



**HERITAGE  
COUNCIL**  
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

### Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 10592
2. **NAME** *Carrolup Native Settlement* (1915-1922, 1939-1950)  
**OTHER NAMES:** Carrolup Farm School (1950), Marribank Farm School (1951-52), Marribank Mission (1952-89), Marribank Family Centre (1978+), Marribank Children's Homes (1978-1989).
3. **LOCATION** Mission Rd, Kojonup
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
  1. The whole of Kojonup Location 8151 and portion of Kojonup Location 7950 being part of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume 2032 Folio 545
  2. Portion of unallocated Crown land being the Carrolup River bed and portions of Mission Road road reserve  
together as shown on Heritage Council of Western Australia Survey Drawing No. 10592 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing & Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
  3. The whole of Lot 4086 on Deposited Plan 145512 being Reserve 16908 and being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 3061 Folio 989
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Kojonup
6. **OWNER**
  1. Southern Aboriginal Corporation
  - 2 & 3. State of Western Australia  
(Responsible Agency: Shire of Kojonup as to road reserve)  
(Management Order: Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority as to Reserve 16908)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	26/05/2006
	Permanent Entry	22/05/2007
• National Trust Classification:		-----
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	22/09/1997
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
• Register of Aboriginal Sites	Registered	10/02/1999
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**  
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9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**  
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## 10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Carrolup Native Settlement*, a complete complex of residential and associated buildings in a rural setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was established as a State Government Aboriginal (Native) settlement in 1915, the first such government institution established in the south-west of WA, under Section 12 of the Aborigines Act 1905; and retains its strong Aboriginal associations through to the present;

the place provides evidence of changing Government policies and practices in relation to Aboriginal people throughout the twentieth century, including segregation, institutionalization and forcible removal, which impacted on generations of Aboriginal people throughout the State and in the case of this place, particularly in the South West; and provides evidence of the use of Christian missions for the care of Aboriginal children and families in Western Australia;

the place was the earliest of a number of institutions that housed Western Australian Aboriginal children, the "stolen generation", who were forcibly removed from their families, a government practise that has left a legacy impacting on Aboriginal communities, families and individuals to the present;

the place is highly valued by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people as a site where they, their friends, or members of their extended families spent part of their lives, often segregated in oppressive circumstances, and as such contributes to their sense of place and identity;

the place forms a significant and relatively intact cultural environment, now managed by the local Aboriginal community, consisting of institutional and mission buildings, and a cemetery, in a farmland setting, all of which display both the economic and functional ethos of the place;

from 1945 to 1949, under the guidance of teacher Noel White, children at the place produced artwork that received international critical acclaim and established a style which was to become characteristic of Aboriginal landscape art of the south west of Western Australia; and,

the earliest permanent buildings at the place, being the school, girls and boys dormitories, Superintendent's House (2) and laundry, are well-proportioned examples of vernacular architecture constructed of locally made bricks and locally quarried stone.

*Carrolup Native Settlement* comprises 13 major buildings within the defined site;

School (Church, meeting room)	(1917, 1946)
Store	(1917, 1940, 1946)
Dormitory 1 girls (Cultural centre)	(1920)
Dormitory 2 boys	(1921)
Superintendent's Quarters 2	(1920)
Farm Assistant's dwelling	(1920, 1939)
Dining room, kitchen, bakery	(1940, 1946)
Meathouse	(1940)
Married man's quarters	(1940, 1944)

Superintendent's Quarters 3	(1941)
Female Compound	(1941)
Male compound	(1941)
Bakehouse (fmr)	(1941)

There are also eight scatter homes (1968, 1973-1978), various farm outbuildings, and a number of other elements including: original bridge, Remembrance Garden, avenues of trees, basketball courts, power house, Carrolup Pool, Cemetery north, Cemetery south and floodway. There are also a number of sites with no identified built fabric, being the sites of the original camp, ration shed, Carrobooree & gathering site, Superintendent's quarters 1, hospital and treatment room.

The transportable scatter homes and some modifications of earlier buildings are intrusive. Much internal detailing of the later buildings is of little significance.

A comprehensive list of levels of significance is provided in "Conservation Management Plan Carrolup/Marribank" prepared for Southern Aboriginal Corporation (SAC) by Laura Gray, Heritage & Conservation Consultant, in association with Irene Sauman, Historian, in August 2002, pp.137-144.