The gardens had previously supplied food to the camp, with the surplus provided to Western Command.⁸¹ From 1940 to 1941, in addition to those vegetables distributed to the military forces, sale of the produce from the gardens yielded £3000 revenue.⁸²

A range of alternative uses for the site were discussed by the Australian military, including use as the headquarters for a divisional or brigade group or a special mobile force, as well as a training or staging camp.⁸³

Although officers and men were occupying the site by late 1942, it was not until December 1943 that the Department of Defence formally leased Reserve 16783 and portion of Reserve 17497 from the crown 'for a period of five years from 1

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- 75 Hocking, June 2014, op cit., p. 6; National Archives of Australia, 2014, *Wartime internment camps in Australia*, Source: <http://naa.gov.au/collection/snapshots/internment-camps/index.aspx#section2>, Accessed 15 July 2014.
- 76 Hocking, June 2014, op cit., p. 6.
- 77 Bevege, M, 1993, *Behind Barbed Wire. Internment in Australia during World War II*, University of Queensland Press, St Lucia, p. 179.
- 78 Bevege, op cit., p. 179.
- 79 Geoff Fortune, July 2011 'The Harvey War-Time Internment Camp', *Harvey Community Resource Centre Newsletter*, supplied by Marion Lofthouse, August 2015.
- 80 Letter from Western Command to Allied Land Forces Melbourne, 28 July 1942, folio 75, File – Harvey Internment Camp Western Australia, Item MP742/1, 259/102/462, barcode 403980, NAA, digital copy <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/Image.asp?B=403980> accessed 1 October 2014, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 12.
- 81 Cabrini Fontana, M, op cit., pp. 26–29.
- 82 Letter from Western Command to Allied Land Forces Melbourne, 28 July 1942, folio 75, File – Harvey Internment Camp Western Australia, Item MP742/1, 259/102/462, barcode 403980, NAA, digital copy <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/Image.asp?B=403980> accessed 1 October 2014, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 12.
- 83 Australian War Memorial image 27172. Letter from AMF – Western Command to General Headquarters Melbourne, 27 May 1942, folio 82, File – Harvey Internment Camp Western Australia, Item MP742/1, 259/102/462, barcode 403980, NAA, digital copy <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/Image.asp?B=403980> accessed 1 October 2014, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 12.

January 1941' for the purpose of accommodating the 3rd Australian Corps Training School.⁸⁴

3rd Australian Corps Training School

The 3rd Australian Corps Training School operated at the *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* between 1942 and 1945, and utilised the existing buildings and the surrounding lands as a training camp.⁸⁵ Additional structures erected on the site, included barracks, blacksmith and other workshop huts, sentry box, rifle range hut, telephone hut, and church hut.⁸⁶ The majority of the buildings were of standard military construction, including the Bailey Bridge, a transportable pre-fabricated bridge developed by the British during World War II.⁸⁷

At *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, the troops underwent training in combat skills and the management of gas during warfare.⁸⁸ Historical photographs of training operations include images of the soldiers performing manoeuvres across the camp, often including the Bailey Bridge, located on the main road into the site, south of the Former Hospital (1940).⁸⁹

After World War II, the Harvey Commonage was returned to the Harvey Road Board.⁹⁰ The board established a management committee, comprising two board members and a representative of the Harvey Agricultural Society, to determine the future use of the land. Suggestions included retaining the land as a commonage for the use of dairy farmers, use of the land for soldier re-settlement or rehabilitation of Dutch Nationals, and establishing a rural training centre under the Western Australian Department of Agriculture.⁹¹

In the late 1940s, the majority of the site was transferred to the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme to establish the Harvey Rural Training Centre.

- ⁸⁴ Lease No 332/648, dated 10 December 1943, folio 41-47, File – Harvey Internment Camp Western Australia, Item MP742/1, 259/102/462, barcode 403980, NAA, digital copy <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/Imagine.asp?B=403980> accessed 1 October 2014; Letter from Western Command to Allied Land Forces Headquarters, 15 August 1944, folio 49, file Harvey Internment Camp Western Australia, MP742/1, 259/102/462, item barcode 403980, National Archives of Australia, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 13.
- ⁸⁵ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 13.
- ⁸⁶ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 9; National Archives of Australia, 1992, 'Harvey Internment Camp Western Australia MP742/1, 259/102/462, Series No. MP742/1, Source: <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=403980&isAv=N>, 16 July 2014.
- ⁸⁷ The bridge was invented by civil engineer Sir Donald Bailey.
- ⁸⁸ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 13.
- ⁸⁹ Australian War Memorial, 2014. Photographic Collection: Images 027119; 027120; 027121; 027262. Source: http://www.awm.gov.au/search/all/?op=Search&format=list&filters=&query=&relatedFilter=related_events&filter%5Btype%5D=Photograph§ion%5B0%5D=collections, Accessed 18 November 2014.
- ⁹⁰ *The West Australian*, 11 October 1946, 'A Commonage. Use for Settlement. Harvey Ex-soldiers Opposed', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46175643>, Accessed 18 November 2014
- ⁹¹ Hocking, June 2014, op cit., p. 9; Letter from Western Command to the Under Secretary for Department of Agriculture, 8 October 1945, folio 23, file File – Harvey Internment Camp Western Australia, Item MP742/1, 259/102/462, barcode 403980, NAA, digital copy <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/Imagine.asp?B=403980> accessed 1 October 2014, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 17; *The West Australian*, 11 October 1946, 'A Commonage. Use for Settlement. Harvey Ex-soldiers Opposed', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46175643>, Accessed 18 November 2014

Many of the assets on-site were purchased by Post War Reconstruction for the same purpose.⁹² The remainder of the removable assets, including buildings, were sold to other agencies, including Bunbury Refectory Club, Lowe and Pritchard Auctioneers, WA Government Stores Department, and Harvey Agency (Auctioneers).⁹³

A map of the 'Harvey Camp 1940-1942' courtesy of Captain Syd Jenkins,⁹⁴ illustrates the location of the numerous buildings prior to their removal, and an irrigation channel along the eastern border of the camp site. The location of the drain built by the internees during the operation of Camp No. 11 is not noted. A 1946 aerial photograph of the Harvey district confirms the location of the majority of the buildings noted on the earlier Jenkins map. Most of the dormitory huts located in the northern portion of the 3rd Australian Corps Training School had been removed by that time, although the footprints were still visible. The majority of the southern huts and structures were still present in the image. Although the photograph shows that an irrigation channel had been constructed on the eastern side of the site and another extended south along the western side of the South Western Highway, curving into the *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* grounds, the existing irrigation channel which bisects the northern half of the complex had not yet been constructed.

The 1940-42 map of the army campsite also shows the location of a canteen in Lot 284, adjacent to *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. It was reportedly a Nissen hut, which was occupied by a succession of government departments from the 1950s before it was demolished in the 1970s.⁹⁵

The 'Old Bridge' (Bailey Bridge) and two sheds (Shed (c.1940s and Shed [Former QM Store]) are the only extant buildings at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* that date from the operation of the 3rd Australian Corps Training School. Remnant concrete slabs, and other structural elements associated with the training school also remain.

Harvey Rural Training Centre

It was generally recognised that attempts to encourage settlement of farms as part of the Soldier Settlement, Empire Settlement and Group Settlement schemes in the years after World War I had been, in the main, unsuccessful. This was partly due to a lack of adequate planning and training, but also due to environmental and economic events out of the control of the settlers and the federal and state governments.⁹⁶

⁹² Summary of Disposal Action 30 October 1945, folio 4, file File – Harvey Internment Camp Western Australia, Item MP742/1, 259/102/462, barcode 403980, NAA, digital copy <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/Imagine.asp?B=403980> accessed 1 October 2014, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 17.

⁹³ *ibid.*

⁹⁴ Sister Cabrini Fontana, undated, 'Internment Camp Memorial Shrine Harvey – Its Story', brochure printed by A&L Printers, Pty Ltd, Bunbury, Harvey Shire Council; map on back cover.

⁹⁵ Lofthouse and Calder, op cit., p. 116.

⁹⁶ *Western Mail* (Dr. G L. Sutton), 3 July 1952, 'Fifty years of progress in West Australian agriculture (3) Saving the Outer Wheatbelt', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39352070>, Accessed 5 January 2015.

During World War II, in an attempt to improve on the earlier schemes and anticipating large numbers of returned soldiers, the Commonwealth established the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, to be administered by the Central Reconstruction Committee.⁹⁷ The Committee oversaw the planning and strategic direction of the scheme, while the administration and development of sites and training programmes were administered by the individual state governments. The Commonwealth retained overarching control of funding and organisation.⁹⁸

The Harvey Rural Training Centre was developed as part of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme and officially opened by Premier Ross McLarty on Tuesday 1st July 1947.⁹⁹ Administered by the State Department of Agriculture on behalf of the Commonwealth, the centre aimed to provide rural training to ex-servicemen with regard to scientific and practical farming methods and knowledge.¹⁰⁰ In order to be eligible for assistance under the scheme, male and female applicants were required to have served a minimum of six months and to have been honourably discharged.¹⁰¹

The school, one of a number established across Australia in the late 1940s, opened with a considerable amount of enthusiasm and fanfare for both the location and the syllabus.¹⁰²

The site itself still bears imprints of the Italian internees who left a picturesque legacy of stonework, shrubs and gardens. In this green and pleasant location, which has lost all trace of one-time military occupation, 49 ex-service students are taking an eight-week intensive course in the principles of farming and farm management. The syllabus is based on four main principles —farming as a business, as a science, as an art and as a way of life—each equally important...

Students include those who have been allotted farms under the war service land settlement scheme, ex-servicemen who are re-establishing themselves on the land with the assistance of a Commonwealth loan, and others who have applied for refresher course. Subjects dealt with under the four main headings include

97 National Archives of Australia, 'Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme administrative records Fact sheet 178', Source: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/fs178.aspx>, Accessed 18 December 2014.

98 *ibid.*

99 *The West Australian*, 2 July 1947, 'Training for Farmers — Opening of Harvey Centre', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46322982>, Accessed 18 December 2014.

100 National Archives of Australia, 'Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme administrative records — Fact sheet 178', Source: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/fs178.aspx>, Accessed 18 December 2014; *The West Australian*, 2 July 1947, 'Training for Farmers — Opening of Harvey Centre', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46322982>, Accessed 18 December 2014.

101 Where requested, exceptions were made for those who not eligible but who were unable to resume the occupation held prior to service due to a war-caused disability. Widows of ex-servicemen were also accepted.

Great Southern Herald (Katanning), 25 July 1947, 'Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/147588182>, Accessed 22 May 2015.

National Archives of Australia, 'Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme administrative records — Fact sheet 178', 'Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme applicants and trainees — Fact sheet 179' Source: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/index.aspx>, Accessed 18 December 2014.

102 *The West Australia*, 5 July 1947, 'Land Settlement. "Farming Today a Complex Business"', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46323660>, Accessed 18 December 2014.

agricultural economics, animal production, pastures and crops, irrigation, soil conservation and elementary botany. Plumbing, carpentry and blacksmithing... and students receive practical instructions in these crafts from skilled tradesmen. Practical demonstrations are given on farms in the locality, but these are necessarily limited, as the district is predominantly dairying...

There are sufficient students waiting to keep the centre going for at least three years, and it is hoped that when the obligation to train ex-servicemen and women has ended the centre will remain as a cornerstone for a new deal for men and women going on the land.¹⁰³

The training centre utilised a number of the existing buildings as well as erecting a number of new buildings across *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*.

Existing buildings have been utilised or altered for the present purposes. There are three lecture rooms each fitted with blackboards and screens for use with sound film and film projectors. There are also plumbing, metalwork, blacksmithing and carpentry workshops and a wool shed. Included in the school plant is a tractor and implements covering all aspects of general farm work. Two buses will transport trainees on field demonstrations. Reading and recreation rooms are provided. Each trainee will have his own lock-up cubicle with stretcher, tables and wardrobe.¹⁰⁴

As part of the alterations the Former Hospital building (1940), which had been utilised as a Camp Dressing Station during the operation of the Army Camp, was remodelled into three flats. Fireplaces and mantles were installed in each of the three residences.¹⁰⁵ These alterations are still extant. It is possible that the former Dormitory 'B' Hut (c.1940) was used as accommodation or was partially converted to office space at this time (now known as (Offices [former Dormitory 'B' Hut])).¹⁰⁶

Most new purpose built structures were constructed to designs by the Public Works Department of WA.¹⁰⁷ The drawings for the garage and demonstration shed built c.1946 note that 'where possible material from existing huts to be used', illustrating the scarcity of materials in the period following World War II.¹⁰⁸ Concrete slabs scattered among the shed buildings in the main complex of buildings are likely to be remnants from the removal of barrack buildings during this period, possibly to reuse materials.

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- 103 *The Western Mail* (John Hurst), 18 September 1947, 'An ex-farmer relates his impressions when he visited the Harvey Rural Training Centre' Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/52179874>, Accessed 18 December 2014.
- 104 *The West Australian*, 23 June 1947, 'Rural Training Scheme: First Group Starts at Harvey Today', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46320769>, Accessed 17 July 2014, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 17.
- 105 Drawing Harvey Rural Training Scheme – Detail of fireplaces in Flats, May 1946, File 1270/45, held by BMW records ref No: Doc 139123, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 19.
- 106 More recent conversions of the place were undertaken in the 1980s, however earlier uses of the building may date to this earlier period. Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 34.
- 107 The Heritage Report prepared by Hocking Heritage Studios notes that a comprehensive repository of plans prepared during this period and from the earlier occupations is held by Building Management and Works. Hocking, February 2014, op cit., pp. 18-19.
- 108 Drawing Harvey Rural Training Scheme – New Buildings, n.d. held by BMW records doc 137797, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 18.

In the first three years of operation of the centre, only ex-servicemen and women who had been accepted under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme or nominated for training by the war service land settlement authority were eligible (and encouraged) to enrol at the centre.¹⁰⁹ However in 1949 the Commonwealth Repatriation Department withdrew its involvement in Harvey Rural Training Centre.¹¹⁰ The State Government, Department of Agriculture and the Land Settlement Board continued to provide support to the centre and by February 1950, it was announced that enrolment would be expanded and was available to any ex-servicemen and women worked on their own farm or had a reasonable expectation of becoming a farm owner.¹¹¹ Presumably to address the loss of financial support from the Commonwealth, these trainees were required to pay a small fee for their accommodation and were not eligible for compensation for sickness or injury sustained during training.¹¹² At this time, over 700 trainees had been through the school.¹¹³

Harvey Rural Training Centre was recognised as an integral part of the continuing development of agriculture in Western Australia. In early 1951, a committee of experts was appointed to advise the Minister for Agriculture on improvements to agricultural education in Western Australia.

*The committee strongly recommended that at the conclusion of the work of training soldier settlers, the Harvey training centre should be taken over from the Commonwealth by the State Government and used as the basis for a continuing scheme of adult agricultural education, both for native-born Australians and for migrants intending to go on the land.*¹¹⁴

When it was announced in November 1951 that the centre was to be closed down, the Harvey branch of the Farmers' Union and the member for Harvey, Mr Manning (L.C.L.) lobbied the State Government to continue to support the centre.¹¹⁵ The centre officially closed on Friday 22 February 1952 after five years of operation. A total of 250 ex-servicemen had taken part in the Commonwealth funded

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- 109 *The West Australian*, 25 February 1950, 'Rural School at Harvey', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/47831396>, Accessed 17 July 2014
- 110 *The West Australian*, 7 May 1949, 'Premier at Harvey. Hopes for Rural Training Centre', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/47661861>, Accessed 18 December 2014
- 111 *The Daily News*, 28 February 1950, 'More can train as farmers', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/80829030>, Accessed 18 December 2014; *The West Australian*, 25 February 1950, Rural School at Harvey, Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/47831396>, Accessed 17 July 2014.
- 112 *Albany Advertiser*, 16 March 1950, 'Rural Training Popular', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/70516933>, Accessed 18 December 2014.
- 113 *The Daily News*, 28 February 1950, 'More can train as farmers', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/80829030>, Accessed 18 December 2014.
- 114 *The West Australia*, 12 January 1951, 'Reforms in Rural Education Urged', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/48145937>, Accessed 18 December 2014.
- 115 *The West Australian*, 7 November 1951, 'Farmer's Plan For Training', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/48998540>, Accessed 18 December 2014; *The West Australian*, 8 November 1951, 'Rural Training at Harvey to Be Considered', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/48998868>, Accessed 18 December 2014; Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p 19.

reconstruction training scheme, and 900 had subsequently received refresher courses under the war service land settlement scheme operated by the State.¹¹⁶

Harvey Agricultural College

In March 1952, the Minister for Education announced that State Cabinet would open negotiations with the Commonwealth Government to acquire the Harvey rural training centre for a school of agriculture.¹¹⁷ The residential school would cater to boys over 14 years of age who had completed at least primary school and train them in dairy farming.¹¹⁸ The centre would also potentially be made available to the Department of Agriculture for refresher courses for adult farmers during school holidays.¹¹⁹

By December 1952, the Department of Education had acquired Harvey Rural Training Centre as an annexe to the Harvey Junior High School.¹²⁰ Throughout the early 1950s, similar agricultural annexes were established in Pinjarra, Narrogin, Denmark and Wyalkatchem, reflecting moves by the Department of Education to improve secondary school facilities within rural areas in Western Australia.¹²¹

This experimental agricultural branch of the Harvey Junior High School opened in February 1953 with approximately 45 male students, including 20 boarders.¹²² By the following year, there were approximately 40 boarders in 1953, double the number of the previous year.¹²³ Although provisions were made for girls to enrol at the renamed Harvey Agricultural Junior High School, and girls reportedly attended the Harvey Junior High School, they do not appear to have attended.¹²⁴

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- 116 *The West Australian*, 20 February 1952, 'School for Farmers to Close down', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/49016424>, Accessed 18 December 2014
- 117 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p 19; *The Western Mail*, 20 March 1952, 'Rural News Review', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39349696>, Accessed 5 January 2015.
- 118 *Great Southern Herald* (Katanning), 4 April 2014, 'New Farm School', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/147398369>, Accessed 5 January 2015.
- 119 This intention was never fulfilled.
The Western Mail, 20 March 1952, 'Rural News Review', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39349696>, Accessed 5 January 2015.
- 120 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p 19; *Western Mail*, 18 December 1952, 'Experiments to be made at Harvey and Pinjarra. School Courses in Agriculture', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39355168>, Accessed 5 January 2015.
- 121 *Sunday Times*, 7 December 1952, 'More Country High Schools', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/60102991>, Accessed 5 January 2015.
- 122 *Western Mail*, 18 December 1952, 'Experiments to be made at Harvey and Pinjarra. School Courses in Agriculture', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39355168>, Accessed 5 January 2015; *The West Australian*, 28 February 1953, 'Head tells of School for Future Farmers', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/49083120>, Accessed 5 January 2015.
- 123 The increase in number was also due in part to the closing of the Cookernup school in 1953, and the transfer of some former Cookernup students to Harvey.
The West Australian, 18 December 1953, 'Pupils Chosen to Do Courses in Agriculture', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/49606397>, Accessed 5 January 2015; *The West Australian*, 12 February 1954, 'Harvey School Enrolments Increase to 548', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/49616602>, Accessed 5 January 2015; *The West Australian*, 24 July 1954, 'New School Opened', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/52956902>, Accessed 5 January 2015.
- 124 WA College of Agriculture – Harvey, 2015, 'College History' Source: <http://www.harveyag.wa.edu.au/about/college-history>, Accessed 5 January 2015; *The West Australian*,

A site plan of the property was prepared in 1953, including plans for the construction of a girls dormitory, however the history of the Harvey College of Agriculture (as it later became known) states that it was not until 1988 that the first two female students attended the school (and boarded in town).¹²⁵

Initially, the Harvey Agricultural Junior High School campus comprised the same lot previously occupied by the Internment Camp, Training School and Rural Training Centre. It did not maintain any agricultural land, and students were regularly sent to local participating farms to undertake practical work, and learn farming chores and routines.¹²⁶ However over time, small parcels of land to the north and south of the original allotment encompassing the residential buildings were acquired by the Department for agricultural uses.¹²⁷ The Department of Education now owns the majority of the land encompassed within *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, as well as additional land to the south and east of the place.¹²⁸

The majority of buildings for Harvey Agricultural Junior High School were designed and built by the Public Works Department of WA and its successors, the Building Management Authority, the Department of Housing and Works and Building Management and Works.¹²⁹ There are no extant buildings at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* dating from the 1950s operation of the Harvey Agricultural Junior High School phase, although the well and water tank date from this period.

A 1953 plan of the Harvey district shows an irrigation channel extending from the Harvey Weir to the eastern boundary of the site, which is still named as Rural Training Centre. A 1957 aerial photograph illustrates that by then, the irrigation channel continued into and through the site, skirting around the complex of buildings located in the south, and joining the existing irrigation channel on the western boundary of then Harvey Agricultural Junior High School. The existing channel through *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* was named the North Channel and extended north up the South-Western Highway into the northern estates within

24 July 1954, 'New School Opened', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/52956902>, Accessed 5 January 2015.

125 Drg Nos 1 and 2, Harvey Agricultural College – Site plan and Detailed Plan of existing building and proposed alterations. 27 July 1953, Plans held by BMW records, Ref Nos: doc 137618 and 137629, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 20; WA College of Agriculture – Harvey, 2015, 'College History' Source: <http://www.harveyag.wa.edu.au/about/college-history>, Accessed 5 January 2015; *The West Australian*, 24 July 1954, 'New School Opened', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/52956902>, Accessed 5 January 2015.

126 WA College of Agriculture – Harvey, 2015, 'College History' Source: <http://www.harveyag.wa.edu.au/about/college-history>, Accessed 5 January 2015; *The West Australian*, 28 February 1953, 'Head Tells of School For Future Farmers', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/49083120>, Accessed 5 January 2015.

127 WA College of Agriculture – Harvey, 2015, 'College History' Source: <http://www.harveyag.wa.edu.au/about/college-history>, Accessed 5 January 2015.

128 The Detention Centre building, Internment Shrine, and Stirling Cottage and Cafe, are each located on Crown land, within smaller lots situated between South West Highway and the former Agricultural College grounds. The Harvey Water Offices building, on Lot 284, is owned by Harvey Water. Harvey Senior High School (established 1958) is located south of the *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* on the corner of South West Highway and Weir Road.

129 The Heritage Report prepared by Hocking Heritage Studio notes that a comprehensive repository of plans prepared during this period and from the earlier occupations is held by Building Management and Works. Hocking, November 2014, op cit., pp. 18-23.

the Harvey Irrigation district. The South Channel, which is not part of this site, distributed water to the south of Harvey River.

The construction and maintenance of the irrigation channels was undertaken by the Public Works Department (PWD), which operated two branches in Harvey. The Operations branch, comprising watermen and maintenance workers, was located at Becher Street¹³⁰ in the middle of Harvey.¹³¹ The Constructions office, comprising engineers, foremen, blacksmiths, mechanics, clerks and surveyors, was located on the South West Highway, adjacent to the Agricultural Junior High School.¹³² By the 1960s, the office, an old Nissen hut, - the former canteen building dating from the operation of No. 11 Camp and the 3rd Australian Training Camp was shared by South West Surveys, Water Resources and the Department of Agriculture.¹³³ The hut was replaced in the 1970s by the current Harvey Water Offices building.¹³⁴

From the 1960s to the 1990s, during which the school became known as Harvey Agricultural High School, extensive repairs, renovations and construction works were undertaken across the site, and a number of buildings from this period remain. Sheds and other farming buildings appear to have been rebuilt, added to or replaced over this period.

In 1961, works were undertaken on the three flats converted from the Former Hospital (1940) building and the verandahs were enclosed with louvered or fixed pane glass windows.¹³⁵ The residence known as the White House, was also constructed at this time, north west of the Former Hospital (1940), to provide additional accommodation facilities.

In 1965, well known architect Marshall Clifton designed the proposed a new dormitory building, which replaced several existing buildings.¹³⁶ Clifton's family was from the district, and his great, great grandfather Marshall Waller Clifton established the Australind settlement.¹³⁷ The Dormitory was built in two stages and in 1969 the kitchen and a dining wing were added.¹³⁸ A decorative exposed internal roof structure dominated the dining room.¹³⁹ The Dining Hall and Dormitories

130 P1175 PWD Office, Harvey

131 Lofthouse and Calder, op cit., p. 77.

132 Lofthouse and Calder, op cit., p. 77.

133 Lofthouse and Calder, op cit., p. 116.

134 The location of the hut, and the Harvey Water Offices (Building 25) are located in Lot 284, adjacent to *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*.

135 Drg. No. 1. File 253/56 Harvey Agricultural Junior High School – Extensive Repairs and Renovations. 1st August 1961, held by BMW records, ref No: doc 69925, cited in Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 20.

136 Drgs 8/65/2 Harvey Junior High School – Agricultural Wing – Dormitory Stage 1, April 1965, Plans held by BMW Records Ref No: Doc 94798. Dormitory Stage 2 July 1966, Ref No: doc 94799, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 20.

137 Duncan Richards, 'Clifton, Marshall Waller Gervase (1903–1975)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/clifton-marshall-waller-gervase-9765/text17255> published in hardcopy 1993, accessed online 2 October 2014, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 21.

138 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 21.

139 *ibid.*

demonstrate elements of the Inter-War Spanish Mission and Late Twentieth–Century Perth Regional styles.¹⁴⁰

As the school grew, and girls began to attend, additional facilities were required for accommodation. During the 1970s/1980s phase of development of the site the Korijekup Dormitory/former Girls Dormitory was constructed south east of (the) Bailey Bridge (c.1942).¹⁴¹ The former Manual Arts Building was also constructed near the sheds and former QM building (c.1942). In the 1990s Tallanalla Units were constructed to the north east of the main building complex to provide further accommodation for staff and students.¹⁴² An additional residence (Building 17: House) was constructed adjacent to the Korijekup Dormitory around the same time, possibly as staff accommodation.

The facilities for the school were also periodically updated and improved, including the use of a number of transportable buildings which have since been removed. In 1980, a new administration building (Administration Offices) was constructed near one of the former dormitory huts that had been converted to offices (Offices [Former Dormitory ‘B’ Hut] (1940)). In 1991, additions to the 1970s former Manual Arts Building, located north of these two buildings, were undertaken to designs by the Building Management Authority.¹⁴³ The same year the Library Resource Centre, with its distinctive curved roof was designed and completed in the following year. The building, known as the former Classrooms and Library, was constructed east of the offices buildings, and was of the last brick buildings constructed at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*.¹⁴⁴

In 1987 a steering committee was established to undertake restoration works to the Internment Camp Memorial Shrine, located in the north-western corner of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. On the completion of the works in 1992, the shrine had been cleaned, reinforced and enclosed in a chapel. Construction of toilet facilities and the installation of barbeque facilities, parking and landscaping was also undertaken in the surrounding area. The place is currently managed by the Harvey Visitors Centre.

In 1994, the replica ‘Stirling Cottage’ was opened to the public. Relocated 500 metres downstream from the original location of Stirling’s 1830s cottage¹⁴⁵, the cottage is located in Lot 285, in the south-western corner of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, overlooking Harvey River. Stirling Cottage comprises a gift shop, local history information and the Stirling Cottage Kitchen tearooms. The Harvey

140 Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present* Angus and Robertson, 1994. 2nd ed, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 21.

141 Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 63.

142 *ibid.*, p. 40.

143 Plan A5 Harvey Agricultural District High School – Additions to Manual Arts Bldg, August 1991, Plan held by BMW records, doc 166709, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 22.

144 Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 29.

145 The exact location of Stirling’s Cottage, which was also the home of May Gibbs during her childhood, is not known, but thought to be located on the southern banks of the Harvey River.

Tourist Bureau and public toilet facilities are also located on the lot, which is currently managed by Harvey Visitors Centre.¹⁴⁶

In 1998, the Agricultural High School split from Harvey Senior High School, which is located on a separate campus south of Harvey River, and became the Harvey Agricultural College with an initial enrolment of 62 upper school students.¹⁴⁷ In 2000, the place was renamed the WA College of Agriculture, Harvey, and confirmed as a Registered Training Organisation. New facilities were also established at a nearby farm-site in Wokalup to facilitate a new dairy program.¹⁴⁸

Although plans were developed by Building Management and Works for the construction of additional boys dormitories in 2001, no further work in construction was undertaken.¹⁴⁹ A transportable building was added to the site in 2003, but has since been removed.¹⁵⁰

In October 2012 additional facilities were established at a campus 10 kilometres to the south at Wokalup, which catered for up to 128 boarding students, day students and all operations on the one site.¹⁵¹

Current Use

On the completion of the purpose-built Agricultural High School in Wokalup, *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* was surplus to the requirements of the Department of Education. Since March 2014, the site has been leased by the not-for-profit Harvey Health and Community Group, who provide health services, accommodation, and community facilities to the local community.¹⁵² The site has been renamed 'Eden Grove'. The local Men's Shed also occupies part of the complex of sheds on the site (Former Manual Arts Building).¹⁵³

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) encompasses approximately 24 hectares of open fields surrounding approximately 20 buildings, associated with three main phases of occupation. The place is located on the eastern side of South West Highway, hidden from view by dense plantings and the undulating landscape.¹⁵⁴ The Harvey River skirts the southern extent of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. During the operations of the place as the former Harvey Agricultural College, agricultural land to the south of Harvey River was acquired by the Department of Agriculture for educational and agricultural reasons. A portion of the North

¹⁴⁶ Harvey Visitor Centre, 2011, 'Stirling Cottage', Source: <http://www.southwestattractions.com.au/stirling-cottage.html>, Accessed 8 May 2015.

¹⁴⁷ WA College of Agriculture — Harvey, 2014 'College History', Source: <http://www.harveyag.wa.edu.au/about/college-history>, Accessed 17 July 2014.

¹⁴⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁹ Drg Harvey Agricultural High Schools – Dormitories, n.d. Plan held by BMW Ref No: doc 110930, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 23.

¹⁵⁰ Drg T2, Harvey Agricultural College – New transportable Building, May 2003, Plan held by BMW Ref No: doc 200944, cited in Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 23.

¹⁵¹ WA College of Agriculture — Harvey, 2014 'College History', Source: <http://www.harveyag.wa.edu.au/about/college-history>, Accessed 17 July 2014.

¹⁵² Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 23.

¹⁵³ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., pp. 23, 48.

¹⁵⁴ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 24.

Channel, part of the Harvey Central Irrigation Scheme, extends across the complex.¹⁵⁵

Although *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* has contained up to 166 buildings and structures, the bulk of these have been removed. The majority of extant built elements, including the Bailey Bridge, former internment camp buildings, and the former Harvey Agricultural College complex, are clustered around the access road, north of Harvey River. The Former Hospital (1940) and the Detention Centre (1942) are located to the west of the main group, on the north and south sides of the access road respectively.¹⁵⁶ Other built elements are located across the former school grounds and fields, including a possible bunker, concrete slabs, sheds, dwellings and other structures dating from the 1940s to the 1990s.¹⁵⁷

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) — Individual Buildings

The earliest buildings on *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* are associated with the No. 11 Internment Camp established during World War II. The majority of the buildings, particularly those constructed during the World War II and post-World War II period, were constructed in simple vernacular styles, using readily available materials. In comparison, Dining Hall and Dormitories was designed by Marshall Clifton in the 1960s to the Inter-War Spanish Mission and Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional styles.¹⁵⁸

The following list notes the extant buildings and built elements in approximate chronological order.

- Offices (former 'B' Hut Dormitory) (1940)
- Former hospital (1940)
- Detention centre (1942)
- Internment Camp Memorial Shrine (1941)
- Pond (c.1940)
- Shed (c.1940s with 1990s addition)
- Shed (Former QM Store) (c.1940)
- Bailey Bridge (c. 1940s)
- Concrete Slabs (c.1940s)
- Remnant Road (c.1940s)
- Bunker (c.1940s)
- Dining hall and Dormitories (c. 1960s)
- Shed (Former manual arts building) (c. 1970-1990s)

¹⁵⁵ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 24.

¹⁵⁶ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 25.

¹⁵⁷ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., pp. 25-6.

¹⁵⁸ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 26.

- Korijjekup Dormitory (Girls Dormitory) (c. 1970/1980s)
- Administration Offices (c.1980s)
- Former Classrooms and Library (c. late 1980-1990s)
- Tallanalla Units – Residential Units (c.1980s)
- Residence (c. 1990s)
- Shed (c. 2003)
- White House (c. 1960s)
- Chicken Plucking Shed (c. 1960s)
- Horse Tack Shed (c. 1960s)
- Well (c.1950s)
- Water Tank (c. 1950s)
- Visitor Centre
- Toilet facilities
- Stirling Cottage/Café

Internment Camp No. 11

Offices (Former Dormitory 'B' Hut)

The majority of the original internal layout of the former Dormitory 'B' Hut has been retained, along with the 1940s timber frame construction, corrugated iron cladding on the wall and shallow pitched roof and verandah. The interior of the rooms include fibre cement walls and ceilings, timber floors and interconnecting doorways between the series of rooms. Air conditioning units have been inserted into some of the windows.¹⁵⁹

In the 1980s conversions were undertaken in the northern and southern ends of the building. The northern-most room was converted to bathroom and store, and at the southern end of the building, three rooms were altered in the conversion of the dormitory into a large carpeted office and waiting area. A window was inserted into the east elevation, and the walls and ceiling lined with drywall.¹⁶⁰

Former Hospital

The 1940s former hospital building comprises a timber framed structure set on high timber stumps with weatherboard cladding. Wide verandahs, enclosed by fibre cement panels with a continuous row of aluminium framed windows, were located across the front and rear elevations.¹⁶¹

The building was converted into three self-contained residential units in 1946, with no interconnection. Each unit comprises two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, lounge and enclosed sleep-out. Brick fireplaces and chimneys were constructed in each

¹⁵⁹ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 33

¹⁶⁰ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 33

¹⁶¹ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 76

lounge during the conversion.¹⁶² The 1940s kitchen stoves and the separate shower block located at the rear were retained. The shower block was later converted for use as a storage shed, although the shower plumbing, copper fittings and troughs are still in situ along the rear wall.¹⁶³

Detention Centre

The former gaol and exercise yard was constructed in 1942. The small brick building, with short sheet corrugated iron roof cladding, faces south to the bush land. The interior of the four cells comprise concrete floors, rendered walls and jarrah ceilings.¹⁶⁴

Although the yard had been removed before 1952, evidence is still present in the low level brickwork and concrete slabs. Verandah beam holes are present just below eaves height on the south (front) elevation. Although there has been some replacement of brickwork, no alterations to the place have been made since the removal of the exercise yard. The place is currently used for storage for the adjacent tourist centre.¹⁶⁵

Internment Camp Memorial Shrine

The former road side shrine comprises a stone altar table, with a front centre portion supported by a cone-shaped cement corbel constructed in 1941. In 1992 reconstruction works were undertaken, and the shrine is now housed in a purpose built Chapel. The shrine is also now embedded in the concrete flooring of the Chapel building. The octagonal building comprises exterior walls laid with rough-hewn granite boulders, interior brickwalls and a corrugated metal hip roof, with hexagonal shaped end elevations.¹⁶⁶

Additional Site Features

A pond built by the internees is located at the entrance of the Dining Hall and Dormitories. It was restored by the College in the late 1990s.¹⁶⁷

3rd Australian Corps Training School

The majority of the buildings constructed during the operation of the training school in the 1940s were timber framed single storey structures with timber stump foundations, corrugated iron cladding and timber framed windows.

Shed

The extant 1940s section of the shed is thought to be the original drying room, located north of the dormitory huts during the operations of the 3rd Australian Corps Training School. It is likely the room was converted to the current larger

¹⁶² Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 76

¹⁶³ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 77

¹⁶⁴ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 89

¹⁶⁵ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 89

¹⁶⁶ Hocking Heritage Studio, July 2013, Draft Shire of Harvey Municipal Inventory Review 'Italian Prisoner of War Memorial'.

¹⁶⁷ Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 75

garage structure during the 1960s/1970s alteration of the site, which also includes a carport addition.¹⁶⁸

The integrity of the shed is considerably compromised by the later development. Extant sections of the 1940s shed are still visible at the rear of the building, and comprise a section of the original corrugated metal wall cladding and shallow pitched roof. The roof truss has been incorporated in to the addition. Timber framed windows are still present on the side elevation of the timber framed structure.¹⁶⁹

Shed (Former QM Store)

One of the quartermaster stores during the operation of the 3rd Australian Corps Training School, the timber framed single storey structure has corrugated metal cladding to the walls and roof. Vented gables are located on each end of the range and incorporate open overhanging eaves.¹⁷⁰

Minimal, and reversible, alterations have been made to the building. Although the interior has been painted, the timber framework is still visible. A small office space has been created by installation of corrugated iron sheets in the eastern end of the structure, and shelving units have been installed along the northern and southern walls. The original doors and timber flooring have been retained.¹⁷¹

Bailey Bridge

The bridge is a Bailey Bridge design, with reinforced steel bracing and balustrade and bush timber posts. The road surface comprises timber planks covered with bitumen.¹⁷²

Additional Site Features

A number of remnant structures located across the site are thought to be associated with the training school. The majority of accommodation huts from the operation of the training school, comprising concrete slabs and timber clad walls and roofs, have been removed from the site.

Two concrete slabs are located to the north of the Former Hospital, behind a series of drainage channels established in the 1940s and 1950s, and correspond to three buildings that formed the Men's Latrines during the operation of the training school. Remnants of the access road that led to the latrines from the main camp road are also present in this area.¹⁷³

Concrete slabs have also been identified amongst the sheds, in the main group of buildings, near the Tallanalla Units.

A structure, possibly a bunker, has been identified in the fields located north east of the existing complex of buildings (east of the former Training camp location). At the time of the inspection, access to the feature was not possible, although

¹⁶⁸ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 44

¹⁶⁹ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 44

¹⁷⁰ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 51

¹⁷¹ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 51

¹⁷² Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 74

¹⁷³ Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 109.

rendered masonry walls at the entrance were visible.¹⁷⁴ Potential uses of the structure include part of the drainage or obstacle course or, more likely, an ammunition bunker.¹⁷⁵

Harvey Agricultural High School and College

Dining Hall and Dormitories

Dining Hall and Dormitories was constructed in the 1960s in the Mediterranean Spanish Mission architectural style, as designed by architect Marshall Clifton. The surrounding gardens and terraces, rendered brick construction, terracotta tiled roof, and concrete window surrounds, stairs and balustrade all reflect the Mediterranean Spanish Mission style, which was a signature of Clifton's work in this period.¹⁷⁶

The dormitories were built in two phases over 1965 and 1966 and each wing comprises twelve cubicles accessed via a corridor extending along the northern end of the building. The bathroom facilities, stores, laundries, changing rooms and housemaster's quarters are located in rooms along the northern building.¹⁷⁷

The kitchen and dining hall component were not added to the complex until 1969, however the completed structure reads as a single coherent building. The building has not been altered since the 1960s addition. The commercial kitchen is located at the western end of the building, and the two rooms of the dining hall, separated by brick arches are each dominated by a distinctive roof feature comprising an inverted roof beam, with exposed king post, struts and twisted tension bars.¹⁷⁸

The pond constructed by internees during the operation of No. 11 Internment Camp is located near the northern entrance of the building. A stone wishing well is located in the garden on the southern elevation of the building.¹⁷⁹

Former Manual Arts Building

The Former Manual Arts Building comprises a series of modern sheds constructed in the 1970s with a 1990s northern addition. The roof and walls of the steel framed structure are clad in corrugated iron, with saw tooth roof and vertical windows providing natural internal lighting. The local Men's Shed currently uses the building, and has made no alterations.¹⁸⁰

Korijekup Dormitory

Korijekup Dormitory is a brick dormitory unit that was constructed in the 1970s/1980s to provide additional accommodation for students. The building comprises nine bedrooms, bathroom facilities, a common area and small kitchen

174 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 102

175 Information from Graham McKenzie Smith, author of *Australia's Forgotten Army* Canberra, 1994. in conversation with Prue Griffin, 15 October 2014, cited in Hocking, February 2015, op cit., pp. 16, 110-111.

176 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 65

177 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 65

178 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 65

179 Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 74.

180 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 48

area. The pale cream brick building has timber stump foundations, timber floors and a tiled roof.¹⁸¹

Administration Offices

The former administration offices building was constructed in the 1980s. The offices are located in a pale cream brick building with pre-painted corrugated iron roof. Ramped access to the front entrance was added to the building in 2014.¹⁸²

Classrooms and Library

The building was constructed in the late 1980s and 1990s as the classrooms and library for the Harvey Agricultural District High School. The bagged and painted brick buildings exhibit skillion and curved roof forms with pre-painted corrugated iron barge capping and roof. The buildings are currently being used by the Harvey Health Group as a treatment and activity centre. No alterations have been made.¹⁸³

Tallanalla units (Residential units)

The Tallanalla units comprise two brick residential units constructed in c.1980 as staff and student accommodation. The shallow pitched terracotta tile roofs have timber gable features. Each unit has a small garden and has not been altered significantly since construction.¹⁸⁴

House

The residence was constructed c.1980 to provide additional residential accommodation on site. It is located adjacent to Korijekup Dormitory. The use of pale cream brick and terracotta tiled roof reflects other buildings of similar type and age at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. The house has not undergone any alterations.¹⁸⁵

Shed

The shed is thought to have been constructed prior to 2003 and is located adjacent to Shed (Former QM Store). It is a timber framed shed with corrugated iron cladding, metal windows and concrete floors.¹⁸⁶

White House

The residence is located north west of the Former Hospital and is accessed from the South Western Highway via a separate driveway from within *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. The brick dwelling was constructed c.1960s and has a terracotta tiled roof, metal framed windows and an enclosed sleep out. A number of timber framed, asbestos clad additions have been made to the building to provide additional accommodation space over the years.¹⁸⁷

Chicken Plucking Shed and Horse Tack Shed

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- 181 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 62
182 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 26
183 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 28
184 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 39
185 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 60
186 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 42
187 Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 92

The Chicken Plucking Shed and Horse Tack Shed are both of timber framed construction with corrugated iron cladding.¹⁸⁸ The two sheds are located in the south eastern corner of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* and are thought to date from the 1970s.

Stirling Cottage and associated buildings

Stirling Cottage is a replica of the hut built by Captain Stirling on the banks of the Harvey River in 1849. The replica building was constructed in 1994, although not in the same location of the former residence. The exact location of the building is not known, although it was thought to be approximately one mile east of the Harvey town site, within the former Harvey Agricultural College complex although south of the curtilage of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*.

'The Hut' comprised shingled roof, pit sawn jarrah walls and hexagonal floor pavers, and elements of the construction have been replicated within Stirling Cottage.¹⁸⁹ Some of the preserved original floor jarrah floor blocks are on display within the building.

Stirling Cottage, (P11998 Replica of the Hut Homestead) is listed on the Shire of Harvey Municipal Inventory and is currently used as a café and museum building, associated with the adjacent Harvey Visitors Centre, also constructed in the 1990s.

Additional Site Features

A stone wishing well with a timber and corrugated iron canopy is located to the south-western edge of the garden area, to the south of Dining Hall and Dormitories. Although it has been claimed the well was built by the internees, it is generally believed to have been constructed in the 1950s.¹⁹⁰

A water tank, possibly dating to the 1950s¹⁹¹, is located in the south eastern corner of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*.

Drainage and Irrigation works

Drainage works were undertaken across Harvey in the early nineteenth century as a result of the *Drainage Act 1900*. The commencement of Harvey Irrigation Scheme, including the construction of Harvey Weir in 1915, also had a vast impact across the region. Although historical accounts note that *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, located as it was so close to the Harvey River, suffered flooding in the winter months, it appears that official works were not undertaken on the site until the mid-1950s. The route of the North Supply Channel, skirting around the complex of buildings located in the south, and joining the existing irrigation channel on the western boundary of the site, is likely to have been established to take advantage of the natural topography of the site. The channel comprises concrete

188 Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 112.

189 It is claimed that the dwelling had been constructed with convict labour, however convicts did not arrive in Western Australia until 1850 and originally were only employed on public works projects. Shire of Harvey, op cit., p. 26; Twentieth Century Consultancy Group, op cit., Short History of Town of Harvey, n.p.; South West eCommerce (Graeme Olsen), 2010, May Gibbs and Stirlings Cottage, Source: <http://www.southwestlife.com.au/articles/may-gibbs--stirlings-cottage.html>, Accessed 8 May 2015.

190 Hocking, February 2015, op cit., p. 74.

191 Hocking, February 2015, op cit., Site Plan.

walls and base, approximately two metres wide and varying in height/depth between one to three metres, depending on the surrounding topography.

In 1964 flooding in the district was so severe that authorities feared that Harvey Weir would collapse.¹⁹² Fears of a repeat of those floods, and issues with seepage, wastage and evaporation during irrigation led to remedial works being undertaken on the Harvey Weir in the early 1970s, followed by the implementation of the Harvey Central Pipe Scheme. The scheme facilitated the construction of piping to replace the existing open channels delivering water to the Harvey Central Irrigation Area, an area approximately 1,230 hectares.¹⁹³ Pipe construction works were completed in 1986.¹⁹⁴ Land information suggests that a pipeline runs thorough *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* north of the North Channel irrigation channel route.¹⁹⁵ Although the exact date of construction is unknown, it appears to have been constructed by 2002.¹⁹⁶

Archaeological Assessment

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) encompasses a precinct of buildings collectively associated with the occupation of the place as an Italian internment camp and army training school during World War II, and its use as an agricultural training centre.

Many of the 166 buildings and structures erected on the site between 1940 and the 1990s have since been removed. The extant buildings and other structures, including wartime buildings, offices, sheds, dormitories, a possible bunker, concrete slabs, and other structures have been addressed above. There is also considerable potential for archaeological artefacts, features or deposits to be present across the landscape of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, which may reflect the different phases of occupation.

Any archaeological deposits or artefacts associated with the No. 11 Internment Camp and the 3rd Australian Army Training School would be of high significance. Where the buildings or remnants of structures constructed during the operation of both the No. 11 Internment Camp and the 3rd Australian Army Training School remain, there is a high likelihood that extant archaeological deposits are present in and around the structures. Where demolition of buildings and/or the substantial construction of new buildings has occurred, there is a low likelihood of intact archaeological deposits being present in those areas.

Any archaeological deposits or artefacts associated with the operation of the Rural Training Centre at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* during 1947 to 1952 would have high significance, particularly as no buildings constructed during that period

¹⁹² Although the weir held, the majority of townspeople were evacuated to the newly built Harvey High School, located on high ground (to the south of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*).
Lofthouse and Calder, *op cit.*, pp. 100-101.

¹⁹³ Lofthouse and Calder, *op cit.*, pp. 130, 135

¹⁹⁴ Lofthouse and Calder, *op cit.*, p. 135

¹⁹⁵ Department of Land Administration, Pipeline Easement over Lot Pt Korijekup Estate Lot 59 on CP Perth 2335 & Korijekup Estate Lot 298 on DP 220434, Lodged 28.02.2002

¹⁹⁶ Harvey Water undertook further pipeline construction works for the remainder of the Harvey Irrigation Scheme, however this did not commence until 2003.
Lofthouse and Calder, *op cit.*, pp. 153-157.

remain. Aerial photographs dating to this period and shortly after suggest that buildings, most likely farming facilities, were constructed near Harvey River in the southern areas of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. Since their removal, there has been little development in these areas, although farming activities have occurred. There is a moderate to low likelihood that extant archaeological deposits associated with this phase of occupation are present in these areas.

Any archaeological deposits or artefacts associated with the use of the place as accommodation for the Harvey High School and Agricultural College would have low to moderate significance. There is moderate likelihood that archaeological deposits and artefacts associated with this phase of occupation are present in and around the buildings.

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) has undergone a fair degree of disturbance during its operations, particularly with regard to demolition and redevelopment associated with the various phases of occupation. However there is still a high degree of potential for archaeological elements (artefacts, features or deposits) to be present across the site.

Where farming activities have been undertaken across the wider area of the *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, there is potential for this to have had an adverse impact on any archaeological deposits present. However the impact would depend on the nature of the farming activity. As an example, light grazing would have much less impact on an archaeological site than intensive ploughing. Further investigation of the place and the phases of development over time would provide further confirmation of the areas of greatest archaeological potential.

It is considered that there is a low likelihood for archaeological artefacts or features to be present in the location of either the North Supply Channel or the underground irrigation pipeline located to the north of the channel.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) comprises a range of buildings dating from its 1940 establishment as Internment Camp No. 11 as well as its later uses as the 3rd Australian Corps Training School, the Harvey Rural Training Centre, and accommodation for Harvey Agricultural High School and College students. The place was originally part of the Harvey Commonage and is also associated with the establishment of the Harvey Irrigation Scheme and an irrigation channel constructed in the mid-1950s meanders through the site complex.

Commonage

The Harvey Commonage encompassed a vast area, approximately 1300 acres, of undeveloped Crown land vested in the Harvey Roads Board. In the early nineteenth century, the land was made available to dairy farmers in the Harvey district to graze their stock. *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* is located within a southern portion of the former 'Harvey Commonage' area. A considerably larger portion to the north was retained as commonage for settlers well into the 1960s. The Shire of Harvey maintains a management order over Reserve 22672, north of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*.

A keyword search for 'commonage' in the State Heritage Office database returns a result of 26 places, although information is scant in several entries. The following are comparable examples.

- P7214 *Derby Town Commonage* (RHP) (1888, 1911, 1917, 1944, 1959/1960, c.1986): comprises a portion of land approximately 25 hectares that was set aside for community use in 1883 and is still retained for that purpose.
- P8888 Henderson Park, Jolimont (1879): the park was originally part of the Perth Commonage vested in the City of Perth in 1879, rented out for grazing to raise funds for municipal works. (City of Kwinana)
- P20079 Armadale Settlers Common: no information available (City of Armadale MI)
- P5573 Commonage Stone Walls, Beverly (1850-1868): comprises stone walls reportedly built with convict labour (Shire of Beverly MI)

The above indicates that, although not well represented on the Register, the remnants of former Commonages are extant elsewhere in Western Australia. Further, it is likely that Reserve 22672, north of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, is likely to better represent the history of use of the Harvey Commonage, from 1919 into the mid twentieth century.

Internment Camps and Prisoners of War

In discussing the internment and imprisonment of people in Australia during the two World Wars, many records do not make a clear distinction between civilian internees and military prisoners of war. The terms 'prisoner' and 'internee' were often used for both groups and in many cases internees and prisoners of war were accommodated in the same camps, although rarely housed together. Purpose built facilities were constructed, but other facilities, such as gaols or community buildings, were also often appropriated for wartime use to intern or detain internees and prisoners of war.

Western Australia

In Western Australia, the location of internee and prisoner of war camps appears to have been dictated by the level of security required.¹⁹⁷ The main camp, P3103 *Marrinup Prisoner of War Camp*, was located approximately 60 kilometres south-east of Perth, and 28 smaller camps were located elsewhere in the south-west and wheatbelt areas.¹⁹⁸ *Marrinup Prisoner of War Camp* is the only example of a purpose built World War II prisoner of war camp constructed in Western Australia.¹⁹⁹ The place is a ruin with high archaeological value.

No. 11 Internment Camp (*Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*) was the first purpose built internment camp constructed in Western Australia. Other camps were

197 National Archives of Australia, Wartime internee, alien and POW records held in Perth - Fact sheet 180, Source: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/fs180.aspx>, Accessed 27 November 2014.

198 National Archives of Australia, Wartime internee, alien and POW records held in Perth - Fact sheet 180, Source: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/fs180.aspx>, Accessed 27 November 2014.

199 The place, an extensive archaeological site with few extant buildings, is listed on the State Register of Heritage Places.

situated at Rottnest Island, Fremantle Prison, Northam, Woodmans Point and Parkeston camp in Kalgoorlie.²⁰⁰

A search of the Historic Heritage Office database for places with the keyword 'internment or internee' returned only one relevant entry, excluding *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, which is located within the complex.

P3168 Italian Prisoner of War Shrine, Harvey, also known as Internment Camp Memorial Shrine, was constructed by Italian internees during their time in the camp (*Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*), and is located within the northwest corner of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. The place is listed on the Harvey MHI, the now defunct Register of National Estate and the State-wide War Memorial Survey. It has been classified by the National Trust.²⁰¹

A search of the database for places with the keyword 'prisoner' returns 86 entries, (including the P3168 Italian Prisoner of War Shrine at Harvey). The following are comparable examples.

- P2692 Hamel Hall: 1900 timber framed, weatherboard clad prisoner's barracks for prisoners working on the nearby Experimental Farm (HCWA Assessment Program).
- P3103 *Marrinup Prisoner of War Camp* (RHP): an archaeological site extending over the only example of a purpose built World War Two prisoner of war camp constructed in Western Australia (1943).
- P8486 Italian Prisoner of War Camp, Jarradale: an archaeological site of the former POW camp originally set up for the army at the commencement of World War II, then converted to a POW camp, holding up to 200 prisoners transferred to Western Australia from North Africa. (Listed on the Serpentine-Jarradale MHI, has not been reviewed by the Register Committee).
- P10652 *Prisoner of War Hut*, Bruce Rock (RHP): a one-roomed timber-framed asbestos and iron hut that housed Italian prisoners of war allocated to work at Locke Farm.
- P12363 Prisoner of War (POW) Control Centre -Site of, Tambellup: Minimal information provided. (Listed on the Broomehill-Tambellup MHI, has not been reviewed by the Register Committee)

A search for known former prisoner of war and internment camps in Western Australia, yielded the following additional results:

- P1014 *Fremantle Prison* (RHP): constructed in 1852–1859 for the confinement of convicts and later civilian prisoners, the prison was

200 National Archives of Australia, Wartime internee, alien and POW records held in Perth - Fact sheet 180, Source: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/fact-sheets/fs180.aspx>, Accessed 27 November 2014; *The World Today* (James Hancock), 18 November 2011, 'WWII Internment camp risks fading from history', Source: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2011-11-18/push-for-loveday-internment-camp-museum/3680542>, Accessed 27 November 2014.

201 'Italian Prisoner of War Shrine at Harvey Agric High School' Source: <http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/Inventory/Details/08778021-a5cf-4543-b65d-7bae7e34c4f6>, Accessed 14 June 2014

occupied by the Australian Army during World War II and was utilised as an internment centre and detention barracks.

- P3650 Rottnest Island (HCWA Assessment Program): the place comprises a range of buildings, archaeological sites and other heritage sites with both Aboriginal and historical heritage significance. The place was used as an Aboriginal prison for many years and as an internment camp in World War I. It accommodated Italian internees for several months in 1940 prior to their transfer to Harvey. Italian prisoners of war were also held briefly prior to their repatriation at the end of World War II.
- P3326 Northam Racecourse Buildings: listed on the local municipal list it was used briefly at the start of World War II as a temporary internment camp²⁰² is not included in the identified history of the place.²⁰³

Civilian Internment in Australia

The former internment camp facilities at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* are extremely rare in Western Australia. On the closure of No. 11 Internment Camp, the Western Australian internees were transferred to Loveday Internment Camp near Barmera in South Australia.²⁰⁴ Established in 1941, Loveday Internment Camp comprised six compounds and accommodated over 5000 internees, including Italian, German and Japanese internees and prisoners of war from the Netherlands, East Indies, the Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Britain and the Middle East.²⁰⁵ The movement of internees to Loveday reflected a consolidation of internees and prisoners of war during World War II.

As with *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, once the smaller camps had been closed, often the land was quickly utilised by the military or government for another purpose and many of the buildings were sold, demolished or reused. Although some internment and prisoner of war camps have been identified in local and state registers in other Australian states, in many cases most have only archaeological or remnant built elements remaining.²⁰⁶ In comparison, the presence of extant built structures from the period of operation of the internment camp suggests *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* is also rare with regard to both internment and prisoner of war sites in Western Australia and Australia. The place is also highly

²⁰² *The World Today* (James Hancock), 18 November 2011, 'WWII Internment camp risks fading from history', Source: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2011-11-18/push-for-loveday-internment-camp-museum/3680542>, Accessed 27 November 2014.

²⁰³ *InHerit* (Shire of Northam), 2014, 'P3326 Northam Racecourse Buildings', Source: <http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/Inventory/Details/55d95ec0-ed0b-45b3-9247-f98832759927>, Accessed 27 November 2014.

²⁰⁴ *Herald Sun* (Matt Young & Charis Chang.), 25 April 2014, 'The forgotten history of Australia's prisoner of war camps', Source: <http://www.heraldsun.com.au/anzac-centenary/the-forgotten-history-of-australias-prisoner-of-war-camps/story-fnmeodwa-1226895841822>, Accessed 27 November 2014; National Archives of Australia, 2014, *Wartime internment camps in Australia*, Source: <http://naa.gov.au/collection/snapshots/internment-camps/index.aspx#section2>, Accessed 15 July 2014.

²⁰⁵ *ibid.*

²⁰⁶ *Herald Sun* (Matt Young & Charis Chang.), 25 April 2014, 'The forgotten history of Australia's prisoner of war camps', Source: <http://www.heraldsun.com.au/anzac-centenary/the-forgotten-history-of-australias-prisoner-of-war-camps/story-fnmeodwa-1226895841822>, Accessed 27 November 2014.

representative of internment and other wartime operations by the Australian government across Western Australia and the other states during World War II.

Internment Camp Memorial Shrine

Since 1990, there has been a growing trend in Australia for the erection of roadside memorial shrines for the victims of road death. It is now estimated that 1 in 5 road deaths in Australia are commemorated at the site of the fatality by a roadside shrine.²⁰⁷ In Western Australia, the bereaved may choose an approved memorial for erection, which are also used in conjunction with public safety reminders.²⁰⁸ Personalised memorials in temporary and permanent formats also exist. Although these have some regard to religious iconography, including the use of crosses and other religious symbology, the intent is to commemorate the deceased.²⁰⁹ This is a different function and intent to the construction of the Internment Camp Memorial Shrine.

Although also erected as a roadside shrine (and now accessed within a chapel building), the shrine was erected for a different commemorative purpose which appears to have been rare in both Western Australia and the nation.

No other examples of roadside shrines were found in searches of the State Heritage Office database, or similar databases in other Australian states.

Army Training

The place is also associated with 3rd Australian Corps Training School. A search of the database for places directly associated with the 3rd Australian Corps failed to return any relevant entries other than *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. However, a combined keyword search of the terms 'military' and 'training' returned 34 entries, including the following examples:

- P3247 *Leighton Battery, Mosman Park* (RHP): comprising the conserved remains of a mostly underground World War Two artillery defence installation. Used from 1950 for regular Army training, and from 1952 by the Citizen Military Force.
- P6126 *Northam Army Camp, Burlong* (RHP): a military training camp established in 1934, comprising approximately 70 timber-framed buildings, parade ground, roads, and building footings.
- P18715 Point Walter Migrant Reception Centre (former site), Bicton: a former military recreation site and operations training centre and later

²⁰⁷ ABC Radio National, 7 December 2003 'Roadside Memorials', Source: <http://www.abc.net.au/religion/stories/s1000839.htm>, Accessed 21 May 2015; Australian *Road Safety in Australia — A publication commemorating World Health Day 2004*, ATSB, Canberra ACT, p. 280

²⁰⁸ Examples include small timber crosses, concrete pavers displaying a cross, a black decal displaying a cross affixed to the base of a traffic signal or street light or agreed plantings. Australian *Road Safety in Australia — A publication commemorating World Health Day 2004*, ATSB, Canberra ACT, p. 281; MainRoads Western Australia, Document No. D10#252657, Roadside Memorials Policy and Guidelines, Source: <https://www.mainroads.wa.gov.au/Documents/Roadside%20Memorials%20Policy%20and%20Guidelines%20FINAL%20-%20web%20version.RCN-D10%5E23282928.PDF>, Accessed 21 May 2015, p. 2-5.

²⁰⁹ ABC Radio National, 7 December 2003 'Roadside Memorials', Source: <http://www.abc.net.au/religion/stories/s1000839.htm>, Accessed 21 May 2015

migrant reception centre. No buildings associated with the military camp remain. In 1971, the Education Department used the site as a popular school holiday destination. Following the holiday camps closure the camp land was vested in the City of Melville for public use. The huts were demolished around 1987.

- P23433 Site of Swanbourne Migrant Reception Centre (fmr): the former site of Swanbourne Migrant Reception Centre which was transferred to the Army to be used for National Service Training in September 1949. No structures from this period remain on site.
- P16043 Army Camp (fmr) – site, Medina: an area of semi-cleared bushland that formerly hosted an Army campsite, of which there appears to be no remnant.
- P4479 *Blackboy Hill* (RHP): the largest military camp in Western Australia during World War I, in which over 32,000 troops had been trained. No buildings remain on the site on which a memorial has been erected.
- P13706 Swanbourne Army Complex: a complex encompassing Swanbourne Rifle Range, which accommodated various Australian Army units during World War II, as well as other structures including magazines, observation posts, plotting room, power houses and married quarters.

The above indicates that World War II army training camps are under-represented on the State Register of Heritage Places and in many cases, the majority of buildings erected during their operation have been removed. P6126 *Northam Army Camp*, however, is a much more intact example than *Harvey Agricultural College* (fmr), and was in use as a training camp for a much longer period of time than the former 3rd Australian Corps Training School.

Bailey Bridge

Bailey Bridge was developed in 1940 by Sir Donald Bailey of the British Ministry of Supply. The advantages of the design include the ease of transport, speed of construction, and the ability for both the length and strength to be varied as required. This enabled the rapid construction of bridges where none existed or where the enemy had destroyed the former structure.

Extant examples of Bailey Bridges built in Britain and elsewhere during and after World War II are recorded. National archive records indicate that the manufacture of Bailey Bridges was undertaken in Australia during World War II. Several bridges of the design were also constructed as part of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in New South Wales.²¹⁰ In 1975 a Bailey Bridge was erected across the Derwent River in Hobart, Tasmania when the original collapsed. The Bailey Bridge remained in use for two years during the rebuild of the Tasman Bridge.²¹¹

A search of the Historic Heritage Office database returned no other examples of Bailey Bridges in Western Australia.

²¹⁰ National Archives of Australia, 2015.

²¹¹ *Australian Broadcasting Corporation* (Paul McIntyre), 28 April 2008, 'A bridge too far'. Source: <http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2008/04/28/2228948.htm>, Accessed 22 May 2015.

A search of the Australian Heritage Places Database for Bailey Bridges returned one entry of a road bridge in Walkerville, South Australia, listed on the now defunct Register of National Estate. The Bailey Bridge in Walkerville has reportedly been replaced by a footbridge.²¹²

Although not exhaustive, the above search indicates that the Bailey Bridge at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* may be an early and rare extant example of the design to be erected in Western Australia, and possibly Australia.

Agricultural Training

The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was a vast enterprise introduced in 1944 to aid ex-servicemen and women to re-train to take up suitable civilian roles after World War II. By the middle of 1951, over 300,000 people had taken up the scheme across Australia. In Western Australia, almost 30,000 applications for training in Western Australia had already been received by June 1947, which on the basis of enlistments was proportionately higher than any of the other states.²¹³

Harvey Rural Training Centre at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* was one of several training centres for ex-servicemen and women established across Australia, including new purpose-built centres and existing institutes.²¹⁴ The newly created Economics School at the University of Western Australia educated large numbers of both men and women in social, political and economic issues.²¹⁵ Training centres were established in metropolitan and rural areas. Specific examples include the Eastern Goldfields Technical School, Boulder, EG Technical School, Kalgoorlie, and Muresk Agricultural Training Centre, Northam.²¹⁶

There are no extant buildings constructed during the period of operation of the Harvey Rural Training Centre at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, although some of the extant buildings dating from the operation of No. II Internment Camp and 3rd Australian Corps Training School would have been in use during that phase. Several modern buildings remain that are associated with the later development of the place as accommodation for agricultural students.

A search of the database for places associated with the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme returned no entries, other than *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*. However it is highly likely that there are other former or existing technical colleges in Western Australia in which the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was implemented, although this history may not

²¹² Sensational Adelaide Web Forum, Metropolitan Development — Walkerville.

²¹³ *Great Southern Herald* (Katanning), 25 July 1947, 'Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme'. Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/147588182>. Accessed 22 May 2015.

²¹⁴ The West Australia, 5 July 1947, 'Land Settlement. "Farming Today a Complex Business"', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/46323660>. Accessed 18 December 2014.

²¹⁵ University of Western Australia, October 2014, Business School — Our History. Source: <http://www.business.uwa.edu.au/school/history>. Accessed 22 May 2015.

²¹⁶ *Kalgoorlie Miner*, 9 August 1946, 'Reconstruction: Commonwealth Training Scheme. Goldfields Courses'. Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/95539441>; *Sunday Times*, 24 April 1949, 'Further Use for Training Scheme'. Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/59510202>; *The West Australian*, 1 March 1949, 'Success of Trainees'. Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/47648670>; *The West Australian*, 15 December 1949, 'Inspection of Training Centres'. Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/47817703>. Accessed 22 May 2015.

be widely recognised. As an example, the Muresk Institute in Northam, was established as an agricultural college in 1926, and accommodated Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students in the 1940s and continues to operate as an education and training facility. The place is not listed on the Northam MI and has not been considered by the Register Committee.²¹⁷

A combined search for places associated with training in the field of agriculture and colleges returns four relevant entries, excluding *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*:

- P5976 Tobacco Research Reserve (fmr), Ringbark: established in 1953 as an extension of the Tobacco Rural Training Centre located in Manjimup. It was later operated by the Department of Agriculture as the Manjimup Research Station. It was determined not to warrant assessment for the State Register in 2006.
- P3101 *Catholic Agricultural College, Bindoon* (RHP): A complex of dormitories, classrooms and buildings constructed by the Christian Brothers for use as an orphanage and migrant boys home, St Joseph's Farm and Trade School, constructed between 1936 and 1953. In 1995, the place become a co-educational residential agricultural college catering to both senior and junior high school students and was renamed *Catholic Agricultural College, Bindoon*.
- P4307 Denmark Agricultural College: established in 1947 to accommodate male, and later female agricultural students. The place is listed on the Shire of Denmark municipal heritage inventory. In 1999, the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register Committee determined that the place was below threshold for entry in the State Register.
- P13572 Narrogin Experimental Farm (site): first gazetted in 1897 as an experimental farm, the place was then run by the Department of Agriculture as a Farm School in 1914 and as a School of Agriculture 1921, and later Agricultural College (1980). Listed on the Shire of Narrogin municipal inventory, it has not been considered by the Register Committee.

The above search suggests that agricultural training facilities are under-represented on the State Register of Heritage Places, although there are other examples of agricultural colleges in rural areas. Further research into the locations of Western Australian institutes and colleges that undertook Commonwealth Reconstruction Training may provide further information as to the rarity of the former Harvey Rural Training Centre. The fact that there are no purpose built structures remaining from this period suggests that other examples of places with extant buildings might be more relevant to this value.

Harvey Irrigation Scheme

The Harvey Irrigation Scheme (1916) was the first irrigation scheme undertaken in Western Australia. A large irrigation channel, dating to the 1950s, meanders

²¹⁷

Two places on the Northam MI, P10921 Muresk Swing Bridge and P10913 Dempster Homestead at Muresk, are located within Muresk Institute but are not associated with the agricultural college history of the place.

through the northern third of *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* and connects to a channel leading to Harvey Dam, formerly Harvey Weir. The Harvey Water offices building, built in the 1970s, are also located adjacent to *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* although not within the curtilage of the place.

A keyword search of the State Heritage Office database for places associated with 'irrigation' returns 52 entries, eleven of which are on the State Register of Heritage Places or Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment Program. The following relevant examples are listed below.

- P2690 Irrigation Office (fmr), Waroona: single storey brick and tile building in the Inter-War Functionalist style, constructed in 1941 by the Public Works Department. Rare example of an irrigation office. (Assessment Program).
- P11986 Harvey Weir: weir constructed in 1916 as part of Harvey Irrigation Scheme, the first irrigation water conservation scheme in the state. Harvey Weir was inundated by the new Harvey Dam in 2002. *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* is located west of the Harvey Dam. (Assessment Program).
- P4469 Fonty's Pool, Manjimup (1925): Private pool originally constructed for irrigation supply. Rare example of a privately owned and operated swimming pool. (Assessment Program).
- P9585 Ord River Diversion Dam: Dam constructed to allow water to be diverted and regulated from the Ord River into the Ord Irrigation Scheme (Assessment Program).
- P16601 *Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture* (RHP): the place is significant for its association with the development and ongoing support of the Ord River Irrigation Project, a major land settlement programme supported by the Commonwealth and Western Australian governments following World War II.
- P13871 Jabez White's Cottage, Orange Grove: Associated with early settler and the farming techniques that made him successful in the region, including early irrigation from Canning River. (Assessment Program).

Other comparable entries include the following:

- P1175 PWD Office, Harvey: Located on Becher Street in Harvey, the irrigation office was constructed in 1941 by the Public Works Department architects to co-ordinate the work associated with the Harvey Irrigation Scheme. The only other example on the State Heritage Office database is P2690 Irrigation Office (fmr), Waroona, listed above.
- P14256 Drainage/Irrigation Channels, Chittering: channels dug to reduce the acidity of the winter rains, raise land levels, reduce winter flooding and irrigate in summer. Irrigation originated from Hellgate Swamp.
- P16735 Irrigation Channels, Dardanup (Under negotiation for listing on Dardanup Municipal Inventory – no further information available).

- P17686 Yarloop Swimming Hole and Irrigation Scheme, Yarloop: swimming hole fed by irrigation water from Logue Brook Dam. Determined as below threshold by the Register Committee.

Although the irrigation channel located within *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* is associated with the Harvey Irrigation scheme, its construction in the mid-1950s was not contemporaneous with that establishment of the first irrigation scheme in Western Australia. Similarly, the Harvey Water office in Lot 284 replaced the original building in the 1970s, although it has remained the main offices for the agency since that time. Both P1175 PWD Office, Harvey and P11986 Harvey Weir, even inundated by Harvey Dam, are directly associated with the establishment and early management of the scheme and are better examples of that phase of Harvey and Western Australian history. Although not represented on the database, documentary evidence suggests that there are other examples of channels in the Harvey district.²¹⁸

Architect/Architectural Style

Prior to the establishment of the Agricultural College, the buildings constructed at the *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* were generally utilitarian and often to the specifications or requirements of the Army, or Public Works Department.

In 1965 architect Marshal Clifton was commissioned to design the plans for the new dormitory, which was completed in stages. The Dining Hall and Dormitories building demonstrates elements of the Inter-War Spanish Mission style, interpreted through the Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional style.²¹⁹

Marshall Clifton is recognised as a key practitioner, ‘one of the most skilful exponents’, of the Inter-War Spanish Mission design style, which also he employed in his own home.²²⁰ He also worked in partnership with other architects, including G. Herbert Parry and Reginald Summerhayes, including designs that demonstrated the Inter-War Art Deco and Functionalist design styles.²²¹ Examples of Marshall Clifton’s designs are well represented on the State Register of Heritage Places, and include P3832 *Memorial Hall, Mosman Park* (1921); P323 *Bruce Rock Shire Offices* (1928), P15761 *Flats 72-74 Thomas Street, West Perth* (1933), and P2225 *St Peter’s Anglican Church & Memorial Hall, Victoria Park* (1935).

A search of the database for places designed in the Inter War Spanish Mission style returned 29 entries, none of which were identified as intended for Educational Housing or Quarters or Residential Institutional Housing. Fourteen were private single or duplex residences, and are not directly comparable to the Dining Hall and Dormitories building. Of the remaining fifteen, eleven are on the Register of Heritage Places or Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment Program. Three examples are of particular relevance to Harvey Agricultural College are:

²¹⁸ Lofthouse and Calder, op cit.

²¹⁹ Hocking, November 2014, op cit., p. 21.

²²⁰ Apperly, Irving, & Reynolds, op cit., p. 179; Inglewood Hotel—Draft Assessment Documentation

²²¹ Chapman, Barbara and Richards, Duncan *Marshall Clifton: Architect and Artist*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, 1989, p. 60; and Apperly, Irving, & Reynolds, op. cit., pp. 184-191, cited in Inglewood Hotel—Draft Assessment Documentation

- P1055 *Nazareth House* (RHP): a two storey building with wings of accommodation, constructed between 1941 and 1985. The building has been categorised as Inter-War with its actual style falling between Romanesque & Mediterranean (colonnades) with elements of Spanish Mission (front entry gable) & Art Deco (corner towers).
- P2622 Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia: a large complex comprising monastery, cottages, church, orphanage, town buildings, agricultural buildings, building ruins, cemetery, archaeological remains and college buildings. The architecture of the place demonstrates classicism with Spanish influence. (HCWA Assessment Program).
- P13702 University of Western Australia is the only place identified on the database that demonstrates both the Inter-War Spanish Mission style and the Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional style. (HCWA Assessment Program)
- P2407 Inglewood Hotel, Mount Lawley, a double storey rendered brick and tile building with a hipped roof designed in the Inter-War Spanish Mission style, with elements of the Inter-War Functionalist style. The place was designed by Parry and Clifton, and is considered a fine example of their work. (HCWA Assessment Program).

Although a good example of the Inter-War Spanish Mission style, the Dining Hall and Dormitories building is not a particularly rare or representative example of a style and architect who is already well represented on the State Register of Heritage Places.

Conclusion

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) is a unique and historically significant place, demonstrating a range of different uses over its period of occupation.

Harvey Agricultural College (fmr) is important as the site of the first purpose built internment camp in Western Australia. Although there are other examples of camps established across Australia as a result of the government policy to intern 'aliens', this is a rare example in Western Australia. The extant buildings from this period, including the Internment Camp Memorial Shrine, have considerable rarity in a Western Australian context and also have significance to those who were interned there and their families.

The continued use of the site as an army training camp after the closure of No. 11 Internment Camp does not demonstrate a particularly important aspect in the place's history, although it represents the first use of the place as an educational and accommodation facility that continued until the early twentieth-first century. The place has some rarity value as a training facility for returned servicemen and women to enable their return to the workforce after World War II.

The Bailey Bridge, erected during the operations of the World War II army training camp at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, is a rare extant example of the Bailey Bridge design erected in Western Australia.

Prior to the establishment of the Agricultural College, the buildings constructed at the place were generally utilitarian and often to the specifications or requirements

of the Army, or Public Works Department. These buildings are representative of the period of time and purpose to which they were constructed. Although the Dining Hall and Dormitories building is a demonstrative example of the Marshall Clifton's design work, it is not a particularly rare or representative example of his style.

The place is unlikely to be considered rare for its association with the development of irrigation control and maintenance in Harvey or Western Australia.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

Hocking Heritage Studio, February 2015, Heritage Report — Harvey Agricultural College (fmr), prepared for Landcorp (and earlier drafts).

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further investigation of the phases of development at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* over time would provide greater clarity regarding the areas of archaeological potential.

The Harvey Commonage area was apparently used as a camping site for sustenance workers during the 1930s.²²² Further research to confirm if and where the camping site was located in relation to *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)*, may indicate the potential location of archaeological features associated with this earlier activity and history of the place, which is not represented by any built elements.

Further research to determine the number of Bailey Bridges constructed in Australia during and after World War II, which may provide further evidence of the rarity of the Bailey Bridge at *Harvey Agricultural College (fmr)* in Western Australia and Australia.

Further research into the locations of Western Australian institutes and colleges that undertook Commonwealth Reconstruction Training students may provide further information as to the rarity of the former Harvey Rural Training Centre as a training facility for returned servicemen and women.

²²² *Sunday Times*, 29 October 1993, 'Harvey Commonage Camp; Some Government Methods Condemned', Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/58707223>, Accessed 18 November 2014; State Records Office Item No. 0521; 383D/40 sheet 5 [Tally No. 500498] (Harvey Town Plan 1940–1953).