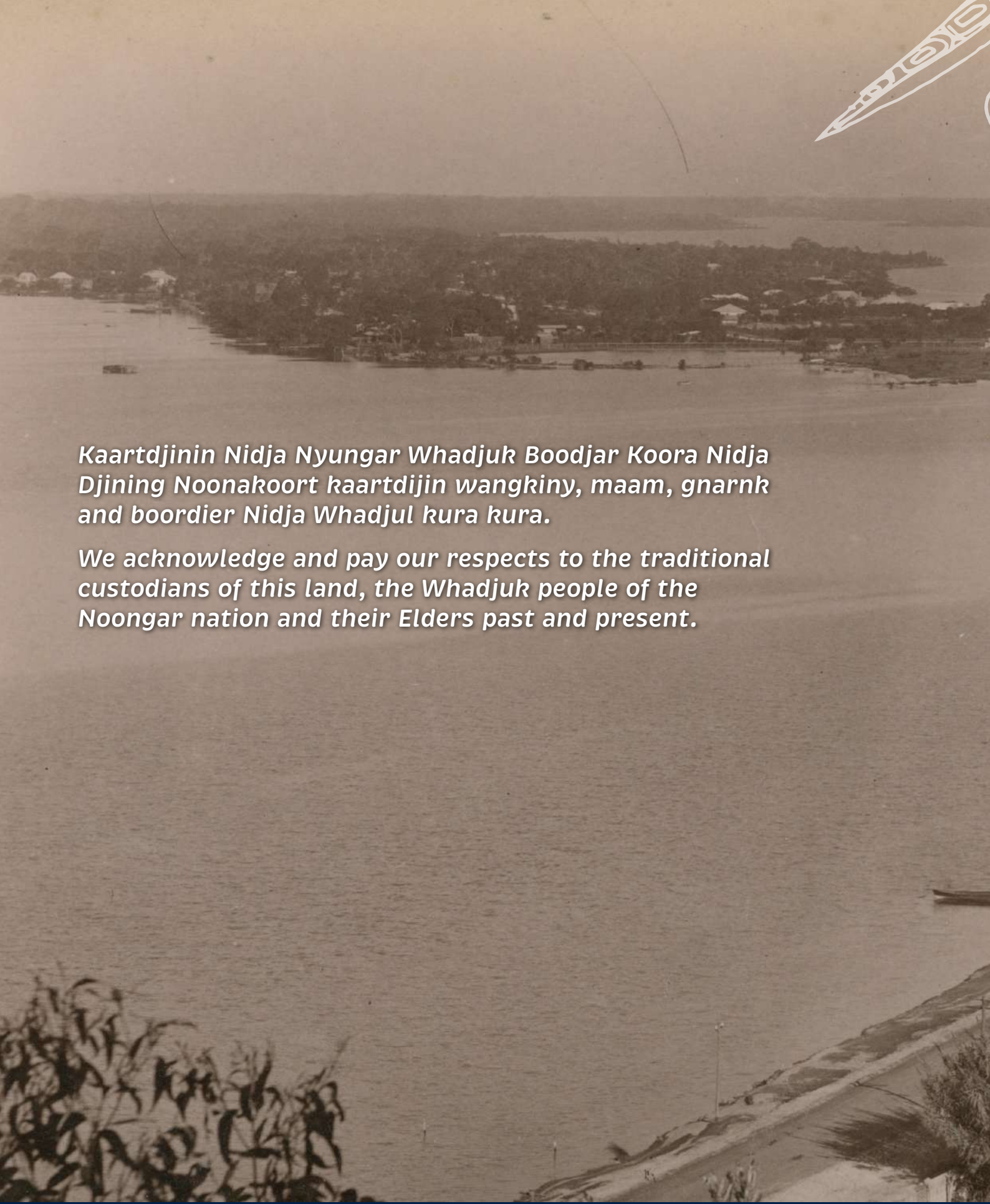


CITY OF SOUTH PERTH

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2026

City of South Perth



Kaartdjinin Nidja Nyungar Whadjuk Boodjar Koora Nidja Djining Noonakoort kaartdijin wangkiny, maam, gnarnk and boordier Nidja Whadjul kura kura.

We acknowledge and pay our respects to the traditional custodians of this land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar nation and their Elders past and present.

A city of active places and beautiful spaces

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ACCESS AND INCLUSION

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The City of South Perth (the City) adopted its first Local Heritage Survey (LHS), then called a Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) in 1994. The latest review of the LHS occurred in 2018. Since then, the Heritage Act 2018 has been introduced, and the Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA) has issued new guidelines. These changes prompted the City to undertake a review of the Local Heritage Survey (LHS).

1.2 WHAT IS A LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY AND HERITAGE LIST?

The Heritage Act 2018 (the Act) requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance by developing its own LHS. The Act identifies that the purposes of the LHS include:

a. identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district.

b. assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values.

c. providing a cultural and historical record of its district.

d. providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district.

e. assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme.

The LHS itself has no direct statutory role. This function is served by the establishment a Heritage List under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015. Having places identified in a Heritage List allows for a local government to have statutory authority to manage the development of these heritage places.

2. STUDY AREA

The City of South Perth broadly forms a peninsula, being bounded on three sides by the waters of the Swan and Canning Rivers. The Town of Victoria Park and the City of Canning share land boundaries, and the City of Perth and the City of Melville are linked by bridges to the City of South Perth. The City is divided into 7 localities as shown in Figure 1:

1. Como
2. Kensington
3. Manning
4. Karawara
5. Salter Point
6. South Perth
7. Waterford

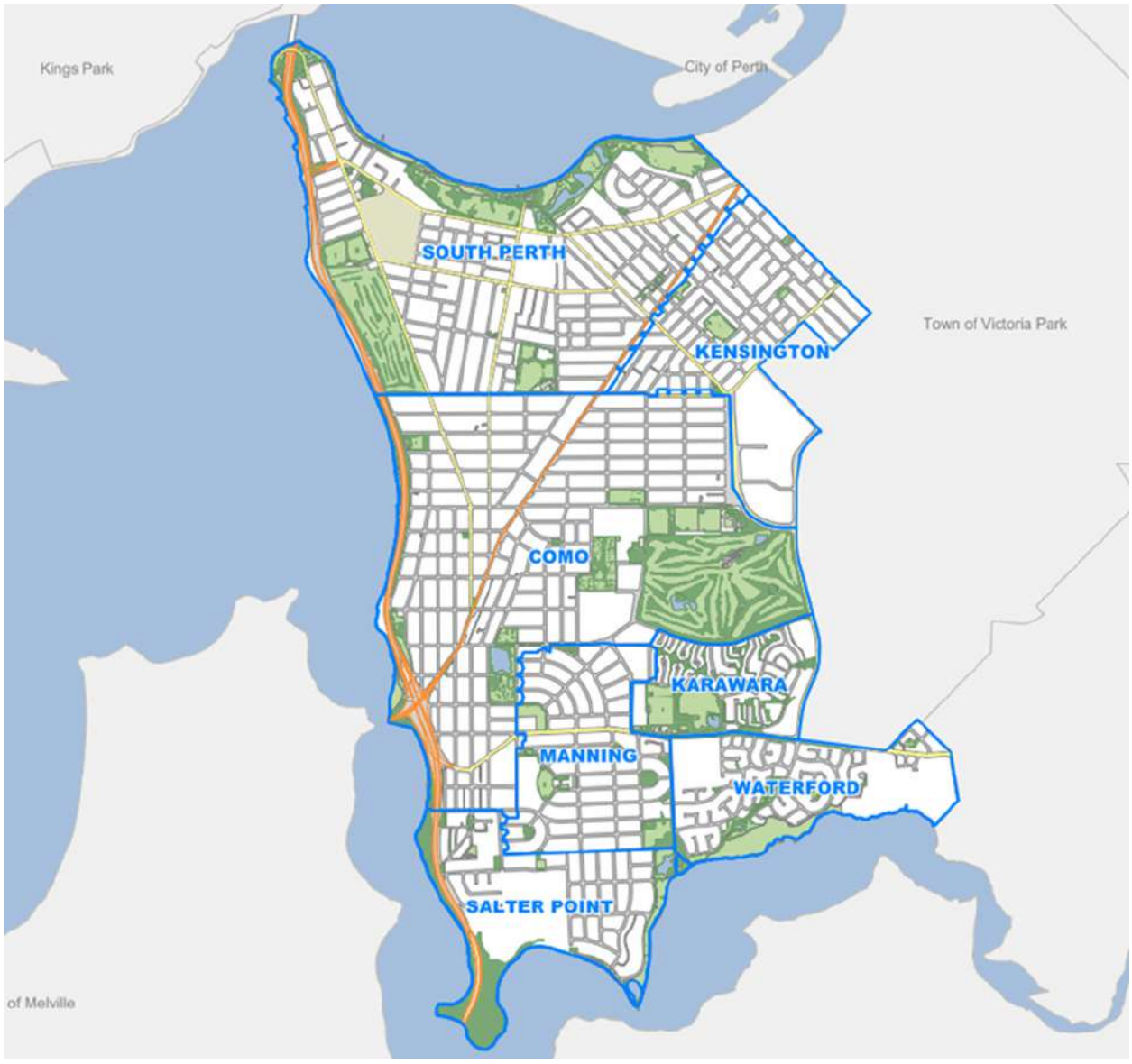

Figure 1 Plan showing the Boundaries of the City of South Perth and Suburbs

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Legislation relevant to this project is:

- Heritage Act 2018
- Planning and Development Act 2005

The following HCWA regulations and guidelines have informed this review.

- Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015
- Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, August 2022
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places, November 2022
- Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List, March 2021

3.2 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The City undertook community consultation in January 2024 and sought new nominations and updates to existing LHS place records.

The outcome was 10 submissions from the community about current places in the LHS and 39 new nominations.

After the nomination period closed, the City assessed the submissions and developed a final survey of 15 new places to be included.

3.3 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Each place is assessed for cultural heritage significance using a set of criteria in accordance with the 'Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter' (2013) and the 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places' (2022). Note that a place does not need to demonstrate all values and qualities – it may be of cultural heritage significance if it meets any one of these. The criteria are outlined in Table 1 below.

VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Aesthetic	It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community.
Historic	It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.
Scientific	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the locality or region.
Social	It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the locality or region for social, cultural, educational, or spiritual reasons.
Spiritual	It is significant because it embodies or evokes intangible values and meanings which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art, and practices of a cultural group.
Rarity	Importance in demonstrating uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of local heritage.
Representativeness	Importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

Table 1: Criteria indicators of cultural heritage significance

3.4 CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Each place is assigned a Level of Significance according to the values assessed. Classifications at and Description are summarised in Table 2 below.

3.5 THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The thematic history provides a historical context for the City's LHS. This context is essential to understanding and recognising the cultural heritage significance of places within the City and ensuring the LHS is as representative as possible. The Thematic History is contained within Appendix 1.

3.6 THE HERITAGE LIST

The 'Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List, 2021' recommend that the Heritage List include all places in Category 1 and 2; and that places in Category 3 'may be included in the heritage list.' The City proposes that the places identified in the LHS with the Classification of Significance 1 and 2 will form the LPS 7 Heritage List. This amounts to 45 before commencement of the 2025 Heritage List Review.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE TO THE LOCAL AREA	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
Exceptional	Category 1	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.
Considerable	Category 2	Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Some/Moderate	Category 3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Little	Category 4	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

Table 2: Heritage Significance Classifications

3.7 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The 'Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, 2022' state that places of significance to Aboriginal communities may be included in the LHS where their cultural heritage significance is not solely connected with Aboriginal tradition or culture. Where places in the 2018 MHI identified values of significance to Aboriginal cultural heritage, this has been carried forward. It should be noted that the 2024 review did not include in its scope for specific consultation with Aboriginal communities in the City, Traditional Custodians, Traditional Owners or Knowledge Holders.

Places that are protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 are identified in Table 3 below and that legislation takes precedence over the Heritage Act 2018 where their cultural heritage significance is solely connected with Aboriginal tradition or culture.

SITE ID	SITE NAME	PLACE TYPE
119	Winjan	Historical
3166	Hurlingham Road	Artefacts / Scatter
3536	Swan River	Creation / Dreaming Narrative
3538	Canning River.	Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Ochre; Water Source
3703	Spring Street	Camp; Water Source
3704	Kings Park Waugal.	Ritual / Ceremonial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Plant Resource; Water Source
3705	Foreshore Camping Ground	Camp; Hunting Place
3787	Mounts Bay Road.	Camp; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Water Source
3865	Boongala Close	Artefacts / Scatter
4406	Como	Fish Trap
21218	Clontarf East Field Site 1	Artefacts / Scatter
24319	Wadjup	Camp; Ritual / Ceremonial; Meeting Place

Table 3: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places

4. THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This thematic history includes the establishment and growth of the City of South Perth (the City) and its suburbs over time dating from pre-European history up to the present day (2024). This review process has been updated to include more information around post World War II development and the 2020 Covid-19 Pandemic.

Its purpose is not to provide a detailed social or local history of the area; as these can be found elsewhere. Rather, it is to prepare a broad overview of the evolution of the City to identify turning points in its history, the main periods of its development, and key stories, themes and influential factors that have all shaped the City's distinctive character.

The historical material in this section has been compiled directly from the earlier documentation prepared by the City. A complete list of the references used to compile the earlier thematic history has been included in the bibliography. Additional references have been included where appropriate.

The history has been divided into time periods, which correspond to important developments in the district, although it is acknowledged these time frames are arbitrary and trends flow across time periods. Within each time period, key themes are identified which helps to place each place in the inventory into context. These themes are consistent with the Heritage Council's Heritage Themes and are used in each place record form where appropriate.

The Aboriginal history of the City is addressed throughout the history although it is important to acknowledge that indigenous sites are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* .

- 1829–1849 Sporadic development
- 1850–1892 Growing Confidence
- 1893–1918 Ferries, Jetties and Monkeys
- 1919–1945 Rapid Growth Followed by War
- 1946–1979 Post-War Stability
- 1980–2025 Future Directions

4.2 GEOGRAPHY

The City is bounded by the Swan River in the north and north-west, the Town of Victoria Park and the City of Canning in the east, and the Canning River in the south and south-west.

The City is predominantly residential with tree-lined streets and green spaces, and over 4.3km² of parks and gardens. The City is densely populated with a mix of housing types and commercial development. The City has 12 primary schools, 4 secondary schools and Curtin University.



Figure 2 Aerial view of the City of South Perth
Courtesy: City of South Perth Intramaps

4.3 ABORIGINAL HISTORY (BEFORE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT)

The histories of Aboriginal people in what is now the local government area of the City cannot be defined as neatly and easily as boundaries and streets. Instead, Aboriginal people's histories relate to social organisation, land relationships, events and experiences in the area.

The aboriginal peoples who occupied the lands in the southwest corner of Western Australia are collectively known as the Noongar peoples. While Noongar is identified as a single language there are variations in both pronunciation and spelling include Nyungar/Nyoongar/ Nyoongah/Nyungah/Nyugah and Yunga. The City uses 'Noongar' which is reflected throughout this document except when specifically referring to an external organisation that utilises alternative spelling.



Figure 3 Plan showing approximate boundaries of the Whadjuk Dialectical Groups
Courtesy: noongarculture.org.au/whadjuk/

The City falls within the region of the Whadjuk dialectical groups. The major cities and towns within the Whadjuk region include Perth, Fremantle, Joondalup, Armadale, Toodyay, Wundowie, Bullsbrook and Chidlow.

In 1832, the early settler Robert Menli Lyon, with the help of Yagan, then a prisoner on Carnac Island, compiled a list of Aboriginal groups in contact with the Swan River settlement. This information was published in the Perth Gazette in 1833. A rough plan of the groups around the Swan River is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 4 Place names and territories as told to Robert Lyon by Yagan in 1832.
Courtesy: Green, N., Broken Spears: Aboriginal and Europeans in the southwest of Australia, Focus Education Services, 1995, p. 50. (Copyright N. Green.)



Figure 5 Setting up Camp of the Naval Survey Expedition, at the Mill Pool, Perth, Western Australia, by Frederick Rushbrook Clause, 1828, oil on Canvas
Courtesy: the Holmes á Court Collection

Beeloo Nyoongar or River People

The following extract has been taken from page 47 of Hughes-Hallett, D. (2010) Indigenous history of the Swan and Canning Rivers.

'It is believed by Lyon (in Collard et al, 1996) that the South Perth area was the country of Beeloo Nyoongars or river people. The Key Nyoongar figure at the time of colonisation was described by Lyon as Munday. Nyoongars who used this area were known as Gareen and their place was Gareenup.

An important camping and fishing area was situated between the present day Richardson Park and Mill Point (Gareenup) and this area was referred to as Booryulup or the place of the Booryul or magic people. This area has since been covered by the Kwinana Freeway. The area stretched for approximately one and a half kilometres of foreshore and 150 metres into the bushland to the east of Melville Water. Today the foreshore reserve is called Milyu which is an Aboriginal but not Nyoongar word for samphire.

The Como foreshore was a place for digging holes or Beenabup. Nyoongars referred to the area of rushes near Millars Pool as Goorgygoogup. The South Perth foreshore side of Perth Waters is known by Nyoongars as Gaboodjoolup or 'the place of the shore'. Further east is Joorolup or 'place of the jarrahs'.

It is recorded (Bates, 1992) that Nyoongars would camp in the South Perth area when the beere or banksias were flowering and extract honey from the blossom. A spring, which was on the Melville Water side of South Perth, was widened by the Nyoongar at this time of year and blossoms were left to ferment in the water. The fermented drink was then consumed as part of this special occasion.

After European colonisation, one of the earliest recordings of Nyoongar presence in the area occurred when a party of thirty men from the Bidjareb (Pinjarra) Nyoongar attacked Shenton's Mill. The leader of the party, Gcalyut, was later jailed.

After about 1850, a camp near the present-day Causeway, was established and occasionally Nyoongars would use the South Perth area (Florey, 1995). During the 1930's and 40's the Parfitt and Pickett families, among others, lived here. At this time other families visited the area to catch prawns, bees, fish and crabs.'

As was common with all Noongar peoples, those in the future City travelled in search of seasonal food resources, congregating at times for economic or social purposes. The water ways were essential to people's survival; providing freshwater, plenty of crabs, shellfish, frogs, turtle and fowl in the lakes and swamps, and bush food and animals such as wild roots and fruits, edible gum, and lizards and snakes. Bandicoots, kangaroos, and possums were also found in the fringing woodlands.

The surrounding rivers and wetlands of the future City are likely to have had particular significance for Aboriginal people as sources of abundant food throughout the year, as well as places of ceremony and trade. The most fertile areas within the future City were the shores of the future Swan and Canning Rivers.

Sites associated with aboriginal occupation within the City can be assumed to be numerous although not all are recorded. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage maintains a register of such sites on their Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) online database. This database records Registered Sites and Other Heritage Places. Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA) a 'Registered Site' is defined as a place or an object which has been assessed as a site under Sections 5 and 39 of the AHA and 'Other Heritage Places' are those place or objects which have been recorded but not assessed. In 2024, the database included 12 Registered Sites in the City and 1 Other Heritage Sites.

Within only a few years of the Swan River Colony in 1829, the life of the Noongar people was irrevocably and harmfully impacted. Numerous deaths occurred as a result of conflict, lack of access to traditional food sources and the devastating effect of diseases to which they had no natural immunity. Relationships with the land were all but destroyed through expansion of European settlement.

The basis of Noongar traditions was also undermined as Aborigines were drawn into the political economy of settler society. As early as 1833, Aboriginal labour was employed in a variety of occupations. By 1848, estimates put the number of Aborigines employed by the colonists at 540.

Relationships between the settlers and indigenous lead to changes in the population, by 1900, there was a gradual increase in the part-Aboriginal population of the south-west of Western Australia.

At the end of 1903, the Chief Protector of Aborigines, Henry Prinsep decided to make Welshpool Reserve a ration depot. The reserve had been developed in 1899 as a small-scale agricultural settlement for local Noongar people. Prinsep insisted all Noongar people in the metropolitan area should be moved to the reserve, along with a European caretaker. The area is marked on early maps as "Maamba" and was visited by Daisy Bates in 1905, and referred to it as "a refuge for the old and destitute natives of this part of the state". By 1912 when she revisited the camp most of its inhabitants had either died or deserted.

As a result of the Depression in the 1920s and 1930s, fringe camps increased with Aboriginal people returning to Perth in order to try and find work to support their families. The high visibility of these camps led to their surveillance by government officials and, in 1937, the Department of Native Affairs carried out an inspection of these places. As a consequence, people were removed back to Moore River and to regional areas.

The Noongar who remained on the fringes of settlements, are believed to have been able to do so by building relationships with European settlers. They often worked for these families as servants and manual labourers whilst being 'permitted' to live on what remained of earlier camping places and food sources at the edges of rivers and swamps.

By the late 20th century, the Aboriginal population of the south-west had recovered so that (in 1984) they were again one of the largest identifiable Aboriginal populations in Australia, with an estimated 12,000 men, women and children claiming Noongar descent.

It is clear that contemporary Noongar people consider the City as Noongar land. In the late 20th century and early 21st century the City have undertaken steps to recognise the Noongar community of the past and the present in order to build a future where all community members feel welcomed and acknowledged.

In 2009, the local community identified a desire for the City to look at developing a Reconciliation Action Plan. The Aboriginal Engagement Strategy was developed over a two-year period by a working group made up of Aboriginal/Noongar community representatives, community members and City staff. Working together to 'create a City for everyone', the group shared knowledge, experiences, culture and skills to foster relationships and produce the Aboriginal Engagement Strategy.

The City's Aboriginal Engagement Strategy was endorsed by Council in March 2013. This living and working document is being implemented by the City and community to assist in 'closing the gap', and to build on relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people within the community.

In 2021 the City's Innovate Reconciliation Plan (July 2021–June 2023) was endorsed by Council after extensive community consultation with key stakeholders and community members. The Plan outlined practical actions that drive the City's contribution to reconciliation both internally and in the community.

4.4 1829–1849 SPORADIC DEVELOPMENT

4.4.1 Demographic Settlement

The Swan River Colony was established in 1829, under the leadership of Governor James Stirling. From the outset, the new colony struggled with a small population, lack of capital, labour and good arable land as well as unknown agricultural and climatic conditions. Land quality became the overriding influence on settlement. In the area we now know as the City, where the sandy soils mostly proved infertile, little development occurred from 1829 to 1833. Another influential factor in the sparse initial settlement in South Perth was an early land survey carried out by Surveyor General John Septimus Roe. He reserved a large piece of land in the north part of South Perth, for the purpose of a village. This meant the land in this vicinity was not able to be developed for many years.

Another factor slowing development was the lack of easy access between central Perth and South Perth. Without a bridge, communication between the two areas was limited. It was not until 1837 that proper consideration was given to the development of a plan for settlement in South Perth. Prepared by Arthur Hillman, a Government Cartographer, the map, marked 1837, was the first of its type for South Perth. As a mapping exercise, very little detail was supplied. No roads were named and 'South Perth' was not an officially gazetted name. It was designated as 'Perth Suburban', or 'South Perth Townsite'.

4.4.2 Transport And Communication

Owing to the small population, early land transport was limited to foot, horses and light buggies travelling along undeveloped tracks in the bush. However, the South Perth district benefited greatly from being so close to the river. Transport on the water became a direct route to Perth Town and some early settlers owned boats, barges or canoes, which they used to ferry themselves via the Swan River. Private ferry services were established as early as 1833, with a landing stage at Point Belches. Tracks fanned out from here to both the Canning district and Fremantle. In 1834, the Colonial Government regulated ferry operators by setting tolls and operation hours.

Transport across the land was aided enormously by the building of the Causeway in 1843. At the same time, however, this great boon to people living south of the river, created more isolation for the peninsula of South Perth. Travellers between Guildford and central Perth chose to take the Causeway, while Fremantle Road was the preferred route to Fremantle, both routes by-passing South Perth altogether. This caused a decline in the ferry service across the Narrows. A bridge across the Canning River, which was fully completed in 1849, made the journey to Fremantle even easier. Designed by Henry Trigg, Superintendent of Public Works, and built by Solomon Cook at a cost of £400, the Canning Bridge was considered an engineering feat in its day.

4..4.3 Occupations

The first active settlement in South Perth occurred on Point Belches. Pioneer settler, William Shenton leased land on the 'Point' and erected a simple wind-powered wooden flour mill in 1833. A second mill was built in 1835 (after the first one proved to be inadequate) and this is the mill which remains adjacent to the Narrows Bridge. Built by Lockyer and Son, Shenton's Mill was situated on the shore of Miller's Pool (later reclaimed in accordance with the Road Board's controversial decision of November 1938). This allowed people easy

river access to the mill when bringing their grain for grinding. A small cottage was built as a residence for the miller in 1840. People were also attracted to the Point to collect timber, particularly for firewood, which was gathered and sold to supplement incomes for struggling farmers.

Owing to the poor land quality and isolation from Fremantle and Perth, most of the early pioneers of the district settled in the area close to what we now know as Victoria Park. Here small market gardens and dairies were established.

4.4.4 Social and Community Activities

There was little to no community involvement during the 1829–1849 period owing to the small population and isolation of the area between Fremantle and Perth.

4.4.5 Outside Influences

Shenton's Mill was the centre of some conflict between the early settlers and some of the local Aboriginal people. In 1834 a group of Aborigines, led by Galute, raided the mill. However, reports vary considerably on the number of people involved and the intent of the raid. Breaking into the mill, which was occupied by the miller, George Shenton (cousin of William Shenton), the Aboriginal people took a quantity of flour. This caused great consternation in the colony at the time and there was a quick response by authorities, resulting in the capture of four of the people involved. Two were severely punished, with Galute being flogged and imprisoned. Governor Stirling, fearing an escalation of Aboriginal conflict led a military reprisal that led to the infamous 'Battle of Pinjarra' when at least fourteen Aboriginal people were killed. Soon after the Battle of Pinjarra the Aboriginal resistance to the English settlers dissipated.

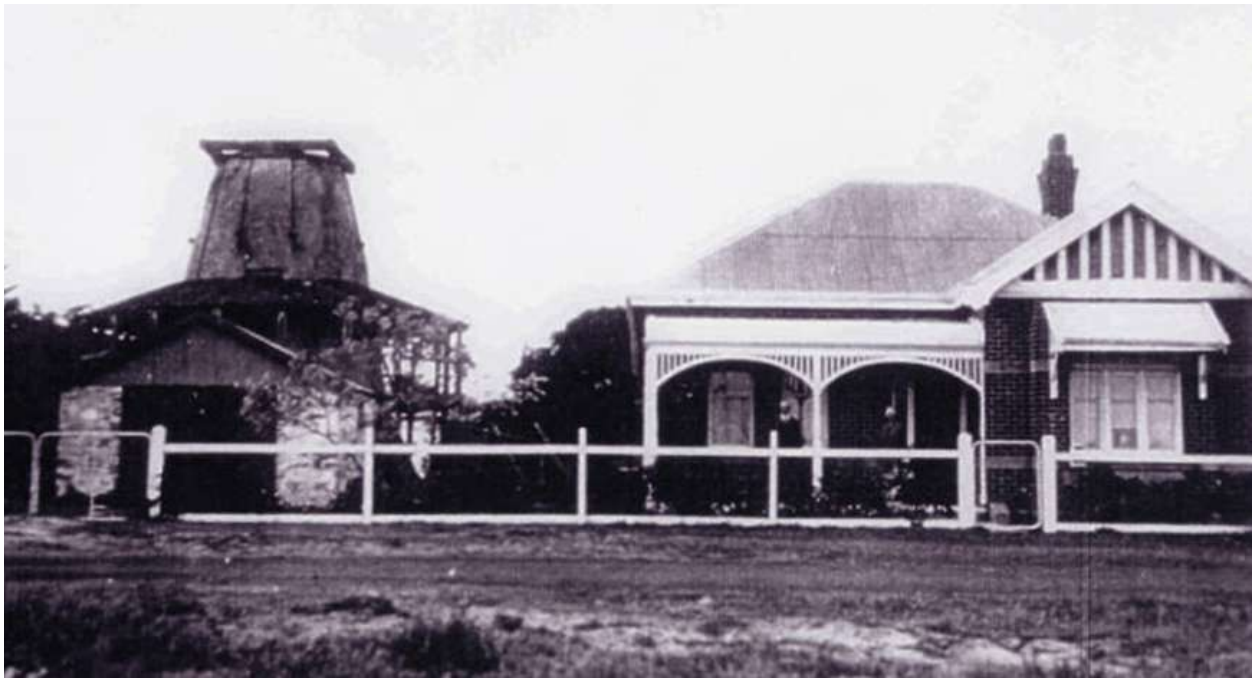

Figure 6 Old Mill and the Hammersley family home, c1870
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photograph Collection

4.5 1850–1892 GROWING CONFIDENCE

4.5.1 Demographic Settlement

In the 1840s, the depressed Swan River Colony sought help from the British Government by appealing for the transportation of convicts to provide a cheap labour supply. The first transportation occurred in 1850. The convicts were accompanied by English military personnel who were responsible for the care and control of the convicts during their transportation from England and their subsequent incarceration in the Colony. After their initial employment, the guards became 'pensioners' and were obliged to serve when called upon by the authorities. As incentives to take on this roll and to develop the colony, guards were offered land and the opportunity to bring their families with them. In the South Perth area, 17 lots for 'Pensioner Guards' were situated on Melville Water, from the base of the South Perth peninsula, through the present-day Royal Perth Golf Club, to the area we now know as Como. Major difficulties arose for the Pensioner Guards in the South Perth 'village'. They felt isolated from the rest of the colony and the land was sandy and infertile. The plan failed and the lots were soon abandoned. In 1858, all the Pensioner Lots were abolished by the Surveyor-General, J S Roe, and at the same time, the name 'South Perth' officially appeared on a new map for the first time.

Development along Perth Water was more successful, as the land was fertile and access to Perth via the Causeway or the river was much easier. Market gardens and dairies grew from small concerns to much larger properties. By 1860, the population was established at approximately 75 people, representing about ten families. The houses built by these families were usually simple structures built from materials such as slabs and roughly cut wooden shingles. Only one substantial brick house was built, and this was a holiday house (weekender) constructed for William Fisher Mends, Assistant Commissary General of the Colonial Government.

South Perth grew slowly from this point until the 1880s, when the residential potential of the suburb, so close to central Perth, was recognised by a land developer, A B Wright. In 1885, Wright redeveloped a market garden and land on the Point into residential lots under the estate names of Brighton and Cremorne. Slowly, South Perth became attractive to public servants and people who commuted daily to central Perth for work. This was the beginning of property development in South Perth which continued during the next decade.

4.5.2 Transport and Communication

Despite the introduction of convict labour in 1850, the roads in the South Perth district remained poor. Transporting produce to the markets in Perth or Fremantle continued to be difficult and was even further hampered when the Causeway was damaged by severe floods in 1862. This situation was not resolved until the opening of the new convict-built Causeway in 1867. In the same year, the convicts were also used as a labour supply for the construction of a new Canning Bridge which had a span of 135 metres. The road between the Causeway and the Canning Bridge, Fremantle Road, passed through the area now known as City of South Perth. Gazetted in 1873, Fremantle Road, now called Canning Highway, carried a lot of traffic, although it was little more than a cleared bush track at the time.

River transport was still vital for many of the families living in South Perth. Most would have possessed their own boat, many of them flat bottomed, to cope with the low water levels and sand bars in the river.



Figure 7 Fremantle Road, 1910 (now known as Canning Highway)
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photograph Collection

Railway transport proved to be a highly controversial issue during the 1870s, as opinion was divided over the siting of the Guildford to Fremantle railway. An engineer was employed to prepare proposals showing alternative routes, including both south and north of the river routes. For a number of years the subject was debated, with the Fremantle and Canning districts, which included South Perth, favouring a 'south of the river' railway. They were very disappointed when the northern route was chosen. Construction work began in 1879. This again left South Perth without a major transport link to Perth, and only exacerbated the communication problems that had arisen when the telegraph line was also erected on the north side of the river.

4.5.3 Occupations

After the Pensioner Lots were abandoned, the land along Melville Water was used almost exclusively for timber cutting until the mid-1880s. Rural development, mostly occurring along Perth Water, included market gardens, orchards, vineyards and dairies. The names of the settlers can be seen reflected in many of the City place names today. These include Douglas, Manning, Tondut, and Darley, who all came to the district at roughly the same time. By the late 1880s, market gardening was also under the influence of some Chinese families, who found the land along Perth Water suitable for growing potatoes and other vegetables. Fishing, prawning and crabbing were important, as a supplement to the settlers' diets, as well as a small commercial enterprise for some.



Figure 8 Chinese Market Gardens, South Perth foreshore, c1900.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photograph Collection



Figure 9 The Old Mill, 1916
Courtesy: Picture Collections WA, https://collectionswa.net.au/items/5d527f0c-dda5-41ba-a926-2b4c21636301

Shenton's Flour Mill struggled to maintain economic viability owing to its isolation from the wheat growing districts and steep competition from other, better located mills. By 1859, the mill was forced to close. For some years it stood unused, although the cottage was occupied. A new lease of life was given to the old mill when it was leased by a colourful character, Thomas ('Satan') Browne. Browne had grand plans to open the mill to the public as a hotel.

The Alta Gardens Hotel was opened in 1880, with the mill as a central feature, with added verandahs providing extensive views to the hills and across the river to Mount Eliza. Browne hoped to attract patronage to his hotel by providing comfortable and exclusive premises, as well as a steam ferry service to transport customers across the river. The business, which started very successfully, fell into disrepute, owing to Browne's risky decisions. He was arrested, charged, and found guilty of embezzlement, but was never sentenced owing to his suicide during imprisonment. The mill was once again abandoned and remained unused until 1931.



THE
ALTA GARDENS
HOTEL,
MILL POINT,
South Perth.

VISITORS to the City from the Eastern Districts are requested to visit this establishment. The gardens and grounds alone are well worth seeing. Communication with the city is maintained by a steam launch, which carries visitors and passengers to and fro throughout the day at the low price of sixpence for the double journey.

Social Concerts, and dance parties.

Large hall for dancing. Large lawn for dancing.

Arbours and picnic grounds.

Bed and breakfast 2/6.

Special arrangements for Boarders and Invalids.

Good shooting! Good fishing!
Good bathing! Good boating!

Boats on hire.

THOS. H. J. BROWNE,
Manager and Licensee.

January 10th, 1881.

Figure 10 Alta Gardens Hotel advertisement 1881
Courtesy: Trove, Source: Eastern Districts Chronicle (York, WA : 1877 - 1927) Friday 28 January 1881, Page 2, Advertising.

4.5.4 Social and Community Activities

Though the population of South Perth remained small during the first part of this period, the families were closely knit and formed a small community. In 1860, a Chapel was built for the strong Wesleyan section of the community. Without a regular minister, the South Perth people transported visiting preachers across the Swan by private boat. The Chapel was also used as a school from 1862 until 1879, when student numbers dropped to just five.

The low population of South Perth limited involvement in sporting activities, but rowing and yachting regattas brought many people to the South Perth shores to gain good vantage points for viewing the regattas.

As the number of people settling in South Perth increased, community spirit rose. This was particularly evident after the decision to include the South Perth district as part of the City of Perth when Local Governments were first officially formed in 1871. The South Perth residents protested at the lack of independence. A petition in 1891 demanded local government in their own right. This was granted in 1892. With the declaration of the South Perth Road Board District, seven members of the Board were elected in a meeting at the old school house (located approximately where the Wesley Chapel is today).

Controversy and division occurred between the Board members almost immediately, with the men forming two distinct groups, those who lived on the Point, the 'Pointers', and those who lived close to Victoria Park, the 'Parkites'. Problems arose owing to the large area under the Road Board's jurisdiction, the financial base of the Board and the different needs of the rural community versus those people who were solely residents. These differences were seen to be influential throughout the history of the Road Board and the subsequent Municipality.

4.5.5 Outside Influences

A number of Colonial Government decisions led to some influential developments in the South Perth district during this period. Though the injection of convict labour did not result in the cheap labour supply that the settlers had first sought, the convicts did have an influence on the standard of infrastructure within the colony. Roads and bridges were constructed to improve the standard of living for the pioneers. Another government decision which affected South Perth was the creation of a commonage of 1,700 acres of common pasture ground, to ease farmers' difficulties in finding pasture for stock. Part of this land is now represented in Windsor Park, between Mill Point Road and Labouchere Road, South Perth.

Floods in 1862 inundated the foreshore along Perth Water and caused serious damage to the 1843 Causeway, which then had to be rebuilt. The new Causeway was opened by Governor Hampton in 1867. The floods also silted up Miller's Pool, which had been used since 1833 as the river access to the mill on Point Belches

4.6 1893–1918 FERRIES, JETTIES AND THE GOLD BOOM

4.6.1 Demographic Settlement

With the establishment of the South Perth Road Board and the small housing boom of the 1880s, by 1893 South Perth was already a popular, sought-after place to live. However, the gold finds of the 1890s in Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, in addition to the depression in the Eastern States, provided a catalyst of development of meteoric proportions.

The Western Australian gold boom attracted thousands of people to the State, some seeking their fortune on the goldfields, others to escape the depression in the Eastern States. Western Australia benefited from the architects who came from the Eastern States as their expertise and the wealth generated from gold, influenced both the commercial and domestic architecture during the Federation period c1890–c1915. A population explosion also created a need for the development of residential suburbs and a demand for rural produce, both of which could be supplied in the South Perth district.

The demand for residential property in a suburb so close to central Perth saw a number of 'influential' people take up residency in South Perth. These included property developer, A. B. Wright, the Gibbs family, including Australian renowned artist, May Gibbs, and talented cartoonist Herbert Gibbs, as well as artist James Linton. They may have been influenced by the description of South Perth given by the developers of the Ferry Boat View Estate in 1898, who said "Palatial Residences are now being erected in South Perth by the leading citizens of Perth and this points conclusively to South Perth becoming the fashionable locality". Another advertisement, this time by developers of the Royal Park Estate claimed that "The Death Rate at South Perth is the Least of any Perth Suburb!"

In 1898, the South Perth Road Board boundaries were changed to recognise Como as a new suburb. The Como area had already been used for a number of years as a popular camping and swimming destination.

A large allocation of land, 42 acres, was taken up by the Perth Zoological Gardens, which was established in 1898. Under Director Le Souef, the Zoo became an important landmark in South Perth, receiving thousands of visitors each year. The Zoo was very influential in the development of South Perth. Advertised as an alluring feature, people were encouraged to live in the district with such a prominent public attraction.

The South Perth peninsula was also a popular picnic and camping location, reached by boat from the northern side of the river.

Between 1904 and 1914 a large number of blocks were purchased in Como, many by speculators. One development included a residence built by Frank Edgcumbe on a large property called 'The Wilderness'. 'The Wilderness' later became the centre of Como's community. Other changes to the Road Board boundaries occurred in 1900 when some land was excised from the South Perth Road Board to be included in Victoria Park.

By 1901, the South Perth population had risen from approximately 400 in the late 1890s, to 796. In 1902, the South Perth Road Board became the South Perth Municipality after a petition was put to the State Government. Continued division between those members representing 'The Point' as opposed to those representing the more

rural Victoria Park end of the South Perth local government district, can be seen in the vitriolic response to the suggestion that South Perth unite with Victoria Park when it was first mooted that South Perth become a municipality.

"The people would rather remain a Road Board than in any shape or form be identified or connected to Victoria Park ... the idea of joining with Victoria Park, even under the flattering name of South Perth, is wholly unentertainable."



Figure 11 Perth Zoo entrance at Suburban Road, 1898.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photograph Collection



Figure 12 Camping at South Perth, 1895.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photograph Collection

4.6.2 Transport and Communication

With a growth of population and services came more efficient transport systems. A horse-drawn bus service across the Causeway in the late 1890s and an increased ferry service both contributed to a better standard of living for those people in the South Perth district. The bus service was introduced by Parkhill and Basford. It took people from central Perth via the Causeway and Fremantle Road to the Coode Street jetty.

In approximately 1894 or 1896 (records are not precise), the Mends Street Jetty was built, but it needed to be widened soon after, in 1898, owing to the extra volume of traffic created by the Zoo. In 1897 Joseph Charles, the inaugural Mayor of South Perth, introduced the first regular daily ferry service across the Swan. He used ferries with the regal names of Queen, Princess, Empress and Duchess. The Duchess was locally built for the South Perth Ferry Company in 1898. By 1900, there were four jetties in South Perth and ferry services ran from Canning Bridge, Como, Coode Street and Mends Street.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred on Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. As a consequence road development was limited. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads. Improvements were made to both the Causeway, which was widened, and the Canning Bridge. By 1907 the Canning Bridge had fallen into a state of disrepair leading people to be wary of its safety. A new bridge was constructed on the south side to replace the old one. After a year of building and a cost of £2,024 the bridge was completed.

Postal communication improved rapidly with the building of a post office in 1900. This new service took over from a temporary post office that had been established in the Windsor Hotel on its opening in 1898. Technological change was seen in the introduction of the telephone exchange and an 8 miles per hour (14k/hr) speed limit to the new motor cars which appeared on the scene.



Figure 13 Silver Star' river steamer, Applecross, with the second (1867) Canning Bridge, in the background, 1907.
Courtesy: State Library of WA online image 013449PD

4.6.3 Occupations

Along with the opening of the Perth Zoo and an increased population came the necessary increase in local services. Centred on Mends Street, growth included the establishment of a number of shops such as a butcher and grocer, the Windsor Hotel and tearooms offering refreshments for those attending the Zoo. The tearooms and residence that were opposite the original Mill Point Road entrance to the Zoo, were constructed in 1899 by Frederick Stidworthy (at 130 Mill Point Road). The tearooms were operated by his wife, Lucy Stidworthy.

In 1911, Como Beach was officially declared a public beach. The tearooms run by Alice Pennington at the corner of Suburban Road and Coode Street, South Perth, were relocated to Eric Street, Como, near Melville Water and were renamed 'Anzac Tearooms' in memory of the Penningtons' son and other soldiers who lost their lives in World War I. These tearooms were enjoyed by visitors to this popular swimming, boating, camping and picnic beach.

Employment in South Perth could also be obtained from the private power station set up in 1904. The power station was set up near the site of the old Wesley Chapel in Coode Street. Today, this is marked by a plaque in the Wesley College grounds. Prior to the South Perth Electricity Company, street and domestic lighting were fuelled by oil, kerosene or candles. The rural nature of South Perth was maintained by the continuing presence of dairies and piggeries, both of which contributed by supplying goods to the Perth Markets.

4.6.4 Social and Community Activities

Rapid growth in population led to an equal growth in community efforts. Sport and recreational facilities expanded, including the establishment of the South Perth Tennis Club (1898), the Perth Golf Club (1908) (relocating from Grove Farm, Belmont), the Kensington Race Course (which closed in 1913 and moved to Goodwood track at Burswood) and cricket which was played on the Zoo oval. Musical concerts and camping by Boy Scouts and the Young Australia League were also held in the grounds of the Zoo. Other attractions of the Zoo included the subtropical gardens watered by an artesian bore set up by CY O'Connor, and the mineral baths that were developed using an underground spring.

State education for the children of South Perth began with State Schools in South Perth in 1898 and in Como in 1916. The South Perth School was opened under head teacher, Frank O'Leary, in two classrooms, with an initial enrolment of 22 students. By the beginning of the following school year, 80 students were on the register. In 1901, Clontarf Boys' Home was established for the education and rehabilitation of orphaned boys. Those seeking a Catholic Education for their children could find it after 1915 at the convent in York Street run by the Sisters of Saint Joseph. A private school was run in the Mechanics' Institute Hall, also known as the Mends Street Hall, (now the Old Mill Theatre) which was built in 1899. The Institute was used as a library and meeting hall. Designed by architect Henry Prokter, the hall was opened by Sir John Forrest.

For a period, the Mechanics' Institute was also used as a meeting room by the South Perth Municipality. However, in 1904 the Municipality built their own offices at the corner of Suburban Road and Mends Street, next to the Mechanics' Institute Hall. The municipal offices were constructed by builder F. Stidworthy, following the plans of engineer D. H. Inverarity. The site of the Council offices, like most Council decisions, was filled with controversy.

Since its creation in 1902, the South Perth Municipality had been fraught with indecision and friction. When it took over from the Road Board, the Municipality had severe financial difficulties, owing to embezzlement by the former Road Board Secretary. To enable the local government to carry on, they had to apply for help from the State Government to extinguish its debt. One of the substantial decisions made by the South Perth Municipality was to purchase the power station. This was achieved in 1914.

A fire station opened in 1910 improved emergency services in the district.

Religious needs of the community were met in this period by the Manning Memorial Church for Nonconformists (1896), Saint Mary's Anglican Church (1899) and the South Perth Baptist Church (1901). The Manning family had been very influential in the district as community and business members. The Manning Memorial Church was demolished in 1983. Saint Mary's Church, also designed by Henry Prokter, was a small weatherboard building that was not well located at the corner of Onslow Street and Mill Point Road (then Suburban Road). In 1902, it was moved to Labouchere Road at the corner of Mends Street, opposite the Police Station (and then even later to Three Springs). In 1914, a significant purchase was made by the Catholic Church, being Dennehy House, bought for the Sisters of Saint Joseph for use as a convent. In 2014, it was still operating as a convent. Saint Columba's Church Hall built c1908, was used as a combined church and school until the Saint Columba's Church was erected in the late 1930s.

Community meetings were held in a range of places. The Mechanics' Institute, Pennington Hall (where the Baptists worshipped from 1898) and the Swan Street Hall, initially built for the Young Men's Association in 1909, were all popular meeting places for dances, concerts, and Red Cross fund-raising activities during World War I.

4.6.5 Outside Influences

Gold, rapid population growth and close proximity to central Perth all led to pressure on the rural aspects of South Perth living, particularly along the foreshore. Other pressures for change came from the City of Perth which, in the early 1900s, wanted South Perth and Subiaco to join the 'Greater Perth' scheme inspired by City of Perth Town Clerk, W. E. Bold. Whilst several inner-city local government areas were amalgamated with Perth, neither South Perth or Subiaco agreed to enter the scheme, wishing to maintain their independence, although several inner-city local government areas were amalgamated with Perth.

Beyond its control, however, was the influence that World War I had on the South Perth municipality. Though building materials were not as limited as in the later World War II, labour decreased owing to the many men who volunteered for war service. Community groups responded to the challenge of the war by fundraising to support the war effort. Among these groups was the Ugly Men's Association, which was very active in South Perth. During the War, pressure to develop the rural areas along the Perth Water foreshore slowed, only to recommence following the cessation of the war in 1918.



Figure 14 School Group, Mends Street Hall, c1910.
Courtesy: State Library of WA online image 013449PD



Figure 15 Wedding Reception, c1903.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

4.7 1919–1945 RAPID GROWTH FOLLOWED BY WAR

4.7.1 Demographic Settlement

Between the wars, residential lots were developed at an unprecedented rate. The population of the South Perth district rose from approximately 3,000 people in 1921 to nearly 9,000 in 1933. By 1945, the population had reached approximately 15,000.

Housing design began to be influenced by ideas brought back from Europe and America, with the California Bungalow and Old English Revival designs replacing the Federation architecture of pre-World War I. Some areas were developed under guidelines set down by the War Service Homes Commission. Como and Kensington also grew, as many of the blocks that had previously remained undeveloped were occupied.

During the 1920s, the South Perth Municipality (later to revert back to Road Board), like other local governments in Perth, adopted a preference for brick houses over timber houses, thus influencing the future character of South Perth. Known as 'brick areas', these areas included the suburbs of South Perth and Kensington.

During this period, the State Housing Commission was also involved in the development of some areas within Manning, South Perth and Kensington. In 1945 the polo grounds at Hurlingham, which had been first established in 1925 on the site of the old Kensington Race track, were subdivided to supply housing for returned servicemen. This area, situated between Douglas Avenue and Ellam Street, now contains streets such as Hurlingham Road, Meadowvale Avenue, Ranelagh Crescent, Swanview Terrace, and other streets.



Figure 16 Aerial View of Hurlingham Polo Grounds, c1935-40.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

4.7.2 Transport and Communication

For the first two decades of the Twentieth Century many discussions were held between State Government, the South Perth Municipality and the residents of South Perth over the subject of trams. Developers, residents and the local government were all keen to have the tram line extended from Victoria Park.

It took until 1920 for the State Government to agree to the proposal of tram extensions. By 1922 the tramway was in place. The tram travelled across the Causeway, down Angelo Street and terminated at the Zoo. Later, another line went along Mary Street to Como. In 1926 the tramway was again extended, this time along Mends Street.

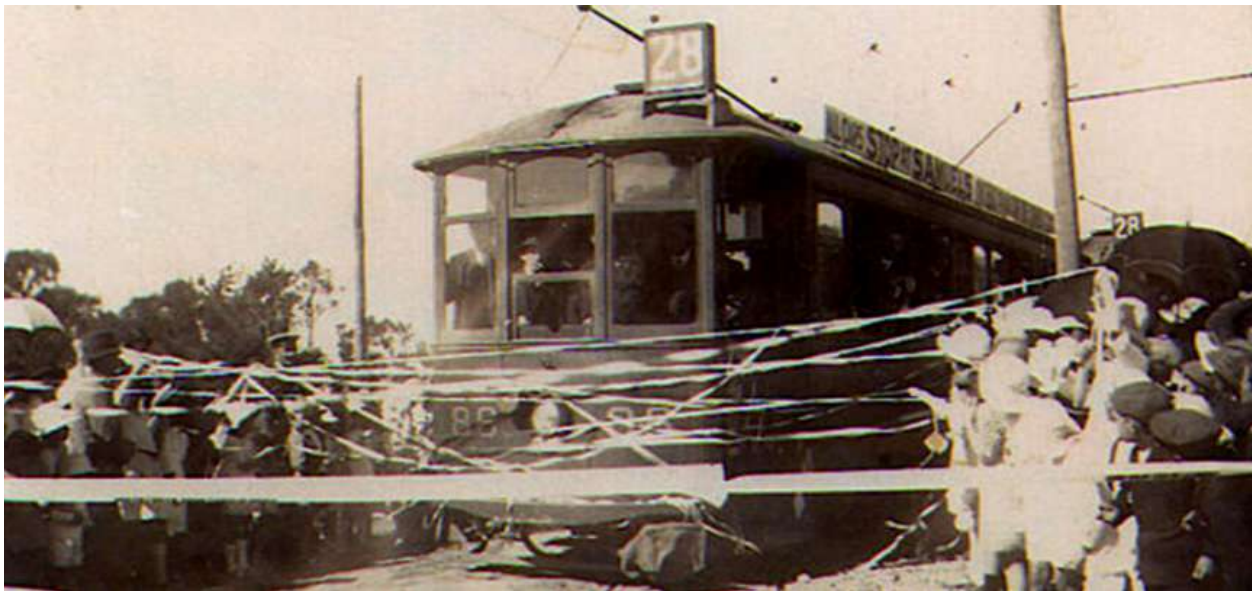

Figure 17 Opening of the first tram route, c.1922.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

Ferry services remained popular, especially on public holidays when many day-trippers went to Como beach for picnics.

The introduction of cars, motorbikes and trucks was initially slow, but eventually their popularity became overwhelming. By World War II the horse and buggy were almost non-existent. With the increase in vehicle numbers came taxis, the resetting of the speed limit, the introduction of petrol bowsers at local shops and the improvement in roads resulting from a widespread bitumen sealing project.

A number of major roads at this time were renamed. Fremantle Road became the Canning Road in 1927 and then Canning Highway in 1937, and River Street became Douglas Avenue in 1929. Canning Bridge was rebuilt in 1937-1938 (and refurbished in 1997).

The novelty of flying brought light aircraft to South Perth in the 1920s. Landing on the dairy grazing land on the foreshore, the planes were used for joy rides and not official flights.

Communication improved for the district in 1934 with the introduction of another post office, this time in Angelo Street. Radios also became widely owned during the Inter-War period, revolutionising home entertainment.

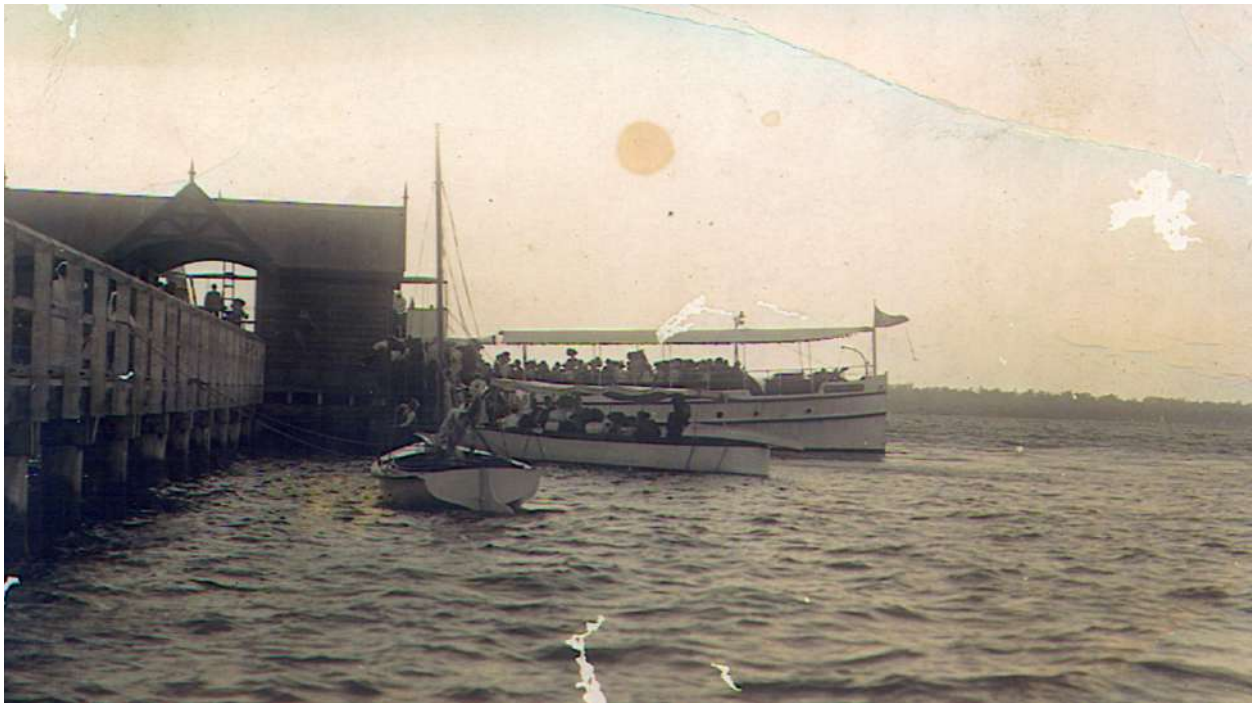

Figure 18 The 'Emerald' Ferry at Como Jetty, c.1920.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection



Figure 19 Malcolm Sprunt in front of the family's South Perth motor garage, 1930.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

4.7.3 Occupations

Employment at Weaver and Lock's cool drink factory was available from 1919. Situated in Suburban Road (later renamed Mill Point Road), the factory produced cordials and aerated water. This supplemented the availability of ice supplied by Bell's Iceworks in Lawler Street. The Iceworks changed attitudes to food-keeping as people were able to do away with the old 'Coolgardie safes' that were necessary before the advent of ice deliveries and then, even later, the refrigerator.

In 1921, Burnett's Como Bakery in Preston Street was established. The presence of these three businesses is significant as South Perth is quite unique in that very little industry has ever developed in the district. Isolation from major transport systems and an aversion to industry by various local councils, including the South Perth Municipality, had left South Perth with a predominantly residential character.

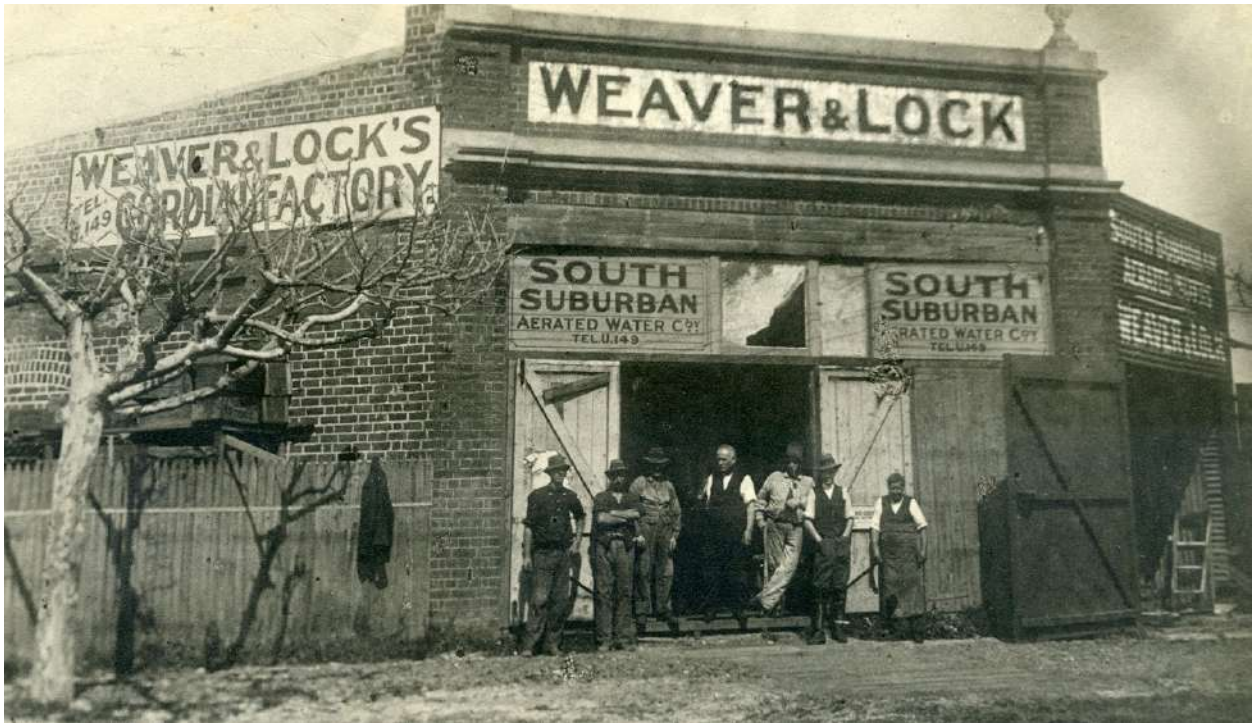

Figure 20 Weaver and Lock mineral water factory, Mill Point Road (early 1900's).
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

Services provided for the community of the South Perth district included a wide range of entertainment, notably theatres and hotels. The Gaiety Picture Theatre located at the corner of Angelo Street and Coode Street was one of the first of the Stiles family cinema empire opening 2nd February 1927. This was followed by the Hurlingham Picture Gardens (1933) and the Como Picture Theatre (1938). Also known as the Cygnet Theatre, the Como Theatre is the only theatre still operating, albeit temporarily halted to enable renovations which commenced in 2021.

Also popular were the Hurlingham Hotel (1930–2005) and the Como Hotel (1939). During the 1940s, another popular icon was erected – the Pagoda Ballroom in Como.



Figure 21 Hurlingham Hotel, Canning Highway, South Perth (fmr)
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

4.7.4 Social and Community Activities

After the cessation of hostilities in 1918, the people of South Perth strove to return to normal life as quickly as possible. Once again, people became involved in day to day decisions and local government enjoyed a small revival in interest. A result of this was a push for the Municipality to return to Road Board status to improve the Council's rate base. A referendum saw this proposal supported and in 1922 the South Perth Municipality reverted back to a Road Board.

Rapid population growth had the compound effect of creating a growing need for educational institutions. Many were supplied in the period between the wars. They include Wesley College (1923), Kensington State School (1926), Canning Bridge School (later Manning Primary School, 1936) and Aquinas College (1938).

Fulfilment of the spiritual needs of the South Perth community was enhanced by a number of new churches erected in this period. These included the Como Methodist Church (1920), the South Perth Methodist Church (1925), which was used for a number of years by Wesley College for school services, South Como Baptist Church (1931), the second Saint Mary's Anglican Church (1932), Scot's Church and Saint Columba's Catholic Church, (both in 1937) and the Salvation Army Hall.

In 1923, the South Perth War Memorial at the corner of Labouchere Road and Angelo Street was unveiled. Unfortunately, the corner site of the memorial has been unpopular, owing to the busy traffic. Eleven years later, in 1932, the South Perth sub-branch of the Returned Services League was formed. Not having their own headquarters until the 1960s, the RSL met at the old Swan Street Hall.



Figure 22 The second Saint Mary's Church
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

Introduction of utility services increased the standard of living in South Perth. These included scheme water, then gas mains and deep sewerage which were established in 1926 and 1936 respectively. The volunteer fire brigade service that was first set up in 1910 operated from an old weatherboard and iron building, with few resources, until 1936. In that year a new fire station was built and equipment, which had at first only included ropes, buckets and two bicycles, was improved. The fire brigade had received their first fire engine, a converted car, in 1922.

4.7.5 Outside Influences

The Great Depression, which began in 1929, was a time of unprecedented unemployment throughout Western Australia. At times, one in three men were out of work. South Perth was similarly affected. Mortgages and rents fell into arrears and Road Board rates were not paid. Property values plummeted. The South Perth Road Board, like other local government bodies, sought to help the unemployed. A solution was to provide work for the unemployed in return for sustenance payments – the 'susso'. Preference was given to married men who carried out tasks such as foreshore improvement, road and footpath building, as well as levelling and clearing land for reserves. Homeless people who wandered through the district looking for work, found temporary homes at camps near the Canning Bridge.

The foreshore improvements that started during the early 1930s were continued when the State Government made the decision to fill in Miller's Pool and some of the other bays on the river's edge that were described as mosquito breeding and algae collecting pools. This work was done with the support of the South Perth Road Board.

The most far-reaching outside influence on the South Perth district was World War II. For the first time in Australia's history the country was under threat. Bombing by the Japanese in Darwin, Wyndham, Derby, Broome and as far south as Exmouth, made people acutely aware of the dangers of war.



Figure 23 Newspaper article showing toys being delivered to children residing in the Depression Era Campsite at Canning Bridge
Courtesy: Trove, Source: The Daily News, Saturday 26 December 1931, page 9.

Responses to the situation included food rationing, controls on petrol, air raid precautions, issuing of gas masks, setting up of a Volunteer Defence Corps and the Red Cross Branch, and salvage drives to raise funds for the war effort.

In South Perth, slit trenches were built in Windsor Park, headquarters for emergencies were set up in the Infant Health Clinic (erected in 1932) and the Road Board began to be concerned that an air raid might cause the accidental release of the zoo animals.

As further protection against Japanese invasion, the cricket pitch in Richardson Park, which was seen as a potential landing ground, was torn up. Other effects of the war in South Perth were the cessation of building, owing to a shortage of construction materials and a heightened lack of interest in local government, even when public works were cut to a bare minimum. Interest in local government decisions revived at the end of the war in 1945.



Figure 24 Taxis with gas converters, necessary owning to fuel shortages in World War II, 1943. *Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection*

4.8 1946–1979 POST-WAR STABILITY

4.8.1 Demographic Settlement

Post-war South Perth continued on the same path of development and relative harmony as it had just prior to the beginning of World War II. Local government was relatively stable with few of the divisions which had plagued it in its earlier years. In 1955, the boundaries of the South Perth district changed to include all of the land south of Manning Road extending to the Canning River.

With a rising population and the rush on development, South Perth was elevated to a Municipality once more in 1956. However, the South Perth Municipality was short lived. Only three years later, in 1959, the Municipality became the City of South Perth. It was at this time that a Coat of Arms was designed for the new City. It was based on the design of the winning entry in an open competition conducted by the Council. The competition winner was Mrs Irma June Ashton, resident of Marsh Avenue, Manning.



Figure 25 City of South Perth Coat of Arms (1959).

After WWII, between 1947 and 1953, the State's population increased by around 120,000, almost 24%, which resulted in housing shortage. Owing to this acute shortage of housing, the South Perth Road Board allowed people to live in caravans on their properties in Como until their houses were built. As well as this, Cassey's Caravan Park near the corner of Melville Parade and Ednah Street, Como, was fully occupied in this period.

A number of State and Federal Government housing schemes were established to address the housing shortage. Agencies, such as the War Service Homes Commission and State Housing Commission began developing new homes in the suburbs of Manning and Kensington.

New areas were developed as State sponsored areas in accordance with Garden City principles, including the Hurlingham Estate and the Manning Estate.

With subdivision commencing in 1948 and incorporating roads from former army camp, Manning was *'Described at the time as a 'model suburb' it was intended to have over 1,000 homes in addition to duplexes and several blocks of up to eight flats, and was reported in the media as the largest suburban development undertaken by the SHC up to that time.*

Developed initially during the Depression, McNess Housing Trust homes were provided to aged pensioners, invalid pensioners, and widows or deserted wives with young children. Developed under this scheme was a 39-unit development known as the Hurlingham Flats or Southlea in South Perth, for elderly women South Perth (1960-61).

In the early 1970's, a move away from traditional residential development on quarter acre blocks began with the suburb of Karawara. Originally known as East Manning or Koonwara, Karawara was carved out of the old Collier Pine Plantation (initially planted in 1930). The Radburn planning design philosophy sought to encourage a feeling of openness and engagement among residents as a community by retaining and working with the natural contours of the area and to retain as much vegetation as possible. Karawara's layout has been described taking 'the minimisation of through traffic to its most extreme, as the 'ring road' never connected at the northwest corner, meaning half the suburb was accessed off one long no-through-road'.

With subdivision commencing in 1973 and first homes being complete in 1975, Karawara, along with Hamilton Hill, were to be the last Radburn developments constructed in Western Australia.

With the development of the Western Australia Institute of Technology (now Curtin University), student accommodation was built on land in Karawara situated between Kent Street and Walanna Drive.

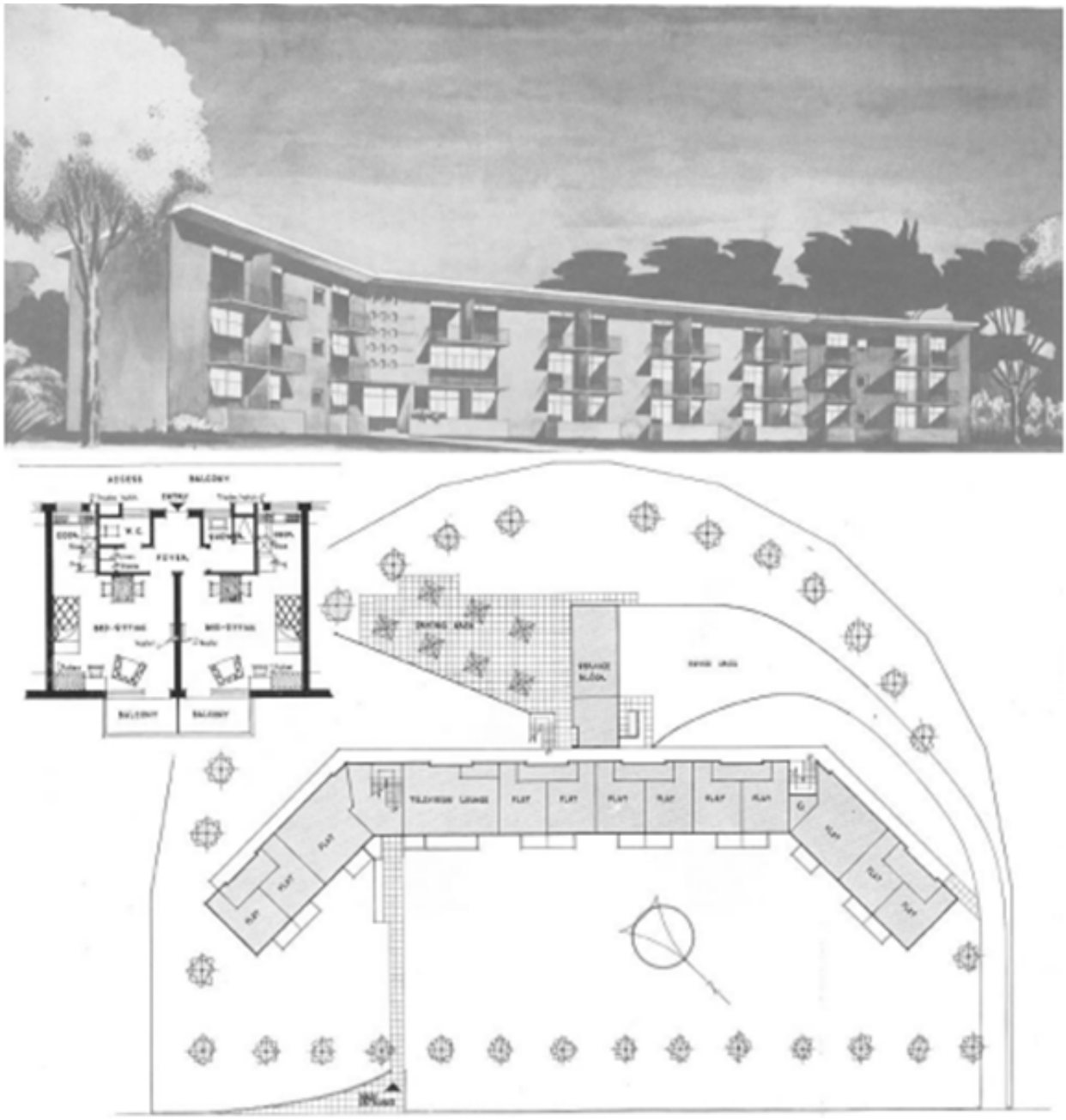

Figure 26 Hurlingham Flats or Southlea, South Perth, 1906.
Courtesy: A Thematic History of Government Housing, Clare Menck, 2014, page 72.

Redevelopment in the 1960s and 1970s saw a number of old buildings demolished to make way for multi-storey commercial and residential buildings. Among the losses to the built heritage of South Perth was Haddon Hall, a grand residence originally constructed for George Shenton in 1897.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the tower blocks on Yellow Hill (along Mill Point Road opposite the zoo) forged ahead.

One project that did not proceed owing to the strength of public opinion, was a riverside highway. It had been proposed that this road would be constructed along the Perth Water foreshore in South Perth. Another very controversial project was the Key West proposal for private development on Sir James Mitchell Park. Both these plans were very unpopular with many local residents and, despite State Government support, neither proceeded.





Figure 27 Demolition of Haddon hall, 1976 and right prior to demolition.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

4.8.2 Transport and Communication

A significant decision, which influenced the historical direction of South Perth, was the construction of the Narrows Bridge. After much discussion, the Narrows Bridge evolved as a pre-cast and pre-stressed concrete structure. As it was such a large contract, it was shared between Danish firm Christiani and Nielsen in conjunction with Western Australian engineering firm J. O. Clough & Son.

At a cost of £1,700,000 the bridge required a number of changes to the river foreshore. These included reclamation beyond the original shoreline on both sides of the river, the relocation of the South Perth Yacht Club and changes to Como Beach to accommodate the new Kwinana Freeway. In 1959, the Narrows Bridge and the Kwinana Freeway were opened by the Premier of the time, Sir David Brand.



Figure 28 Narrows Bridge under construction, c1958.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

Other changes to transportation affecting South Perth residents and workers in this period, included the discontinuation of the tram service and the construction of a new Causeway. The end of the tram era occurred in 1950. The Causeway was rebuilt in 1952 from reinforced concrete and, like the Narrows Bridge, provided for six lanes of traffic. Owing to the efficient roads and bridges and the resulting extra mobility by cars and buses, there was a decline in usage of the ferry service. In 1949 the Coode Street service was discontinued and the Mends Street ferries ran less regularly. For a while it appeared that the service might cease altogether, but public protests led to it being saved, though in a seriously limited state.

Communication within the community increased with the automation of the telephone system and the introduction of the *South Perth Community News* in 1946. Another weekly newspaper was put out for a short time by the South Perth Business People's Association. Called the *South Perth District News*, it was printed between July 1958 and August 1959.

4.8.3 Occupations

The introduction of television has had a large, and some people say, devastating effect on our society. At a practical level it was blamed for the rapid decline in people attending the movie theatres in South Perth, an outing that had been very popular from the 1920s to 1940s. In 1961, the Gaiety Theatre closed and the following year the building was converted to office and warehouse use. It was used for this purpose until the building was demolished in 1980. The Hurlingham Picture Gardens closed in 1963. Only the Como Theatre (Cygnet Cinema) survives. Today, the Cygnet Cinema is recognised Australia-wide as a superb example of Art Deco architecture.



Figure 29 Hurlingham Picture Gardens, cnr Fremantle Rd (Canning Hwy) and Hovea Tce, 1950. *Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection*

A new source of employment in South Perth, built in 1962, was the Freeway Hotel. It was built under pressure to be ready in time for the British Empire and Commonwealth Games. The Freeway was the first of a number of small, mainly residential hotels of a similar type in South Perth. The others were the Rhodes Hotel and the Metro Inn. Retail services continued to grow to provide for the expanding residential areas of the district.

4.8.4 Social and Community Activities

The closure of McDougall's farm and dairy in the early 1950's in Como signalled the end of an era for the South Perth district. The South Perth Council purchased the property in 1952. McDougall's had been the last of several farms that had existed in the South Perth district. Forethought and generosity by the owners, Neil and Hazel McDougall, led them to bequeath the land to the Council. They remained on their farm until their deaths. This bequest was honoured by the Council who have maintained the old house as an arts and crafts centre for the community and the remaining farm land as a park. Remnants of the original dairy have also been preserved as part of the park. In 2014 a community garden was added.

After the war, the South Perth community services grew enormously. With new residential areas came a demand for increased education, local government and medical services. In 1951, Saint Ann's Private School in Angelo Street, South Perth, was acquired by Methodist Ladies College. As student numbers expanded, more classrooms and space were needed. By the 1960s, pressure on the school's infrastructure led to the purchase of a larger piece of land in Como. In 1971, the school, renamed 'Penrhos', was built on the new site surrounded by pine trees remaining from the former Collier Pine Plantation. In 2015, a number of the pine trees still exist in the school grounds. Further education services were provided by an expanding number of Catholic educational institutions, as well as new State schools. These include the Collier Primary School (1948), South Kensington (1953), Como High School (1968) and Koonawarra Primary School (1957).

Health services were dramatically improved with the opening of the South Perth Community Centre Hospital in 1956 (later renamed 'South Perth Hospital'). For the aged, a new home on a large Mount Henry site (later to be Mount Henry Hospital – closed in 1999) was built in 1951. Senior citizens' services had improved with the establishment of the South Perth Old People's Welfare Committee in 1959. They were responsible for introducing Meals on Wheels and the Leisure Time Centre, now called the South Perth Senior Citizens Centre. Further to these developments in community care, an important and innovative service was provided for mothers and their babies at Ngala Mothercraft Home which was established in 1959.

In the same year (1959), the council of the City was given a new administrative home with the construction of the South Perth Civic Centre in South Terrace on the corner of Sandgate Street. The centre included offices, the Walter Murdoch Library, a community hall and a lesser hall. The old Mill Point Road offices of the South Perth Road Board and Municipality were leased by the Council for a number of years for use as a medical/dental surgery. At the same time, the Mends Street Hall became the home of dramatics and was renamed the Old Mill Theatre. The 'new' theatre became the centre of community activities, leaving the old Swan Street Hall obsolete, except for meetings of the Returned and Services League (RSL). Soon after, the RSL hall in Angelo Street was built in 1961, the Swan Street Hall was demolished. Also changed, but not demolished, was the Coode Street Fire Station (1936). Closed in 1973, when a new station was built in Kensington, the fire station has had a new lease of life as an interestingly renovated private residence.

Many churches were expanded or rebuilt during this period. Some of the changes included a new Methodist Church, later called the South Perth Uniting Church, and the new Catholic parishes in areas such as Kensington and Manning established in the 1950s. Saint Mary's received the Lovelock Tower and Cross in 1972, described as a three-armed Cross shaped to look like Christ in the Act of Blessing. Recycling at its best is reflected in a statue of Christ which was carved from jarrah beams acquired from Haddon Hall (a former grand mansion which had been located on South Perth Esplanade). This statue was dedicated in 1978 at the Anglican Church of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields in Kensington.

Widely used and recognised by many Perth residents and visitors, is the public open space, known as Sir James Mitchell Park. During the 1960s, the park was redeveloped, eliminating many of the bullrush areas and the foreshore was reclaimed and walled. Today [2018], this space is well used by many residents and visitors to the South Perth foreshore. It attracts people walking, jogging and those on rollerblades and bicycles, as it is part of the well-known 'Round the Bridges' 10km circuit.

4.8.5 Outside Influences

Although World War II ended in 1945, some aspects of the wartime domestic situation continued, such as shortages and some rationing. However, 'normal' life soon resumed. The largest influence through the 1940s and 1950s throughout Western Australia, was the immigration of European migrants and the impact of full employment and a booming economy.

The South Perth district benefited from the housing programs initiated by the War Service Homes Commission and the State Housing Commission.

Money was also available for both commercial and residential development, leading to extensive expansion in high rise buildings on the peninsula and the escarpment opposite the Zoo, constructed to capitalise on the magnificent river and City views.

An outside decision that led to change within the South Perth district was the compulsory acquisition of the electricity station by the State Electricity Commission. Electricity had been supplied by the South Perth Council since it purchased the plant in 1914.

Land within Kensington was also utilised by other government agencies and institutions, such as the Ngala family resource centre (1959), Agriculture Department and Forestry Department (later Department of Conservation and Land Management, now known as the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development), all of which are located within the area bounded by Hayman Road, Kent Street, George Street and Jarrah Road (now Baron-Hay Court), Kensington. This area had been part of the Collier Pine Plantation.

The City's development was significantly influenced by successive town planning schemes. The first scheme was approved by the State Planning Minister in 1962. This Scheme related only to the northern parts of the City, generally north of Angelo Street west of Tate Street and to the north of Mill Point Road east of Tate Street. The second scheme operated from 1972 to 1986 and was the City's first district-wide Scheme. The third scheme operated between 1974 and 2003. It was introduced primarily to control the height of buildings between Salter Point Parade and River Parade (now River Way), in Salter Point, and to protect views across the Canning River when the subdivision of land became possible due to the construction of Salter Point Parade. This scheme also introduced a payment levy towards the construction costs of this new street.



Figure 30 Ngala, corner of George Street and Jarrah Road, Kensington, 1988.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection



Figure 31 Forestry Department, Kensington, showing remnant specimens from former Pine Plantation, 1994.
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

4.9 1980–2025 FUTURE DIRECTIONS

4.9.1 Demographic Settlement

At the time of the centenary of the formation of the South Perth Road Board in 1992, the population of the City was estimated at approximately 34,500. By 2005, the population had expanded to 36,108 (Local Government Directory), and by 2013, it was estimated to be approximately 46,113 (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

In 1986, the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 2 was replaced by Town Planning Scheme No. 5. This Scheme was replaced by Town Planning Scheme No. 6 Scheme in 2003 and Local Planning Scheme No. 7 in March 2024. Both the No. 5 and No. 6 Town Planning Schemes included City-wide building height controls, responding to community concern regarding the trend towards taller buildings throughout the City, and the potentially adverse visual and amenity effects of larger buildings.

Encouraged by the State Government, an increase in housing density has been created by urban infill. This has resulted in the development of many multiple, grouped and single dwellings on smaller subdivided lots, as well as the loss of a number of mature trees which were removed to make way for new development.

The direction of planning and zoning in the City came under a lot of scrutiny as the Council approached the end of the 1990s. With a steadily growing population, the pressure of development, particularly on older homes built in the Inter-War period, also increased. Older homes were sold because they no longer met home-owners' expectations for a modern lifestyle. Many of these homes were demolished to enable redevelopment with more than one dwelling on a site.

By 2024, population growth is planned to be accommodation within existing activity centres and along urban corridors well served by transport infrastructure in accordance with the State Government's Perth and Peel @3.5 million and Central Sub-Regional Planning Framework. In line with this State Government direction, the City has adopted the South Perth Activity Centre Plan (2021) and Canning Bridge Activity Centre Plan (2018). Precinct planning is also currently under way for the Bentley-Curtin Specialised Activity Centre.

A key example of higher density development is the Civic Heart development between Mends Street and Labouchere Road. This development is set between the historic civic buildings of the former South Perth Police Station and South Perth Post Office. Both historic buildings have been retained for adaptive reuse. Development commenced in January 2021 and will result in two towers of 39 and 22 storeys, to house 309 residential dwellings, as well as several commercial and retail tenancies.

4.9.2 Transport and Communication

In 1982, the Mount Henry Bridge was opened by Premier Ray O'Connor. This was a significant event, as it allowed for the southern extension of the Kwinana Freeway, ultimately reaching Mandurah. The bridge was built to accommodate cyclists and six lanes of vehicular traffic.

In 1998, Main Roads Western Australia released a controversial plan to widen the Narrows Bridge by constructing a duplicate bridge alongside the original bridge. Work commenced on the new bridge in May 1999 and this second bridge was completed in June 2001. The second bridge was located 6 metres away from the original bridge, with each bridge containing a dedicated bus lane, five general traffic lanes and a dual-use path. The controversy surrounding the

widening of the Narrows Bridge faded as people travelled more freely over the two bridges. The Perth to Mandurah train line opened to traffic in 2007 running down the centre of the Kwinana Freeway.

The new railway did not include a station at South Perth, although the widening of the Freeway had been designed to accommodate a future station in the vicinity of Richardson Street, South Perth which has been reflected in the City's planning framework. The first station south of the Narrows Bridge was at Canning Bridge.

The Council, in conjunction with the State Planning department and the Western Australian Planning Commission, major modifications to the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 to encourage the densification of an area known as the South Perth Station Precinct. This was designed to create an activity centre of high density living and employment opportunities, to an extent that would eventually support a viable train station at South Perth as a destination stop. The statutory provisions became operative on 18 January 2013, and the first development applications for multi-storey developments were approved during 2014. A future station at South Perth remains identified within the South Perth Activity Centre Plan (2021).

It is interesting to note that the speed limit on the Freeway over most of its length was 100 km/h in 2015 compared to the maximum speed limit of 14 km/h set by the South Perth Road Board early in the twentieth century.

Through all of these changes, the ferry to Mends Street remained an important link between South Perth and the Perth city centre.

4.9.3 Occupations

With the continuous growth of the City's population, both retail and commercial aspects of the local economy have expanded. The Mends Street, Preston Street and Karawara shopping centres continue to supply the needs of the people, together with the smaller shopping centres and outlets. In 2009, the City approved plans to significantly expand the Karawara shopping centre with a second supermarket and other major additions. The restaurant and café trade increased in Mends Street, and the available dining options, along with the Windsor Hotel, continued to attract many people into the area. However, by 1980s, the City's remaining industrial businesses had closed and associated buildings disappeared.

Through the rise of technology and its use in everyday life, there was a notable shift in local employment. A growing and ageing population within the City saw the emergence of the Health Care and Social Assistance industry. By 2024 this sector is the largest employment industry by a significant margin employing approximately 19% of all jobs within the City . Additional emerging industries within the City include Education and Training, as well as Public Administration and Safety. These three industries make up 41% of all employment in the City. Conversely, the absence of dedicated industrial areas in the City is reflected in the low rate of manufacturing services.



Figure 32 Noonans' Bakery, Mill Point Road, 1988
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

4.9.4 Social and Community Activities

The Manning community grew large enough to warrant their own services and in 1964, a library was built in Manning. The continually increasing number of elderly residents led to the opening of the Manning Senior Citizens Centre in 1983. This centre was extended in 1990. The Karawara Hall, originally built in 1977, was extended in 1991. Further additions and refurbishment were undertaken at the Walter Murdoch Library in 1994 and at the old Municipal Offices in Mill Point Road in 1992. The offices, still the property of the City, were rededicated as 'South Perth Heritage House', the home of the City's local Studies Collection.

In 1988 as part of a bicentennial project, the South Perth community received a second War Memorial which was erected at the South Perth Civic Centre on the corner of Sandgate Street and South Terrace. Set in landscaped gardens, known as 'Memorial Gardens', the monument recognises the involvement of Australia in the Vietnam War.

In 2019 the Mindeerup Plaza was opened for pedestrian enjoyment including animal-themed canopies, public artworks, and night time lighting for evening use. The local recreational offering grew further in 2021 to include a new Mini Golf facility at Collier Park Golf. Much public debate followed the proposal to develop a Recreational and Aquatic Facility at Collier Park, which the Council determined to not progress in 2023.

In 2021 the Djirda Miya, a Black Swan Habitat was opened at Node 7: The Lakes area of the South Perth Foreshore that sits east of Coode Street. The Swan River is a sacred place for Noongar people and with respect to the traditional custodians of this land, the Black Swan Habitat island has been named Djirda Miya, meaning 'home of the birds'.



Figure 33 South Perth Civic Centre War Memorial dedication ceremony, 1988
Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

4.9.5 Outside Influences

The heritage value of the Old Mill was formally recognised when responsibility for its care was taken on by the National Trust as well as the listing of the Mill on the State Register by the Heritage Council of Western Australia. A similar exercise occurred with the Pagoda Ballroom which has been retained as part of a new short-stay accommodation development. By 2024, eighteen (18) of the City's heritage places had been included on the State Register of Heritage Places, an indication of the increasing support given to those places which people want to see preserved for future generations.

This time period has been affected by one of the largest global events in a generation; the COVID-19 Pandemic. On the 11th of March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 as a pandemic, and the Commonwealth of Australia subsequently enacted a raft of unprecedented measures to slow the spread of the virus, by mandating hotel quarantine for Australians returning from overseas.

With state and national borders shut and in response to need to isolate and socially distance, those Australian's able to, started to work from home in large numbers. For Western Australia, this resulted in restrictions on gatherings, and forced many businesses to temporarily close, or facilitate staff working from home. The Federal Government introduced stimulus measures such as 'Job Keeper' to support Australian employees and businesses. This impacted the number of car movements with peoples' homes becoming a primary focus for living and working.

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5. HERITAGE PLACES IN LHS

5.1 LIST OF PLACES BY CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY 1				
LOCALITY	**ADDRESS**	**PLACE NAME**	**PLACE NO.**	**INHERIT NO.**
Como	Canning Highway	Canning Bridge	**1**	16178
Como	112 Melville Parade	Pagoda Ballroom (fmr)	**9**	2403
Como	16 Preston Street	Como Theatre	**10**	2404
Salter Point	Kwinana Freeway	Mount Henry Bridge	**22**	4794
Salter Point	58 Mount Henry Road	Aquinas College	**24**	2396
South Perth	40 Coode Street	Wesley College	**36**	2379
South Perth	25 Forrest Street	St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School	**39**	2383
South Perth	Kwinana Freeway	Narrows Bridge	**48**	4795
South Perth	Kwinana Freeway	Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park	**49**	4839
South Perth	20 Labouchere Road	Perth Zoo	**51**	3324; 16792
South Perth	Melville Place	Old Mill and Cottage (fmr)	**55**	2394
South Perth	Various	Mends Street Precinct	**56**	15843
South Perth	1 Mends Street	South Perth Police Station and Quarters (fmr)	**57**	2390
South Perth	2 Mends Street	South Perth Road Board Offices (fmr)	**58**	2393
South Perth	2 Mends Street	Mechanics' Institute Hall (fmr)	**59**	2389
South Perth	103 Mill Point Road	South Perth Post Office	**64**	2391
South Perth	112 Mill Point Road	Windsor Hotel	**66**	2392
South Perth	130 Mill Point Road	Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (fmr)	**67**	4689
South Perth	9 Ridge Street	Saint Mary the Virgin Church, Saint Mary's Hall (fmr), and Monument	**73**	2385
South Perth	16 York Street	St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr)	**95**	2383
Waterford	295 Manning Road	Clontarf	**79**	2401
CATEGORY 2				
LOCALITY	**ADDRESS**	**PLACE NAME**	**PLACE NO.**	**INHERIT NO.**
Como	20 Clydesdale Street	McDougall Dairy Farm and House (fmr)	**2**	2402
Como	181 Coode Street	Summerhill (fmr)	**3**	2230
Como	6-18, 7-13 Hobbs Avenue	Residences: Hobbs Avenue, Inter-war California Bungalow Group	**80**	27576

CATEGORY 2				
LOCALITY	**ADDRESS**	**PLACE NAME**	**PLACE NO.**	**INHERIT NO.**
Como	Kwinana Freeway	Como Beach, Jetty and Sea Scouts Hall	**6**	4797
Como	164 Labouchere Road	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	**7**	4803
Como	75 Robert Street	Residence: 75 Robert Street	**11**	26495
Como	29 Thelma Street	Como Primary School	**13**	26497
Kensington	211 Douglas Street	Moresby Street Hall	**84**	27762
Kensington	50 Dyson Street	Memorial Church of St Martin in the Field and Durbridge Hall	**18**	23790, 11546, 11547
South Perth	59 Angelo Street	Angelo Street Post Office	**27**	2372
South Perth	84 Angelo Street	Shops: 84-90 Angelo Street	**28**	4810
South Perth	39 Anstey Street	Residence, 39 Anstey Street	**86**	27583
South Perth	182 Canning Hwy	Roma	**32**	04811
South Perth	243 Canning Hwy	Como Hotel	**33**	14912
South Perth	49 Forrest Street	Residence, 49 Forrest Street	**85**	27230
South Perth	51 Forrest Street	South Perth Primary School	**41**	2382
South Perth	4 Hampden Street	South Perth Methodist Church (fmr)	**45**	2374, 4828
South Perth	46 Hensman Street	South Perth Child Health Centre (fmr)	**46**	26505
South Perth	Lot 1162 Labouchere Road	Royal Perth Golf Club (golf course)	**50**	4802
South Perth	20 Labouchere Rd	World War 1 War Memorial	**52**	2387
South Perth	35 Labouchere Rd	Residence (fmr), 35 Labouchere Road	**53**	4320
South Perth	11 Mends Street	Shops: 11-15 Mends Street	**60**	4815
South Perth	16 Mends Street	Shops: 16-20 Mends Street	**61**	4816
South Perth	Mill Point Road	Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Park	**62**	4806
South Perth	111 Mill Point Road	Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club	**65**	3566
South Perth	254 Mill Point Road	Commercial Premises, 254 Mill Point Road	**69**	11431
South Perth	271 Mill Point Road	Clayton's Butcher Shop	**70**	26658
South Perth	9 Onslow Street	Residence, 9 Onslow Street	**89**	27577
South Perth	20 Ridge Street	Hewett Residence (fmr)	**74**	4818

South Perth	15 River View Street	Residence, 15 River View Street	**93**	27578
South Perth	Sandgate Street	Field Gun	**25**	4793

CATEGORY 3

LOCALITY	ADDRESS	PLACE NAME	PLACE NO.	INHERIT NO.
Como	17 Hobbs Avenue	Collier Primary School	**5**	26477
Como	201 Labouchere Rd	Commercial Premises, 201 Labouchere Road	**8**	26478
Como	111 Robert Street	Como Baptist Church	**12**	26496
Como	101 Thelma Street	Penrhos College and Pine Trees	**14**	4809
Kensington	73 Banksia Terrace	Kensington Primary School	**15**	18784
Kensington	7 Courthope Street	Residence, 7 Courthope Street	**81**	27575
Kensington	Hovia Terrace	Residences, Hovia Terrace, Kensington	**82**	27767
Kensington Como Karawara	Various	Collier Pine Plantation (fmr)	**20**	4820
Manning	80 Ley Street	Manning Primary School	**21**	26502
Salter Point	Kwinana Freeway	Canning Bridge Campsite (fmr)	**23**	4831
South Perth	57 Angelo Street	South Perth Sub-Branch Returned and Services League Hall	**26**	4829
South Perth	133 Canning Highway	Shops, 133 Canning Highway	**30**	26506
South Perth	151 Canning Hwy	Shops, 151 Canning Highway	**31**	26503
South Perth	426 Canning Hwy	Blue Waters	**34**	4812
South Perth	91 Coode Street	Commercial Premises, 91 Coode Street	**37**	26504
South Perth	28 Forrest Street	Masonic Hall (fmr)	**40**	26507
South Perth	26 Fortune Street	South Perth Hospital	**43**	4808
South Perth	19 Glyde Street	Residence, Ridgeway	**87**	27584
South Perth	Mill Point Road	Mill Point Reserve	**63**	4799
South Perth	252 Mill Point Road	Commercial Premises, 252 Mill Point Road	**68**	9190
South Perth	273 Mill Point Rd	Commercial Premises, 273 Mill Point Road	**71**	26659
South Perth	2 Parker Street	Residence, 2 Parker Street	**90**	2397
South Perth	38 Ridge Street	Residence, 38 Ridge Street	**92**	27580
South Perth	55 Sandgate Street	South Perth Civic Centre, Library and Memorial	**76**	2399
South Perth	South Perth Esp	Mends Street Jetty	**77**	4834

CATEGORY 4				
LOCALITY	**ADDRESS**	**PLACE NAME**	**PLACE NO.**	**INHERIT NO.**
Como	5 Eric Street	Residence: 5 Eric Street	**4**	4822
Kensington	17 Dick Perry Avenue	Forests Department Headquarters (fmr)	**16**	4800
Kensington	9 George Street	Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre	**19**	4830
Kensington	83 King George Street	Residence, 83 King George Street	**83**	27581
South Perth	95 Canning Highway	Solar Energy Advisory Centre (Fmr)	**29**	4796
South Perth	Coode Street	Coode Street Jetty	**35**	4833
South Perth	43 Gladstone Avenue	Residence: 43 Gladstone Avenue	**44**	4823
South Perth	Lot 1 Labouchere Road	Royal Perth Golf Club (club house)	**96**	4802
South Perth	23-25 Labouchere Road	Residences, 23-25 Labouchere Road	**88**	27579
South Perth	38 Meadowvale Avenue	Perth Surgicentre (fmr)	**54**	4807
South Perth	333 Mill Point Road	Commercial Premises, 333 Mill Point Road	**72**	26660
South Perth	5,7,9 Queen Street	Residences, Nos. 5, 7 & 9 Queen Street	**91**	4826
South Perth	16 River View Street	Residence, 16 River View Street	**94**	27582

6. RECORD OF DEMOLISHED PLACES 2018–2024

LOCALITY	ADDRESS	PLACE NAME	PLACE NO.	INHERIT NO.
Kensington	17 Dick Perry Ave	Western Australian Herbarium (fmr)	**17**	4824
South Perth	112 Forrest St	Residence, 112-114 Forrest Street	**42**	26508
South Perth	32 King Edward St	Windy Ridge	**47**	26509
South Perth	34 Ridge St	Residence: 34 Ridge Street	**75**	26702
South Perth	69 South Perth Esp	Residence: 69 South Perth Esplanade	**78**	2381

APPENDIX 1: PLACE RECORDS

Canning Bridge

Place No: 1

Category
1

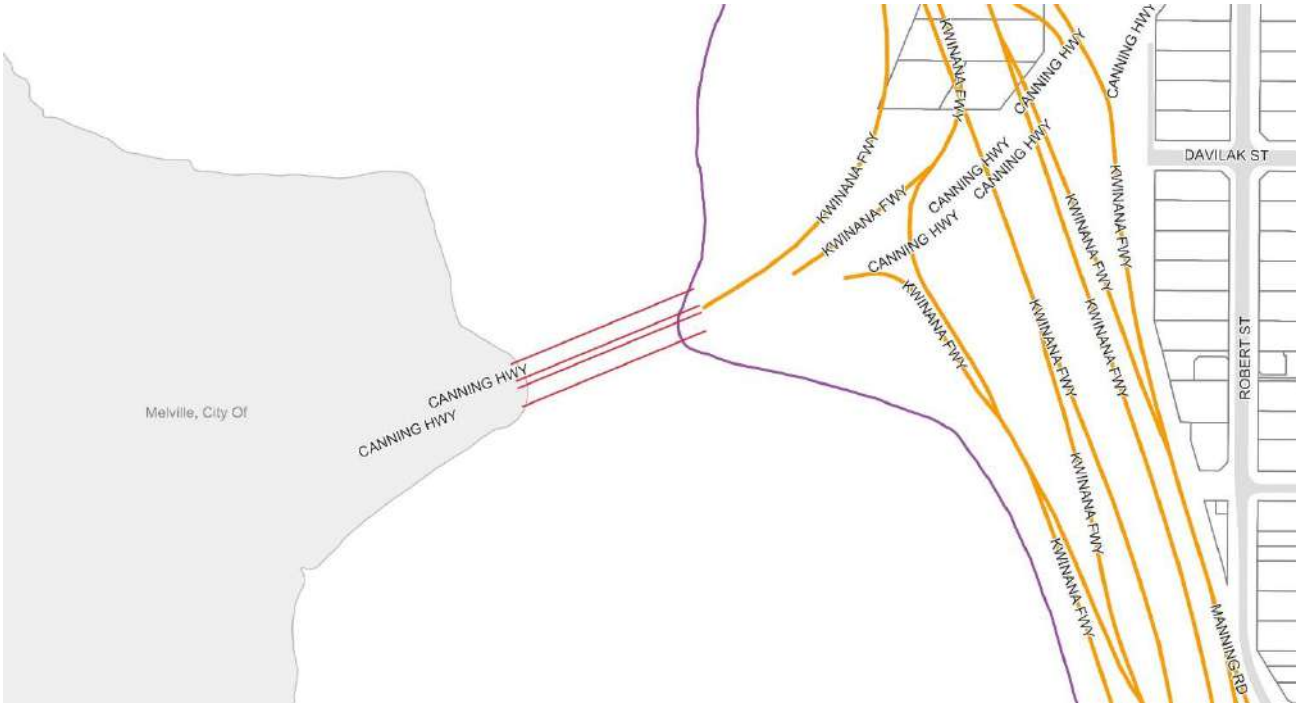


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Canning Bridge
Other Names:	Eastbound Downstream, Ref 913/Westbound Upstream, Ref 912
Street Address	Canning Highway, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to both the eastbound (1938) and westbound (1958) bridges.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 16178
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing March 2005

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 12508; 310	
	Survey: Plan 219118; Plan 47439	Vol/Folio: 3119-153; 3151-540
	Reserve No: Road Reserve; 33904; 48327	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Other Structures
Original Use:	Transport /Communications: Road Bridge
Current Use:	Transport /Communications: Road Bridge
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is taken from Register Entry for place 16178, prepared in 2012.* Canning Bridge, comprising two almost identical timber bridges, Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) and Canning Bridge westbound (1958), over the Canning River between Applecross and Como, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is rare as an intact, substantial timber bridge comprising two adjacent structures built at different times; • the site represents changing transport systems in Perth since 1829, from its origins as a ferry crossing, construction of the original Canning Bridge (1849), its role as part of the first road link between the city of Perth and the port of Fremantle through to construction of the current structures; • the fishing platform underneath the 1958 structure is one of the few remaining of its kind;

	• the place is valued as a site of recreational activities in the past to the present day, including organised sporting events, and as a venue for informal recreational activities. It achieved prominence in 1962, as the end point for rowing at the VII British Empire and Commonwealth Games; • the place is an important landmark when viewed from the Swan and Canning Rivers, and the river foreshores. It contributes to the cultural landscape of the Applecross commercial precinct which includes Raffles Hotel (1937) and the distinctive façade of Applecross District Hall (1934); and, • the place is a good example of a large timber bridge with cross braced driven piles, and demonstrates evidence of the innovative techniques of bridge conservation developed by the Main Roads Department in the 1970s. The signage on the bridges and the metal railings in the centre of the bridge have little significance.
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 1 Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1937; 1958; 1965; 1976; 1984; 1996; 1997; 1998/9	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:

Canning Bridge spans Canning River at the narrowest point where the River flows into the Swan River in Como and Applecross. The bridge consists of two adjacent timber structures designed and built by the Main Roads Department of Western Australia. The first structure, completed 1937, was designed and supervised by E. W. Godfrey, Chief Transport Engineer for Main Roads, and the second, almost identical, structure was completed 1958.

Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) has a total length of 465 foot (141.8m), an overall width of 51' 7" (15.7m) and an average clearance above normal water level of 19' 8" (6.0m). It consists of 22 spans, typically 20 foot (6.1m) apart except for the central navigational span, which is 40 foot (12.2m) wide.

The bridge is supported on timber piles. The piles have been potted at various locations and the majority have been epoxy wrapped at water level. The deck consists of three traffic lanes 37' 5" (11.4m) wide and a footpath.

Canning Bridge westbound (1958) has an overall length of 474 foot (144.6m), a width of 45 foot (13.7m) and a clearance of 19' 8" (6.0m) above normal water level. It consists of 22 spans, typically 20 foot (6.1m) apart except for the navigational span, which is 40 foot (12.2m). The bridge is supported on timber piles, typically eight per span except for the navigational span, which has 12 piles. The deck of the bridge consists of three traffic lanes 37' 4" (11.4m) wide and a 4' 11" (1.5m) wide footpath.

The timber pylons on both bridges are inscribed with roman numerals. Both bridges are sealed in hot mix asphalt on the vehicular traffic lanes and the footpaths are timber decking overlaid with concrete.

The bridges carry water and electrical services. Steel conduits for street lighting are located on the base of the guardrail on the right hand side of the footpath on the downstream (1937) bridge. A similar steel conduit is attached to the half caps adjacent to the left hand side of the footpath posts on the Canning Bridge westbound (1958).

The building of the fishing platform on Canning Bridge westbound (1958) emulates the platform on the third Canning Bridge built in 1908, which was specifically designated for fishing. It is now designated as a maintenance platform reached by a timber gangplank that adjoins the shoreline under the bridge.

The area around Canning Bridge has seen continual development since the 1960s. As a result Canning Bridge is an important landmark with arteries leading off north and south into the Kwinana Freeway, east and west to the Canning Highway and east to Manning Road. The construction of Canning Bridge station in December 2007 for the Perth to Mandurah rail line has further impacted and changed the surrounding environment. The area around the bridge exhibits a mixture of land uses including wetlands, urban infrastructure and recreation.

On the Como side of Canning Bridge between the Kwinana Freeway and the river there are no built elements. The vegetation consists of grassed riverbanks and re-established areas of native flora including Salt sheoak (Casuarina obesa), Geraldton wax (Chamelacium uncinatumm) Pencil pines (Cupressus) and a number of wattle and banksia species.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council's Assessment Documentation for Place 16178 prepared in 2012 for its inclusion in the State Register of Heritage Places.

Prior to European settlement, the area surrounding Canning Bridge was important to Noongar people as a tribal meeting place. Heathcote Point and the site in the region of the present-day Raffles Hotel (1937) had symbolic spiritual associations and the area was used for fishing and camping.

The name 'Canning' was given to the river by Captain James Stirling in 1827, in honour of the Rt. Hon. George Canning, Foreign Secretary at the time and later Prime Minister of England. It was a significant ferry crossing and became known as 'Hell's Gate' because of its difficulty.

The first bridge over the Swan River was at the Causeway. It was opened to general traffic in 1843 and it connected Perth by road to the tracks to Fremantle. To create a continuous road transport facility along the tracks to Fremantle, the first bridge over the Canning River was built in 1849. The bridge fixed the eventual alignment of what is presently known as Canning Highway, providing the main link to Perth, via the Causeway, until the Fremantle Road Bridge was constructed in 1866.

The first bridge at this site was built in 1849, by American Engineer, Solomon Cook, a well-known and successful engineer who had worked in Western Australia for many years. He completed the bridge in four months at a cost of £400. In order to recoup its expenditure, the government established tollbooths at each end of the bridge.

Fault was found with the original 1849 bridge, as it restricted the size of vessels that could pass beneath. The bridge was severely damaged as a result of flooding in 1862, and subsequently a second bridge known as Lower Canning Bridge was constructed in 1867 by convict labour.

From descriptions, the position of this bridge must have been very close to the present Canning Bridge westbound (1958). By the 1870s, traffic over the 1867 bridge had increased considerably, the result of the steady development of the district and the location of the bridge at the junction of several main roads.

In 1896, the Canning Bridge Hotel, on the site of the present-day Raffles Hotel (1937), was built and the surrounding area provided swimming, boating, fishing and prawning. Following assessment of the bridge, it was deemed necessary by the order of the Engineer in Chief, C. Y. O'Connor to raise the centre spans to 19 feet above normal water level to allow for the passage of even larger vessels. As a result, the 'hump' became a feature of the bridge.

In 1907, the repaired 1867 bridge had become unsafe and work on a third bridge began in 1908. This was situated on an angle southeast of the present bridge and the earlier bridge was demolished. The width of the new bridge was also adequate to allow the traffic of the day to pass each other safely and the arch over the navigation opening was flattened considerably. A fishing platform was also added to the bridge soon after it was constructed.

During the 1920s and 1930s, South Perth and Applecross slowly became more developed with a mixture of residential blocks and market gardens. The increase in road transport necessitated the upgrade of Canning Road and, following many complaints on the poor condition of the 1908 bridge, the construction of a new bridge (Canning Bridge eastbound) commenced in July 1937, designed by E. W. Godfrey, Chief Engineer with the Main Roads Department.

In order to demonstrate the strength and durability of karri timber, the West Australian Government directed a series of major metropolitan bridges to be built with important structural elements of karri, including Canning Bridge eastbound (1937). The half caps were formed from sawn 14 inch x 6 inch karri, treated with a method known as 'fluarizing' that involved boiling the timber in a mixture of sodium fluoride and arsenic trioxide, producing an envelope of timber which was resistant to rot and termite attack.

Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) was built downstream and on an angle to the 1908 bridge. It was completed in 1937, and officially opened on 29 April 1938, by the Minister for Works (Hon H. Millington MLA), in the presence of Lieutenant Governor Sir James Mitchell, where he commented that it was the best constructed timber bridge he had ever seen. The cost of the bridge and approaches was £24,830. The plan was to demolish the 1908 bridge on completion of Canning Bridge eastbound (1937), however, it remained for the duration of the war in case the new one was damaged in enemy action and was finally demolished in the late 1940s.

In 1937, Canning Road was renamed Canning Highway and was bituminised for the first time. These major road works, encouraged by the South Perth Roads Board were originally instigated as a contribution towards alleviating unemployment during the Depression.

In 1955, the Stephenson and Hepburn 'Plan for the Metropolitan Region, Perth and Fremantle' was released. A major effect of the Plan was the change of the west to east alignment of the metropolitan area to north and south, with provision of a major freeway linking the existing centres of population with the anticipated growth areas. The first part of this major road was to be the Kwinana Freeway running from Perth, over the proposed Narrows Bridge, along the South Perth foreshore to link up with Canning Highway at Canning Bridge eastbound (1937). The subsequent increase of traffic on Canning Highway required that Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) be upgraded to a dual carriageway.

In 1956, the Minister for Works, John Tonkin, announced that a new bridge would be constructed over the Canning River and would be erected on the exact location of the present one and would probably be constructed of concrete. However, within three months of the announcement a decision to build a bridge of jarrah instead of concrete was made and it was to be upstream of the existing bridge instead of replacing it. The two structures would be six feet apart with traffic travelling eastwards on the downstream and westwards on the upstream.

The new £38,000 structure (Canning Bridge westbound) was due to be opened for traffic on 1 October 1958. To accommodate new freeway on-ramps Canning Bridge westbound (1958) had to be three spans shorter than Canning Bridge eastbound (1937). The construction of Canning Dam in 1940 reduced the flood flows in the Canning River and this not only allowed Canning Bridge westbound (1958) to be shorter but also accommodated the shortening of Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) by three spans at the eastern end, resulting in matching 22-span two-lane timber bridges.

Local residents who grew up during the 1950s recall fishing from the platform underneath Canning Bridge westbound (1958) and claim it was incorporated following community contribution and successful lobbying to the government for funds.

In 1962, Canning River was used as the rowing venue for the VII British Empire and Commonwealth Games. The two-kilometre course finished at Canning Bridge and was chosen for its relative proximity to other Games events, its physical attractiveness and for its sheltered position on the river. The river was dredged, a clubhouse and boatshed were built, and the choice of course was justified when bad weather prevented rowing on all other waters in the Perth area. After the Games the boathouse became the headquarters for the Rowing Association of WA.

Following the construction of the Narrows Bridge (in 1959), which facilitated a better connection with the city of Perth, there was a growth of development and population increase in the southern suburbs of South Perth, Como and Applecross. The resulting growth of traffic and increase in usage demonstrated the need for reviewing the adequacy of Canning Bridge, and in 1965 a £50,000 improvement plan was utilized to widen both Canning Bridge structures by 12 feet, giving each an extra lane. The fishing platform was also extended and modified. The stairs to the platform were removed and replaced by a planked gangway to the foreshore.

In 1976, the bridge deck on the Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) received a reinforced concrete overlay in order to prolong the life of the decking and timber superstructure. The concrete overlay dried out the decking and superstructure and generally stiffened up the bridge. Canning Bridge westbound (1958) received the same concrete overlay in 1984. At the same time the railings on both structures of Canning Bridge were repaired and repainted to improve their appearance.

Between 1994 and 1996, both structures of Canning Bridge received substructure repairs including repair of many piles and concrete sheeting of the Como abutment. The original karri half caps had deteriorated to such an extent under the ravages of termite attack that they were replaced with steel. The outside of the timber had been protected by the fluarizing treatment, but termite attack and decay had commenced at bolt holes and similar weak points and Canning Bridge was left with just a shell of timber holding up the superstructure.

In 1997, the guardrail on both sides of the traffic path of the Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) was replaced by a two rail steel system. In 1998/99 Canning Bridge received substantial superstructure maintenance and the reinforced concrete overlay was replaced, extending its potential lifespan. In order to facilitate activities including bicycle riding, jogging and walking, footpaths have been provided under the bridge to allow for safe crossing of Canning Highway.

In 1998, following a report prepared by the Main Roads Department, many timber bridges were assessed for heritage value based on a given criteria. Accordingly, Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) was given a number 3 rating and Canning Bridge westbound (1958) a number 2 rating.

In 2001, Canning Bridge was nominated for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places and was included on the City of South Perth Municipal Inventory of Heritage places in 2003.

Historic Theme:	Transport and communications: Road transport Transport and communications: Technology and technological change Occupations: Timber industry Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	Ernest William Godfrey - Chief Transport Engineer for the Main Roads Department
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015 Assessment documentation for Place 16178 Canning Bridge prepared by the State Heritage Office.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





McDougall Dairy Farm and House (fmr)

Place No: 2

Category
2

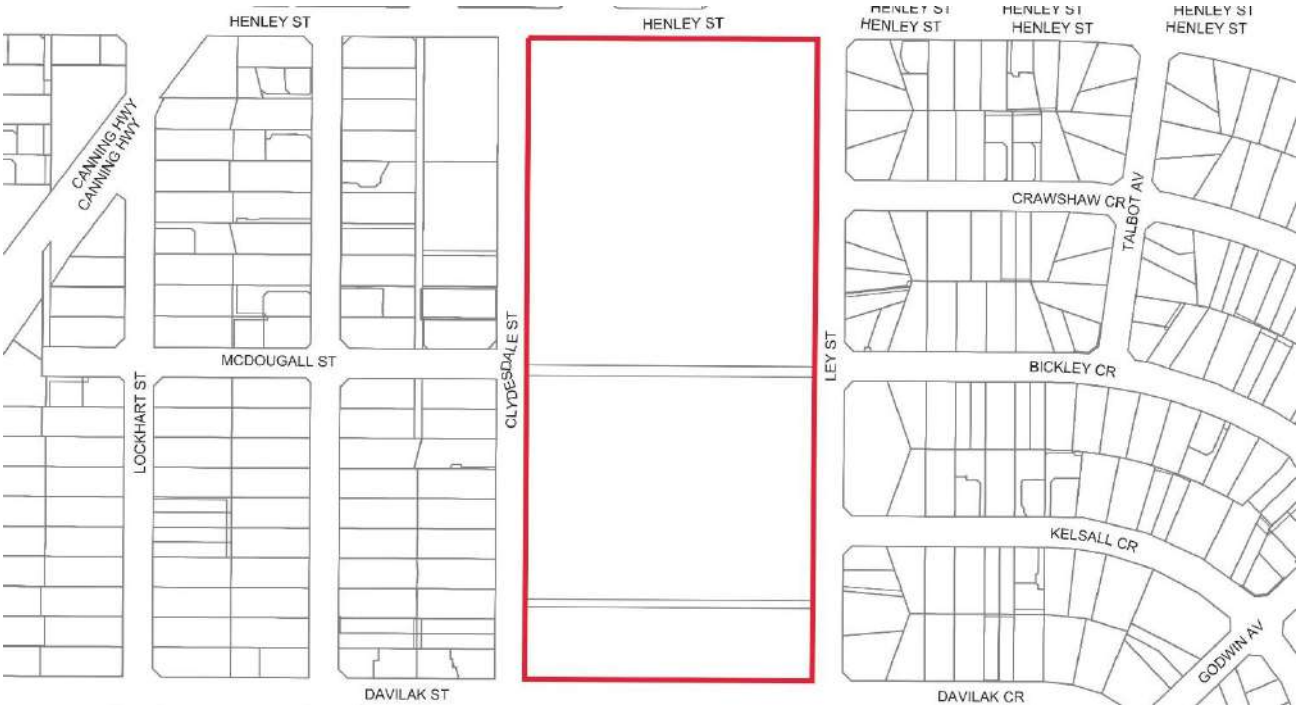


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	McDougall Dairy Farm and House (fmr)
Other Names:	Neil McDougall Park and Hazel McDougall House
Street Address	No. 20 Clydesdale Street, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of Neil McDougall Park, Hazel McDougall House, and all associated former farm buildings and equipment.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2402
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994
Other Listings	Registered Aboriginal Heritage Place under Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 437	
	Survey: Diagram 71837	Vol/Folio: 1782-114
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1281593

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use:	Urban Park Educational: Museum
Other Use:	Farming/Pastoral: Outbuildings



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a well maintained parkland featuring a lake, mature trees, shrubs and large areas of grass within a largely built up residential area. • The place is a landmark in the district since the 1920s which contributes to the community sense of place. • The place has historic value for its association with the early development of Como for dairy farming which provided produce for local residents. • The place has historic value for its association with Neil and Hazel McDougall early settlers in the area. • The place has social value for the members of the community who have used the park for passive recreation and community events since the mid-1960s. • The place has social value as a venue for the support of a variety of arts within Como.

Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	Dairy farm: 1918; House: c1930	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter-War Californian Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
McDougall Dairy Farm and Farm House (Former) (now known as Neil McDougall Park and Hazel McDougall House) once formed part of the McDougall dairy farm established in 1914. In 1964 an area of 1.5 acres around the house was fenced off, and the rest of the land was made into a park by the City of South Perth.

The McDougall Dairy Farm House (Former) is an inter-war bungalow of simple presentation enhanced by the wide verandah that wraps around three sides of the house. The house is of brick and tile construction with face brick to the lower section of the walls and render above. The façade of the house is symmetrical with a single entrance door flanked by large 3-section windows. The roof is hipped, sweeping down to form the verandah canopy at a slight break of pitch. The canopy is supported on limestone and brick tapering columns with rendered brick balustrades with brick detailing.

The place has been restored and is in good condition. The lands associated with the house now form part of a Community Garden and is well maintained and attended and provides an element of diversity and interest to the western edge of the suburban park.

A new storage shed was constructed in 2024 associated with use of the building by community organisations.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Neil McDougall (1893-1964) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1893, and was a small child when his parents migrated to Perth, Western Australia. He grew up on the dairy farm of his father, Neil McDougall (senior), in Roseberry Avenue, South Perth, at a time when South Perth was an important farming area, providing food for its residents and the wider city. In 1898, Neil McDougall was one of the first pupils of the new Forrest Street Primary School. After leaving school, he trained as a plumber. In 1916, at the age of 23, he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces and served as a Private in WWI during which he was wounded in action while serving in France in 1918.

After the war, Neil McDougall returned to the bushland in Como which he had acquired in 1914 at the beginning of the 'Great War'. He established a dairy farm on the property, clearing the land for grazing, and building cow sheds and a dairy. In 1920, he purchased eight cows and commenced a milk round, servicing the local Como community. Within eight years, he had 80 cows, which produced 100 gallons a day, and in 1923 he installed a 'Royal Harvest' milking machine, which was one of the first in Perth. He also planted maize on his property as feed for the cows.

In 1930, he married Hazel Thomas (1906-1979) and it was at this time that the present Hazel McDougall House was built to replace an earlier structure. In the same year, Neil McDougall sold the milk business although he and his wife continued to work on the farm, and occasionally worked as a 'milko'. In 1934, he developed an interest in horse racing, buying horses and erecting stables for them. Horse racing and training became his main interest.

Neil and Hazel McDougall continued to live on the properly which, by the end of the 1950s was surrounded by residential development. In 1952, after discussions with Freeman (later Mayor), George Burnett, Neil McDougall entered into an agreement with the South Perth Road Board to sell the property for public open space at a price of

£7,500 ($15,000), on condition that he and his wife could remain on the property, rent free, for the remainder of their lives. As residential development became more intensive, the farm was highly valued as much-needed parkland for the future community. Neil McDougall died in 1964 at the age of 71, and 1.5 acres around the house and shed were fenced off for Mrs McDougall, to enable the City to commence development of the park. She lived in her home until she died in 1979 and in her will she requested that the house and farm buildings be preserved and used for community purposes. Some outbuildings were subsequently demolished, but many of the original features were retained, and the refurbished house was opened as 'Hazel McDougall House', to be used as an Arts and Crafts Centre for the residents of the district. In 2008, the community group, Friends of McDougall Park, was established for the purpose of guiding the City as to the preferred use, planting and ongoing development of Neil McDougall Park. Concurrently, the City made a commitment to create an art precinct as part of the park's landscaping, and installed seven poetry panels. Hazel McDougall House accommodates local arts groups.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation Occupations: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying People: Early settlers Social and civic activities: Cultural activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Neil and Hazel McDougall
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Summerhill (fmr)
Place No: 3

Category
2

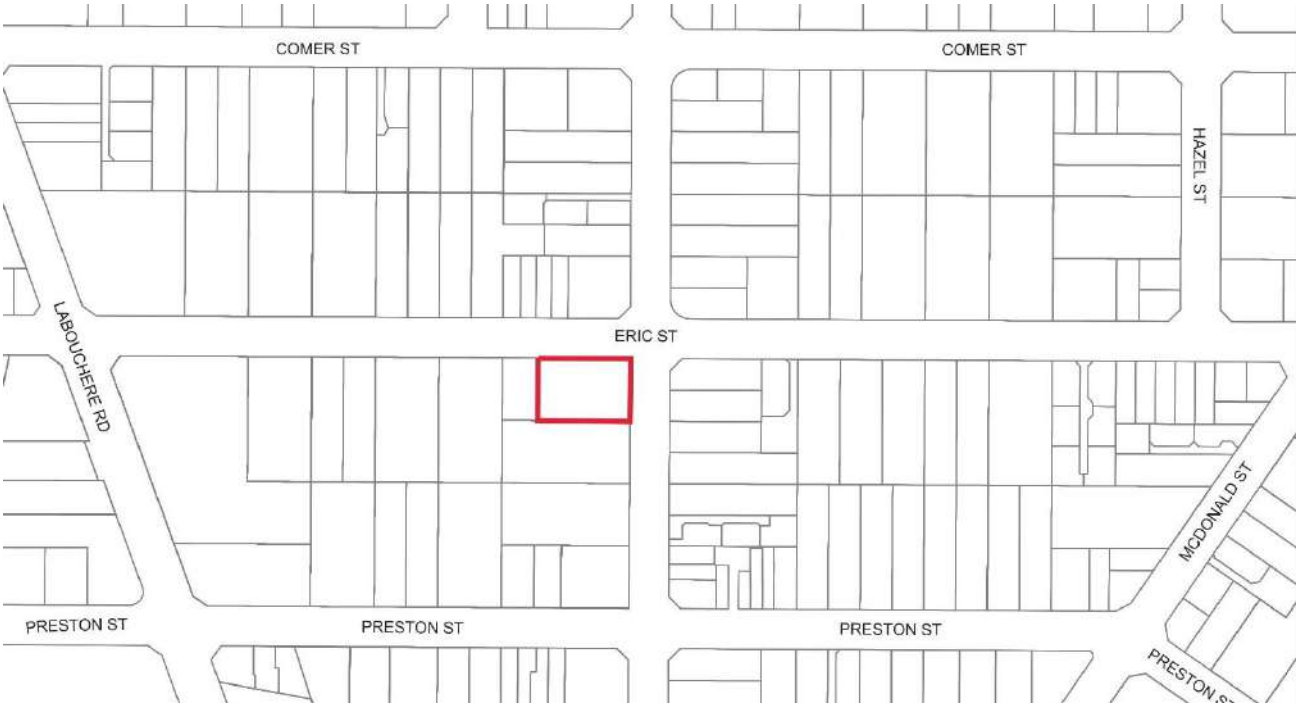


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Summerhill (fmr)
Other Names:	Residence: 181 Coode Street
Street Address	No. 181 Coode Street, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the Residence: 181 Coode Street and the garden areas adjacent to Eric Street and Coode Street, and does not include the second dwelling, swimming pool or other minor improvements on the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2230
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 52	
	Survey: Plan 34526	Vol/Folio: 1015-510
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 240579

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single storey
Current Use:	Residence: Single storey
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact demonstration of the form and detail of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Como in the Inter War period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with successful builder and designer Horace Costello who was associated with many prominent projects in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of residences built for affluent members of the community and their families in the Inter War period.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1930; additions 1992	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter-War Californian Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:

This description was extracted from the National Trust Assessment Form, prepared by the Art Deco Committee of the National Trust, Art Deco Society of Western Australia, September 1996.

This 11 roomed (5 bedroomed) house is constructed on a large corner site at the intersection of Eric Street and Coode Street. The site has since been subdivided, and a second house has been constructed on the remnant original site. The second house on the site does not have heritage significance.

The large clay brick and tile 'double-fronted' corner residence is an excellent example of the distinctive Inter-War Californian Bungalow with characteristics of the earlier Federation/Arts and Crafts Bungalow Style. This style became popular in California in the 1920s and it is believed that the Residence: 181 Coode Street was modelled on a similar home in Los Angeles.

The Residence: 181 Coode Street is located in a prominent raised position with views to the Swan River, and has a main gable roof, the ridge of which runs east-west, intersected by two smaller gables flanking the entrance porch facing onto Eric Street. These gables all have prominent verges (eaves) and are half-timbered, as is the small gable at the centre of the main ridge which forms part of the 1992 two-storey additions to create extra accommodation at the rear of the house. The ridge of this small 1992 gable forms an extension of the ridge of the rear wing which extends the house considerably. The roof of these additions also contain small gables, one facing east and two facing west, maintaining the design of the original roof form.

The eaves are battened and the main gable ends are corbelled out from the walls and feature a pair of lead-lighted 'Arts and Crafts' windows to each end of the attic roof space. Small lead-light windows are also located below the gable on the street frontage and provide light to the bathroom.

The Residence: 181 Coode Street addresses the corner with frontal treatment to both Coode and Eric Streets and a large corner window of four wooden double hung sashes subdivided into square panes. The brick walls are set on limestone block foundation walls and the street frontage walls are tuck-pointed in black mortar up to mid-window level with white painted cement rendering above.

A wide concrete verandah extends the front porch across the Eric Street front and along the western side to provide a raised outdoor living area overlooking a swimming pool, sheltered from the sun but open to the sea and river breezes and the distant river views. Originally, the western side of the verandah overlooked the family's tennis court. The separate flat roof to this verandah is supported on pairs of cement columns mounted on brick piers with pierced brick balustrading between.

The fully glazed double entrance doors and side lights are located with an alcove created by a brick Tudor arch and are approached by an angled flight of wide cement steps flanked by low brick walls. The windows are mostly grouped wooden mullion sash type with square panes, and the living and dining rooms open onto the western verandah through glazed jarrah French doors.

The interior features typical transition 'Arts and Crafts/Art Deco' detailing, including moulded ceilings and wide stained jarrah architraves and skirtings with high level plate rails. The wide entrance hallway features built-in stained jarrah cupboards and has a decorated cupola recessed into the ceiling.

External features that commonly appear in the Western Australian 'Californian Bungalow' style house, and noticeable in this house include:

- Prominent, broad, simple roof planes with main gable roof parallel to the street

- Street facing, half-timbered gables
- Wide eaves overhang and prominent gable verge
- Deep shady verandah or porch with brick piers and grouped columns
- Tuck-pointed face brickwork
- Tudor archway
- Flat topped chimney
- White painted roughcast cement rendering
- Natural stone foundation walls
- Projecting wooden window frames
- Geometric pattern lead-light glazing
- Glazed doors
- Attic room in roof (often with 'eyelid' dormer window)

The Residence: 181 Coode Street is said to be one of the few remaining single-storey residences designed and built by Horace Costello.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This residence was built in 1930 by noted designer/builder Horace Costello as his own family home. Costello was associated with the design of a number of houses and public buildings in Perth in the Inter-War period. His influential designs are represented in the Nedlands district by the Carmelite Monastery and Chapel, the Maisonettes on Stirling Highway, and in Menora by the 'Breckler Mansion' in Alexander Drive, among others.

Previous research has revealed that during this period of economic depression Costello engaged several unemployed workmen to assist in the building of the house. The house was originally situated on a half-acre (2,024 sq. metre) block, as were many of the larger houses in South Perth, Horace George Frederick Costello (c1903-1989) married Jeanne Agnes Friedman (c1911-1996) in 1930 and this was the couple's first home together. The origin of the name Summerhill has not been determined in this research.

In the 1930s, Summerhill (fmr) was understood to have been the venue for many social events including poker parties to raise funds for the building of Saint Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Forrest Street, South Perth. At one of the Costello's card evenings, a guest, Frederick William Jago, a retired bank official, was so impressed with the house that he persuaded Costello to sell it to him. The exchange took place on 3 July 1935. On Fred Jago's death in March 1949, the property passed to solicitor, Arthur Valentine Rutherford.

In 1956, during the Rutherfords' ownership, the site was subdivided to create a new house lot which became No. 45 Eric Street. The land comprising the new lot had formed a garden area to the west of the tennis court.

In September 1965, the property was transferred to George and Helen Embleton who built a second residence in c1985 on the site formerly occupied by the tennis court. During this period of ownership a swimming pool was constructed in the property.

Aerial photographs indicate that the original form and extent of the residence can still be determined. In 1992, two storey additions were constructed on the southern elevation creating a garage accessed from Coode Street which altered the original roof form.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: Local heroes and battlers
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Horace Costello
Builder	Horace Costello
Association	
Owners	Horace Costello
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. National Trust Assessment Form, prepared by the Art Deco Committee of the National Trust, Art Deco Society of Western Australia, September 1996.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Residence, 5 Eric Street

Place No: 4

Category
4



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 5 Eric Street
Other Names:	
Street Address	No. 5 Eric Street, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4822
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1	
	Survey: Diagram 7370	Vol/Folio: 1968-759
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 240414

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: One storey residence
Current Use:	Residential: Two storey residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of the Late 20th century international style as applied in a regional Perth context. • The place has historic value for its association with local architect and South Perth resident Mario Bernardi who undertook several distinctive projects in during the 1970s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1975	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century International	**Roof:**	Metal: decking

Physical Description:
The Residence: 5 Eric Street is set behind a painted masonry wall on the south side of Eric Street with views north to Comer Reserve and west to the Swan River. A double garage at the rear is accessed via a lane on the western side. The ground floor windows open onto the spaces formed by the masonry boundary walls to take advantage as much of the limited site as possible for outdoor use. The major elements of the landscaping design are based on the established palm trees.

The Residence: 5 Eric Street is built of colour-washed face brickwork with a relatively flat metal deck roof, expanses of glass block walls to the south and panels of painted trellis. The design style of this building best fits

the late Twentieth Century International style, with its composition of mono-coloured cubes of masonry and rectangles of other materials, its large openings and simple form.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This place was constructed in 1975, replacing an older two storey asbestos and iron residence, demolished in 1974. The new single storey residence was designed by local architect, Mario Bernardi as his family home. A Perth architect's recollection portrays Mario Bernardi as a flamboyant character who was adept in presentation drawings and perspective sketches. During his formative years in the 1970s, he freelanced in the Perth architectural community. Bernardi launched his career by producing notional studies for district and regional shopping centres (including Scarborough and Karawara) which, were burgeoning in the Perth metropolitan area at the time. During the 1970s, Perth was experiencing an economic boom and a period of willingness to experiment in design and materials that was expressed in some prominent architectural projects. In 1987, a pool was added to the property; and in 1988 and 1989 respectively, two storey additions were approved.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: Domestic activities People: Innovators
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Mario Bernardi
Builder	Mario Bernardi
Association	
Owners	Mario Bernardi
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

Collier Primary School

Place No: 5

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Collier Primary School
Other Names:	Collier Infants School; Como Infants School
Street Address	No. 17 Hobbs Avenue, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage entry applies to the earliest buildings constructed on the site in 1948 and c1952. These buildings form the 'C' plan form of the school. The later buildings on the campus (post c1992) are not included.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26477
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 10419	
	Survey: Plan 4528	Vol/Folio: LR3149-221
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 235051

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Education: Primary school
Current Use:	Education: Primary school
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, largely intact demonstration of the Post War International style executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Como in the period following World War Two and the commitment to this development by the state government. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as students, staff or through association with friends and family.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1948	Walls:	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Post War International Style	Roof:	Tile: terracotta
Physical Description:			

The post-war school building displays many elements typical of school construction of this era. The original section of the school comprises a single storey "L" shaped range of brick and tile construction. The lower section of the elevation was of face brick construction whilst the upper section containing the timber framed sash windows was of rendered brick construction, providing a contrast in materiality and colour. The roof was hipped and clad with terracotta tiles. An entry feature was located on the Hobbs Avenue frontage incorporating a brick tower with parapet wall.

The school rapidly grew with a further similar range being constructed along the Monash Avenue frontage creating a shielded quad behind the school buildings. The original Hobbs Avenue range was extended in the mid-1990s adding a similar single storey block onto the original classrooms. The new addition was marginally set back behind the original section, was built of similar materials but incorporated metal framed multi-paned windows. Further buildings of more contemporary design have been added to the south and eastern aspects of the school since the early 2000s.

Although the school has significantly increased in size since its original construction, the original section of school remains extant and appears to demonstrate a high degree of authenticity.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Collier Primary School opened in 1948 under the care of Miss Elizabeth Mannion, the school's first principal. The name was chosen because of the school's proximity to the Collier Pine Plantation which was named after the Honourable Phillip Collier, a former Premier and Minister for Forests in Western Australia.

An item in the local press in March 1948 stated that students had been admitted to the school although works were not completed. This action was taken because approximately 50 children who had never attended school before had missed the first month of the school year. Consequently the children were confined to the verandahs during lunch and recess because the playgrounds were only black sand. The article stated that 130 children attended the school on opening day and when fully enrolled the school would accommodate 250 students. However, attendance at the school grew rapidly in the years that followed and by 1951 there were 439 students enrolled leading to the decision to extend the school buildings.

Whilst much of the land in the vicinity had been subdivided for residential occupation in the 1920s it was not until the period following World War Two when a rapid population growth led to development of suburbs such as Como, around the already established suburbs of Perth.

Aerial photographs show the building of the northern portion of the school in 1948 and by 1953 the remainder of the original school buildings which together created the rough 'C' plan form of the school were completed.

Although some prefabricated buildings were constructed on the school grounds in later decades the form and extent of the original school buildings did not change until c1992 when the school hall was constructed on the eastern end of the north wing of the school buildings. Later new administration rooms were added in the north west corner of the existing building. Subsequent additions have increased the facilities at the school in response to changing education practices and curriculum. These additions include a pre-primary centre, undercover area and library.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Collier Primary School Website The Daily News, 15 March, p. 7.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Como Beach, Jetty and Sea Scouts Hall

Place No: 6

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Como Beach, Como Jetty and Sea Scouts Hall
Other Names:	Como Beach; Como Jetty
Street Address	Kwinana Freeway, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the Como Jetty structure and to the Como Beach Reserve, but not to any other improvements within the Como Beach Reserve.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	31°59'37.6"S 115°51'16.9"E

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4797
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 12510	
	Survey: Plan 243198	Vol/Folio: --------
	Reserve No: 38804	LANDGATE PIN: --------

PLACE TYPE	Landscape
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Jetty and beach
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: jetty and beach
Other Use:	Park/Reserve



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The beach and jetty have aesthetic value as a riverside landscape and jetty in an urban environment. • The beach, jetty and associated public art works are a landmark when viewed from the Kwinana Freeway and contribute to the community sense of place. • The beach and jetty have historic value for their association with the development of Como as a holiday destination in the early 20th century. • The beach and jetty have social value for the members of the community who visited the place for recreation prior to the construction of the Kwinana Freeway in 1959. • The beach and jetty have social value as a place of ongoing passive recreation by members of the South Perth and wider community. • The former Sea Scouts hall has historic value for its association with the many scouting groups who have attended activities near this site since the 1930s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

	High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1907; 1929; 1982; c1996	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:

Como Beach generally extends along the foreshore from South Terrace in the north to just south of Cale Street on the approach to Canning Highway. The Como Jetty is the focal point, located at the western end of Preston Street. The Kwinana Freeway impedes direct access to the foreshore except by way of five footbridges. The Como Jetty dates from 1982 but is in the same position as the original (1907). It forms a key feature of views along the foreshore and provides an important recreational facility. The Kwinana Freeway impedes direct access to the foreshore except by way of five footbridges.

The Como Jetty dates from 1982 but is in the same position as the original (1907). It forms a key feature of views along the foreshore and provides an important recreational facility. The deck is timber and the timber piles have been sleeved to provide longevity. The deck is open sided along its length with handrails at the western end around the fishing platform. The foreshore includes walking paths, stone retaining walls, interpretation, picnic and play facilities in a manicured landscaped setting overlooking Melville Waters.

Public artworks created by Danka Schulz von Lorenz and Jason Hirst commissioned by the City of South Perth in 2007 comprise three groups of human figures of varying ages symbolising aspects of the area's heritage and historic lifestyle, including the Old Mill, a carousel horse, flocks of birds, fish and beach toys. At the base of the Preston Street footbridge on Melville Parade and the overpass itself is artworks by Malcolm McGregor inspired by the history of Como Jetty and Como Tramways. They were commissioned by Main Roads WA in 2002 during construction of the new bus way and footbridges on the Kwinana Freeway.

The Sea Scouts buildings are at the southern end of Como Beach and comprise a pair of single storey simple structures constructed in the 1960s. The northern most building has an east-west axis whilst the southern building is on a north-south axis with boat access from the west elevation. Both are of brick construction with shallow pitched gable roofs. The grounds around the buildings have been enclosed with contemporary palisade fencing. The structures are on the beach and have a small timber jetty close by. There is no public vehicle access but pedestrian access is provided by way of the overpass and the cycle path runs along the eastern boundary of the site.

Condition:	N/A
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1898, the South Perth Road Board boundaries were changed to recognise Como as a new suburb, since the area had already been used for a number of years as a popular camping and swimming destination. In 1905 Swan Location 40, land bounded by South Terrace, Thelma Street, the river and Fremantle Road (Canning Highway) was subdivided James Gardiner, with part of it was purchased by Frank Edgcumbe who acted as another land agent. Known as 'Como Estate', they promoted the beach as a fine recreation spot for residents and visitors.

Construction of the Como Jetty was organised by the developers in 1907 for a cost of about £1,500. The task was difficult as the piles and decking had to be arduously carted from Fremantle Road along Preston Street which was no more than a sandy track. The jetty replaced the narrow plank structure to the south of Thelma Street used mostly by yachts in summer. When built, the Como Jetty stretched out into the bay 1,000ft [almost 305 metres] from the shore, which made the beach accessible to the largest of the river steamers. This allowed for Como Jetty to become part of the ferry route between Applecross (Canning Bridge) jetty and the Barrack Street Jetty. The ferries provided access to Como Beach for swimming, camping and day trips.

In return for surfacing Comer Street with shell, Frank Edgcumbe donated a portion of land from the Como Estate to the Municipal Council, and this became the Como Reserve. The Council considered schemes to make Como beach more popular. The first 'Gala at Como' event was held on 9 December 1909, and construction of toilets and fencing commenced in September 1910.

In 1911, Como Beach was declared a public beach. The Council's Beach Committee ran a Children's Day on 30 January 1911 to mark the official opening. In the summer of 1912/13 camping facilities were improved, with seats and firewood supplied for campers. In readiness for the annual 'Como Day Picnic' in January 1913 new dressing rooms and toilets were provided. A sports program was organised, and 250 bags of refreshments provided for the children in attendance.

Later in 1913 Council purchased Olive Gardens (popularly known as the 'Olives') an area of ground on the river adjacent to the yacht club site, to expand the public recreation reserve. Como Beach could cope with thousands of people at a time, such as the Patriotic Carnival on New Year's Day 1916, a charity event. It was jointly organised by the South Perth Municipal Council and the Como Progress Association, with assistance from a large number of other local organisations and volunteers. An estimated 5,000 people came to enjoy the beach, carnival amusements, sports, jetty swimming events, and a yacht race that was conducted by officials of the South Perth Yacht Club. However, as pressure on facilities mounted, no further camping was allowed for a period after 1919.

During the 1920s a string of tea rooms, dance pavilions and lodging houses sprang up along the foreshore shell track of Melville Terrace (now Melville Parade), all the way to the Canning Bridge. These included Cassey's and Harold Gordon's Pagoda Ballroom. The tea rooms and dance pavilions were the centre of Como social life in the Inter-War period and during WWII. Kirk's Tearooms was at the bottom of Preston Street opposite Como Jetty. It operated from c. 1930 and was open in summer all weekend as well as days children came for swimming lessons. The owners had their living quarters at the rear of the shop, which sold cool drinks, confectionary, ice cream and light lunch/afternoon tea such as scones and sandwiches.

While the South Perth Road Board supported the development of the beach, it refused an application from Jimmy Stiles to build a hotel in Comer Street in 1928, on the grounds that it might lead to intoxicated behaviour and the harassment of young ladies going to and from the beach. Residents argued that having a hotel would be incompatible with "the spirit of Como". As late as 1933, men and boys were prohibited from rolling their bathers down to the waist, as it was considered that bare chests would degrade the good reputation enjoyed by the beach.

The Como amateur swimming club was formed in 1919 and active over the summers. It initiated the first 'Swim Through Como' event in 1921, which became an annual event. Participants swam from Canning Bridge to Como Jetty. In 1929, a swimming enclosure was constructed at the end of the Como Jetty through community fund raising and was used in the 'Swim Through Como' event in that year. The resulting swimming enclosure was home to the Como Swimming Club for many years. Local schools also used the swimming enclosure for swimming lessons and swimming carnivals.

The Scouting movement which had been present in Como since the 1920s, formed a Troop in c. 1930 and were donated a boat for training. The troop regularly gathered on the Council's Olives Reserve, but the lack of a storage shed on the beach was an impediment as theft of their equipment was an ongoing problem. In February 1931, the troop held the first of many fundraising events, but it was not until 1933 that sufficient monies were raised to build a small timber and iron shed. A further donation from the South Perth Roads Board enabled the construction of the 25ft x 25ft shed.

Theft of the rowing boat in May 1933 was a significant impetus to build new headquarters surmounted by a lookout tower in the following months. The facility was opened on 7 October 1933 by Dr Lovegrove, Chief Commissioner for Scouts and Guides in WA. In April 1938, the 5th WA Group (Sea Scouts) Como was registered as the 1st Como Group WA. The insignia for the group was a white scarf with an albatross emblem.

There was a significant housing shortage throughout Western Australia following WWII, precipitated by a cessation of wartime house construction, and an influx of post-war immigrants. The South Perth Road Board allowed people to live in caravans on their properties in Como until their houses were built. Cassey's Team Rooms diversified into providing chalet and caravan accommodation.

The Narrows Bridge and Kwinana Freeway opened in November 1958. Owing to the efficiency of the new freeway and the resulting extra mobility by cars and buses around this time, there was a decline in usage of the ferry service and trams. The Kwinana Freeway cut off South Perth and Como residents from the water, limiting leisure and tourism opportunities. The former Sea Scout headquarters were demolished as part of the freeway works and new premises and a small jetty were constructed further north. The Como Sea Scouts used these premises until the troop disbanded and the facility became available to the wider scouting community as the Scout Water Activities Centre.

In 1980 the Kwinana Freeway past Como was two lanes each way. This has since been expanded with a rail line down the centre and three lanes each way. In 1982, the main Como Jetty was rebuilt by the Public Works Department because of the poor condition of the existing 1907 jetty. It was officially opened on 5 November 1982 by the Hon. E. C. Rushton MLA, who was at the time the Minister for Transport and the Deputy Premier.

In 1995, the swimming enclosure jetty was declared unsafe, and a decision was made to remove it despite opposition from many, and to upgrade the main jetty. The enclosure was removed in 1997. In c. 2002, the Preston Street pedestrian footbridge over the freeway was replaced and interpretive artworks were included. The City of South Perth has continued to provide facilities at the beach and in 2007 installed several public art pieces which reflect the history of the beach and jetty.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment People: Local heroes and battlers
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value • Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Information provided by the Scout Heritage Centre of Western Australia.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Place No: 7

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Other Names:	
Street Address	164 Labouchere Road, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4803
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 19	
	Survey: Diagram 66309	Vol/Folio: 1671-373
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 240538

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church
Current Use:	Religious: Church
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Late 20th Century Organic style executed in brick, stone and tile. • The place is a landmark in the streetscape due to its location on a raised site on a prominent corner and for the bold geometric shapes and angular roof line of the design. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Como following World War Two. • The place has historic value for its association with the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints which has been present in the WA community since 1896. • The place has social value for the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints who have attended this place since its construction in 1958.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1958; 1984; 1993; 1996; 2004	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Organic	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta
Physical Description:			

Although the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints is set back from Labouchere Road behind shrubbery and manicured lawns, the building still makes a statement in the local street scene due to its marked difference in architectural expression in relation to the surrounding buildings. The chapel and hall both have a strong relationship with Labouchere Road but both are of contrasting styles.

The main body of the chapel extends on an east-west axis with the adjoining teaching rooms and hall branching off in a north south direction from the chapel, and wraps around to incorporate a further low range building around a courtyard garden.

The main church building is a brick rectangular building with a steeply pitched, 'A-line' tiled roof which sweeps down the side elevation. The façade features a striking sculptured curtain wall of Toodyay stone flanked by geometrically patterned concrete blocks.

A simple brick and concrete block tower with a needle like spire stands at south west corner of the façade and marks the entry to the chapel. A flat roof canopy projects over the entry and separates the church from the adjoining accommodation.

To the south of the chapel, immediately behind the tower is a lineal single storey classroom wing constructed from the same palette of building materials to complement the chapel. The façade is dominated by a continuous run of aluminium framed windows. The teaching wing is more domestic in scale and reflects the scale of surrounding residential development.

Two further wings of similar design to the main teaching wing are to the rear of the site, wrapping around to create a courtyard garden and entry into the buildings. Parking is to the rear which has little impact on the street presentation of the church.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (also known as the LDS Church or, more informally, the Mormon Church) is a Christian church that is considered by its followers to be the restoration of the original church founded by Jesus Christ. The headquarters of the church is in Salt Lake City, Utah, and there are established congregations (called wards or branches) and temples worldwide. The church has had a presence in the Australia since 1840. The first such church in Perth was established in 1896.

The Perth Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints met at Subiaco from 1947 and in this period the church underwent an expanding membership. Land was sought to build a chapel in the southern area of Perth. A site on the corner of Labouchere Road and Eric Street, Como, was purchased in 1956 for the cost of £5,229, 17 shillings and 11 pence. The local congregation was required to pay 30% of the land costs and 20% of the chapel building costs. The members worked hard to try and achieve this. The women combined their strengths in the Home Relief Society and raised funds by holding bazaars and cake stalls, catering for weddings and other social events, and by making caravan mattresses. The cost of the Como Chapel was estimated at approximately £33,000 pounds.

The 'ground-breaking' ceremony to start the building program occurred on 26 October 1957. A building license was applied for and granted in the same year and the chapel was completed in 1958 under the supervision of Frank Goodrich, a builder from Moses Lake, Washington DC. The construction time was eight months. The Building Committee of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints designed the chapel in Salt Lake City. The Perth Branch of the Australian Mission assisted them. The architects, based in Salt Lake City, were Arnold Ehlers and Harold Burton. The overseas and Sydney architectural and building supervision components pushed the costs of the chapel beyond expectations. Therefore, the local cost component could not be met and the chapel was not dedicated for some years.

Nevertheless, the chapel opening was celebrated by a banquet held in the Social Hall and attended by 170 people. The Home Relief Society ladies provided the catering. On 10 August 1958, a Thanksgiving Service was held where the official handing over the keys took place. This was witnessed by a congregation of 230.

The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints dedication ceremony finally occurred on 31 August 1971. It was led by Elder Ezra Taft Benson, an American farmer and religious leader who also served as Secretary of Agriculture in the United States Cabinet during both terms of President Dwight D Eisenhower. Elder Taft later became the thirteenth president of the world-wide movement of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, serving in this capacity from 1985-1994.

In 1984, new classrooms were added to the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, with further alterations or additions being made to the building in 1993, 1996, and 2004, respectively.

During the period 1988 and 1994 the Perth Branch became known as the 'Como Ward'. The place continues to function as the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Religion
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Arnold Ehlers and Harold Burton
Builder	Frank Goodrich
Association	Elder Ezra Taft Benson, President LDS Church, Official at Dedication Ceremony 1971
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

Commercial Premises, 201 Labouchere Road

Place No: 8

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 201 Labouchere Road
Other Names:	Short, Black and Sides
Street Address	201 Labouchere Road, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage entry applies to the brick and iron shop and former residence on the southeast corner of the lot. Later additions on the lot are not included.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26478
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	February 2006 Re-nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 11	
	Survey: Diagram 17567	Vol/Folio: 90-184A
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 240478

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop
Current Use:	Commercial: Other
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has some aesthetic value for the retained form and some elements of its original Inter War construction which demonstrate the common practice of combining a shop and premises. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape since the Inter War period, although the function has changed the place retains a similar form and scale. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Como district in the Inter War period particularly the establishment of the Como Primary School on the adjacent corner. • The place has social value for its association with the provision of goods and services to the people of the Como district since c1930.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1930	**Walls:**	Brick: rendered
Architectural Style	Inter-War	**Roof:**	Metal: corrugated iron

Physical Description:

Inter War single storey house and corner shop located at the intersection of Labouchere Road and Thelma Street. The shop projects out from the south east corner of the house, with a traditional angled entrance. The original house extended to the south and rear of the retail unit. The shop has been enlarged following the adaptation of the house which has impacted on the internal planning of the place but externally, the original plan form remains intact, albeit with different finishes.

The place has been recently upgraded introducing a new retail use to the premises. The two street facing elevations have been painted black. But the roughcast rendered finish of the house and the scribed detail to the render around the shop frontage remains visible. The angled corner entrance into the shop has been retained but no longer incorporates the original shop door and the windows have been replaced. Multi-paned timber framed sash windows remain extant to the former house section.

The hipped roof has been clad with red Colorbond and the rendered masonry chimney remains extant. The faceted hipped roof to the shop is partially obscured due to the traditional parapet wall.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This property at 201 Labouchere Road is part of Swan Location 40. Between 1904 and the outbreak of war in 1914, the area was subdivided by the owners for residential occupation. However, few lots were developed by 1914 as the absence of good roads or a reliable public transport system hindered progress.

Immediately following World War One a community began to take shape with the formation of the Como Progress Association and encouragement by the influential Frank Edgecumbe, the Association's first president. The extension of the tram service and the development of Como Beach, known as the 'Manly of the West' brought campers and holiday makers into the district.

In 1915, a deputation by the Como Progress Association to the Minister for Education, and the building of the Anglican Mission Hall by residents and members of the association, led to the opening of the Como State School in May 1916. By 1919, the numbers of the school had doubled and there was pressure for larger premises. Plans were made to purchase land and construct a permanent school. The present site (cnr Thelma Street and Labouchere Road) was selected and the school was completed in 1921. (Refer Place No CB10).

The 1920s were the boom years for Como and the school population grew rapidly as the suburb developed. This Corner Shop 201 Labouchere Road is located diagonally opposite the Como Primary School and for many years the premises was the tuck shop for the school, supplying lunches for students.

From the readily available information the shop and premises were built c1930 for the owners and occupants Cecil Edward Bridgwood (c1877-1947) and his wife Ethel Mary Bridgwood, nee Alleton (c1886-1966). Previous research had identified that the place was constructed c1923, however no evidence of the property is apparent in the Post Office Directories until 1931. It is possible that further research may confirm the exact date of construction.

Cecil Bridgwood was a Motor Painter and his wife Ethel managed the shop which was identified as a 'Mixed Business'. This type of store would have provided a range of goods to the local community who lived within walking distance. The Bridgwood's owned the property until the mid-1950s but did not occupy the premises after 1942. Subsequent occupants were the Adcocks and later the Etheridges.

Aerial photographs indicate the garage at the rear of the lot was built in the 1960s and the addition across the rear of the original building c1990s. The premises have been used for a variety of commercial purposes, most recently a hair salon and currently a combination of salon and coffee shop.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: Commercial services and industries
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Bridgwood Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place CB11

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Pagoda Ballroom (fmr)

Place No: 9

Category
1



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Pagoda Ballroom (fmr)
Other Names:	Gordon's Tea Rooms; Pagoda Tea Rooms; Pagoda Ballroom; Pagoda Dance Pavilion; Pagoda Skating Rink; Stardust Room Pagoda Long Bar and Restaurant; Esplanade River Suites.
Street Address	112 Melville Parade, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to that portion defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia Survey Drawing No 2403 prepared by Warren King & Company and Midland Survey Services. Other buildings on the site have not yet been assessed.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2403
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: Strata Lot 1 on Lot 103	
	Survey:	Diagram 90368
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1159647

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Restaurant
Current Use:	Commercial: Restaurant
Other Use:	Social/Recreational: other sports building



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the State Register Entry for Place 2403 Pagoda, Como, prepared in 2004.* Pagoda, Como, a masonry and tile building with an octagonal plan and distinctive three-tiered terracotta tiled roof, constructed in 1926 and largely reconstructed in 1998, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is a unique example of recreational architecture in Western Australia, with Chinese inspired details and form, including an • octagonal tower and a three tiered roof that turns up at the edges and is adorned with decorative ridge accents, gargoyles and a finial; • the place contributes to a sense of place for residents and visitors to Perth as a well-known social venue and prominent landmark and is • valued by the community for its continued recreational and social functions for over seventy years; and,

	• the place is rare as the only extant example of the buildings constructed for leisure, recreational and entertainment purposes at • Como Beach at the height of its popularity as a summer resort during the 1920s, which lasted to some degree until the Kwinana Freeway was built in 1959.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1926; 1998	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:

The Pagoda Ballroom is a single storey building of octagonal plan form with a distinctive three-tiered terracotta tiled roof. The place is located on a prominent corner position at the western end of Comer Street at its intersection with Melville Parade and has a more recent multi-storey hotel development built to the rear and north but the Pagoda still retains prominence in the street view and in longer views from the freeway.

The building is of single storey rendered masonry and tile construction with Chinese inspired details and form. The distinctive three-tiered bellcast roof turns up at the edges and is adorned with decorative ridge accents, gargoyles and finials. The place has an octagonal plan, presenting with five of the eight faces to the street. The rear three faces are connected to the more recent development behind.

Each of the visible faces of the building are divided into three bays and the majority of these present with continuous band of multi-paned timber framed windows above a masonry wall. The remaining visible face has three fully rendered bays.

The second and third tiers of the roof are clad with fibrous sheeting with the top level incorporating porthole windows.
The entrance is located on the northern face, through double doors which has a strong relationship with the adjoining hotel development. There are no doors that open out to Melville Parade or Comer Street. The café blinds that have been installed to the western faces creates a blank aesthetic to the most visible aspects of the building

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of WA Assessment prepared in 2005.

In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board was established and, in 1902, the suburb became a municipality. By the turn of the century, there were four jetties at South Perth, the Zoological Gardens had opened in 1898, and a government school and postal facilities were established. Due to its relative isolation from Perth, the South Perth area was regarded as a retreat from the city, a place of popular recreation, social and leisure facilities.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, land south of the Zoological Gardens began to attract the attention of land developers and home buyers. The area in which Pagoda, Como is situated was originally part of the 533 acres comprising Swan Location 40, the Como Estate, owned by Mark Gardner, a Perth produce merchant. In 1906, the developer of the Como Estate arranged the building of the Como Jetty, with all the timber hauled from the Canning Road.

From 1907, the South Perth Municipal Council passed resolutions aimed at improving the Como area. In the following years many public events were held to promote the area and improved camping facilities were provided for holidaymakers.

It was during the 1920s that a string of tea rooms, dance pavilions and lodging houses were constructed along the foreshore shell track of Melville Terrace (now Melville Parade), all the way to the Canning Bridge. According to one account, at least seventeen tea rooms operated along and around Como Beach.

Circa 1922, Harold C. Gordon began operating a boarding-house and a 'SPOT Lager Saloon' on the corner of Comer Street and Melville Terrace in Como. In the following year, the Post Office Directory also listed a tea room operating from this site, but no 'saloon'. Gordon's establishment provided accommodation for about twenty people in a large house, from where the tea rooms also operated. Gordon's rooms were further divided over summer in order to fit in as many paying customers as possible.

According to Rate Book entries, the Pagoda was built in 1926, immediately to the west of the existing boarding-house. Its octagonal structure, in a pseudo-Chinese style, would have made it a well-known landmark in the local area. By 1927, the Pagoda and Gordon's original boarding-house was sold to Alexander McAllister Clydesdale, and re-opened as a roller skating rink in 1928, but this venture also failed shortly after this time. In the summer of 1929, the Pagoda operated as tea rooms and a 'dance pavilion' again, for a short period, under the management of K.A. Boskas, but small attendances made this operation unprofitable. The economic viability of the Pagoda in the 1920s, and the other similar businesses in the Como Beach area, was adversely affected both by the seasonal nature of their operations as well as by the lack of frequency of public transport to the area.

With the depression of the first half of the 1930s, tea rooms and other businesses at Como Beach struggled to remain economically viable. During the decade from 1930, the Pagoda, now owned in partnership by Alexander Clydesdale and Frank Stiles, continued to operate as a roller skating rink, although it seems also to have been used on occasion for social functions. Between 1942 and 1945, the ownership of Pagoda, Como was transferred to Mr and Mrs J.P. and E.V. Pell. In 1945, the Pagoda was requisitioned for war-time use as a billet for soldiers. After the War, the Pagoda reverted to operation as a dance hall and reception centre. Minor structural changes to Pagoda, Como were carried out in 1947 and 1950.

From the late 1950s until the early 1990s, the Pagoda continued to be used as a dance hall and as a reception centre.

By 1970, the original tea rooms and dance hall building had all its ground floor glazing replaced by timber boards. Sometime between 1969 and 1978, the original (pre-1926) Gordon's Tea Rooms and boarding house, immediately to the west of the Pagoda was demolished.

In 1995, the Kareelya Property Group, engaged architects Overman and Zuideveld to look at the development potential of the property. The City of South Perth subsequently approved a 101 room holiday resort, with the original 1926 Pagoda Tea Rooms building to be incorporated into the development as a bar area with considerable conservation and restoration work, while the later ball room addition of the 1950s was to be demolished. The redeveloped building and adjoining hotel complex was opened in 1998 and continues to be used as a bar and restaurant.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Como Theatre
Place No: 10

Category
1



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Como Theatre
Other Names:	Cygnet Theatre/Cinema; Grand Cygnet Cinema Como
Street Address	16 Preston Street, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2404; State Register (30 June 1995)
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION		
	Lot: 1, 2, 3	
	Survey: Diagram 5661	Vol/Folio: 51-139A 51-140A

		51-141A
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 240393

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Cinema
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: Cinema
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is taken from the Register Entry for Place 2404 Cygnet Cinema prepared by the State Heritage Office in 1994.* Cygnet Cinema has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is a demonstration of the new functional approach to cinema design in Perth in the late 1930s. The combination of one projection unit for both indoor auditorium and outdoor picture garden was an innovation of the period; • the place is a fine example of the Inter-War Functionalist style; • apart from being the first purpose-built sound cinema in the suburbs immediately south of the city, the place is rare as the least altered of the 1930s suburban cinemas of Perth that are in operation; • the place is closely associated with Western Australian cinema pioneer James Stiles, and cinema architect William Leighton; • the siting and distinctive form of the place has established Cygnet Cinema as a Como local landmark; and • the place is valued by the community for its continuity of use as an entertainment venue.

Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1938	**Walls:**	Brick: rendered
Architectural Style	Inter-War Functionalist	**Roof:**	Corrugated galvanised iron, replaced original corrugated asbestos fibrous cement

Physical Description:

The Como Theatre constructed in 1938, is a two-storey brick building with a hipped corrugated galvanised iron roof behind a parapet wall. It is representative of the Inter-War Functionalist architectural style and features contrasting horizontal and vertical motifs, asymmetrical massing of geometric forms, cantilevered balconies and awning, and Art Deco style moulding and motifs inspired by a mixture of nautical and cinema themes.

The façade is asymmetrical with a range of projecting elements at first floor level and a single storey chamfered edge coffee shop to the south west corner of the façade, projecting out beyond the building line of the theatre. The prominent central tower has a decorative central fluted strip and marks the transition from sharp angles to the prominent curved wall, with steel railings around the external walkway to the upper level. Metal framed window openings are arranged as a horizontal band, with three porthole openings above.

The entrance to the theatre is by way of three sets of timber framed glass double doors. The external finishes are a mix of unpainted face brick in blond and dark tones to the ground level Preston Street frontage, portions of the tower, and banding at high level above the rectangular windows. The remainder of the building facade is painted cream, with no differentiation to banded elements. “Como Theatre” is a feature around the top of the curved wall in bas relief Art Deco style lettering.

The site of the former outdoor picture theatre comprises an open area of loose asphalt with some remnant features including a brick retaining wall, brick steps and timber and chain mesh fencing along the eastern edge. An unsealed car parking area is located to the west (side) and north (rear) of the cinema. There is a wide blonde brick paved verge in front of the property, which has various street trees and seats.

The building still reflects its original design intent although changes have occurred. The building was originally named “Como Theatre” the name of which still remains around the top of the curved wall in bas relief art deco style lettering. Additional signage used to be mounted on top of the tower and down the length of the tower, the mounting holes can still be seen. When renamed the Cygnet Cinema in 1968, the name waspainted on the rendered surface below the porthole openings. There is evidence of a blocked up opening at ground level in the curved wall.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in for the inclusion of Cygnet Cinema in the State Register of Heritage Places in 1994 *and additional research undertaken by Element Advisory on behalf of the owner*.

In the 1920s and 1930s Como Beach was in its heyday as a popular summer destination for camping, weekend picnics, swimming and holidays. This coincided with a boom period for cinema entertainment, which offered an

inexpensive escape from the economic depression. The novelty of the sound revolution in cinema attracted many more filmgoers.

The Stiles family came to South Perth in the late 19th century. Arabella Stiles, widower, moved from Melbourne to Perth in 1895 with her four sons and two daughters. She operated the Tea Gardens Hotel in Suburban Road, South Perth from 1897 to 1908. Her son James (Jimmy) (1897-1944) was employed by the South Perth Road Board, where he worked for several years as Assistant Town Clerk before and after serving in WWI. He later went into business with his brother Arthur (1885-1946) as 'Stiles & Stiles Land & Estate Agents'. The men were instrumental in residential and community development in Como and South Perth and were involved in philanthropic work.

Jimmy Stiles could see the growth potential for cinema entertainment in the triangular area of South Perth and Como. His cinema empire began with the Gaiety Picture Theatre on the corner of Angelo and Coode streets, South Perth which he built with business partner Charlie Clydesdale. It opened in February 1927. In 1933, Jimmy Stiles opened the Hurlingham Picture Gardens, one of the earliest open-air cinemas in Perth. In 1935 he added the Hurlingham Theatre adjacent to the picture gardens. In 1936 Stiles purchased a lot on Preston Street to capitalise on the popularity of Como Beach and the location which was serviced by a regular ferry service and trams connecting to the city and surrounding suburbs. Stiles envisioned his Como Theatre to be the largest, the most modern and up-to-date cinema in the district, and the first cinema in the area built to screen 'talkies'. Stiles engaged architect, William Leighton of Baxter Cox and Leighton to design the Como Theatre.

Leighton had earned his reputation as a leading cinema designer for his work on several Perth cinemas, including Piccadilly Theatre and Arcade, Windsor Theatre, and Astor Theatre, as well as the refurbishment of Royal Theatre and Grand Theatre. The emphasis of Leighton's 1930s architecture was that of designing functional contemporary buildings and the Como Theatre reflects the Inter-War Functionalist architectural style using nautical motifs such as wavy lines, smooth flat curves and tubular handrails, and emphasis on both horizontal and the vertical aspects of the building. The plaster motifs used in Como Theatre were modelled by Edward Kohler, who worked for the Perth Modelling Works.

Como Theatre was officially opened on 4 March 1938 by the chairman of the South Perth Road Board, G.V. Abjornson. It originally had an outdoor picture garden as well as an indoor auditorium. The concept of servicing both cinemas by the one mechanised 'bio box' was first introduced by Leighton in the design of the Windsor Theatre in Nedlands, completed six months before the Como Theatre. James Stiles died in 1944, but the extended Stiles family retained ownership interests in the South Perth and Perth movie scene through James's nephew, Arthur. (The Como Theatre was owned by the Stiles family until 2017.) James Stiles died of a heart attack in 1944. The Stiles family retained ownership interests in the South Perth and Perth movie scene, with James's nephew, Arthur, after World War II.
Filmgoing in general experienced a decline in patronage over the 1950s and 1960s. Air conditioning was installed in the Como Theatre in 1968 in an attempt to compete with the popularity and comfort of television. Patronage, however, continued to fall. The picture garden was demolished in 1969. In 1968, the Como Theatre was selected to screen films for the Festival of Perth. It is believed that the theatre was renamed 'Cygnet Cinema' at this time, to associate the venue with the festival, for which the logo was a swan.

From 1972 to 1976, it was the venue for the Perth International Film Festival. It was also again a venue for the Festival of Perth films while Sommerville was redeveloped in 1975. Due to this era, the cinema acquired a reputation for showing art-house films. In the 1980s the cinema returned to regular commercial fare, being run by City Theatres with Jimmy Stiles' nephew, Arthur Stiles (1920-2010) as Managing Director. For various lengths of time before and after this, the cinema was operated by a succession of several small independent parties.

In 1994 a dramatic renovations was made to the place's street appearance when the exterior was changed from its original colour scheme of cream to a bright pink. This has since been reversed. In 2013, a $100,000 heritage grant from the State Government allowed the installation of a digital projector to replace the use of 35mm film reels, enabling the business to remain viable.

Ownership of the Como had been in the Stiles family since it was constructed in 1938 until it was sold to the current owners, Australian Property Collective, in 2017. From 2019-2024 an extensive conservation works program included restoring the place to its original 1938 external appearance of cream paint and unpainted brick and authentic colour schemes and design internally.

As part of this program, the place was renamed from Cygnet Cinema back to its original 'Como Theatre.' The Como Theatre reopened in April 2024 as a community entertainment venue for theatre and other cultural activities.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	• Aesthetic value. • Historic value. • Social value.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	William Leighton
Builder	
Association	
Owners	James (Jimmy) Stiles
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Assessment documentation for Place 2396 Cygnet Cinema. Information from an Interpretation Strategy for the Como Theatre and the Preston Street precinct by Element Advisory on behalf of the Australian Property Collective.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Residence, 75 Robert Street

Place No: 11

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 75 Robert Street
Other Names:	
Street Address	75 Robert Street, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26495
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 102	
	Survey: Plan 3458	Vol/Folio: 732-141
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 239705

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: single storey residence
Current Use:	Residential: single storey residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Californian Bungalow Style which demonstrates the typical form and detail of the style. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of Como in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of residences built for professional men and their families in the Inter War period.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1938	**Walls:**	Brick: render
Architectural Style	Inter-War Californian Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
Single storey brick and tile inter-war California Bungalow with limestone detailing to the verandah piers.

As with traditional California Bungalows, the house presents with an asymmetric plan form to the façade with gables, hips and window canopies providing interest to the elevation. A deep but relatively small area of verandah projects out from the façade, incorporating a jerkinhead gable roof with timber detailing to the gable. The tiled canopy is supported on limestone and masonry piers with a low and dipping rendered brick balustrade. A second

gable forms the central element of the roof line with timber detailing and terracotta finial to the apex. The remainder of the roof is hipped with rendered chimneys. The windows are predominantly arranged in banks of three timber framed casements with leaded lights, protected by tiled canopies. The entrance into the house is under the verandah. The house is one of the few original dwellings remaining on Robert Street.	
Condition:	Very Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Como Beach became popular in the early 1900s after the subdivision in 1905 of the land bounded by South Terrace, Thelma Street, the river and Fremantle Road (Canning Highway). The subdivision was known as 'Como Estate', and the beach was promoted as a fine recreation spot for residents and visitors. The land further away from the beach was not significantly developed until the Inter War period. The lot on which this residence is located was part of a residential subdivision approved in 1914 however an aerial photograph of the area in 1930 show that the land was still largely undeveloped at that time. From the readily available information this residence was built c1938 and the first occupant was Jack Roy Sorrell (1907-1954) and his wife Mabel Bernice Sorrell, nee Efford (1909-1992). The Australian Electoral Rolls record that Jack Sorrell was a draftsman so it is possible that Jack Sorrell was involved in the design of this residence. Jack and Mabel Sorrell had married in 1931 and had two children. The family lived at this house for approximately 10 years before relocating to Scarborough. Later occupants of this residence have not been determined. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has not changed significantly in form or extent since its construction with only a small addition across the rear of the residence readily apparent. Internal additions and alterations are likely to have occurred in accordance with changing standards and expectations.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Sorrell Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980. The West Australian, 7 January 1939, p. 9.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Como Baptist Church

Place No: 12

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Como Baptist Church
Other Names:	South Como Baptist Church
Street Address	111 Robert Street, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 02398
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	February 2004 Renominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 4	
	Survey: Diagram 80841	Vol/Folio: 1938-883

	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1066579

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church Hall
Current Use:	Religious: Church
Other Use:	Religious: Administration building



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The original church built in 1931 has aesthetic value for its remaining form and detail of a simple Inter War Gothic style. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of Como in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with the period of economic depression in Western Australia which saw the spread of temporary tent cities for unemployed people and their families. • The place has historic value for the development of the Baptist Church in Western Australia. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have been associated with the church and its services since 1931.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1931; 1965; 1968; 1992	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Gothic;	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta
Physical Description:			

Single storey brick and tile building constructed in the early 1960s and altered in the 1990s to incorporate the central projecting bay to the façade. The finish to the building has been changed with the upper section of the elevation being painted brickwork and the lower section remaining as face brickwork with a decorative projecting brick course every four courses. The roof is gabled and clad with terracotta style tiles.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	Low-Moderate
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	

The first move to establish what became the South Como Baptist Church was on 31 July 1927 when Harold and Win Harris gathered children from the neighbourhood at their home on the corner of Robert Street and Manning Road, for Sunday School. Contributions enabled the small group to purchase a block of land in Robert Street, on 11 May 1928, in the name of the Baptist Union of Western Australia. Within a year the land was paid for by the local Sunday School community.

During the Depression a 'Tent City' located not far from the church land provided accommodation for the unemployed who existed on provisions from the government and the church.

In 1931, tenders were called for the construction of the South Como Baptist Church hall and unemployed tradesmen were engaged by the Baptist Union of W.A. The foundation stone was laid on 5 September 1931 and the building opened on 31 October some seven weeks later. The church hall was the centre for community gatherings and festive events for the small South Como community, as well as for worship and Sunday School.

In 1936, tenders were called for alterations and additions to the church but the detail of these changes has not been identified. At this time the church consisted of only the church hall set well back from Roberts Street and much of the surrounding land was undeveloped.

In 1965, a new building was erected to accommodate 190 people, in front of the original and oriented parallel to Roberts street. The building, constructed by Frank Holland, was opened on 1 May 1965. The building featured three vestries, a substantial porch, new pews built by Mr Les Uren and blue velvet curtains and carpet runners. The Robert Street elevation featured a row of red flowering hibiscus and a prominent entrance led to the porch and white quilted doors opened into the worship area. The original building was retained and renovated to become the dedicated home for the Sunday School and later the worship centre for the Cambodian Fellowship.

The adjacent block to the north, 109 Robert Street, was purchased on 17 September 1963. A new manse was erected on the site and opened on 1 May 1968. That building now functions as the Ministry Centre with offices for church pastors and other administrative functions.

On 17 November 1977, the church purchased the adjoining block to the south, 113 Robert Street. This large house was reorganised and termed 'Nehemiah House'. It was adapted for church purposes and in 1992 was upgraded, the courtyard being enclosed to form a minor assembly room, and its many small rooms used for the variety of church activities mainly involving young people. It currently [2018] is the location of the Canning Bridge Early Learning Centre.

On 8 February 1982 the church was renamed the 'Como Baptist Church', the word 'South' being dropped as being no longer relevant.

In 1992, works were also undertaken at the main building, seating was increased and reoriented 90 degrees. Entrance to the Como Baptist Church was relocated to the west side where a covered way extended between the original building and the worship area. A safe enclosed children's play area at the front of Nehemiah House, a netball court and a small car parking area at the rear of the property were created. The newly enlarged place of worship was re-dedicated on 6 December 1992.

As an adjunct to these works in 1992 the individual lots held by the Baptist Church were integrated into one lot and resurveyed.	
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religious Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: Early settlers
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place CB9 Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Como Primary School

Place No: 13

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Como Primary School
Other Names:	
Street Address	29 Thelma Street, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26497
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 10401	
	Survey: Plan 190815	Vol/Folio: LR3048-907
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 236207

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Education: Primary school
Current Use:	Education: Primary school
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, largely intact demonstration of the Inter War Stripped Classical style executed in brick and metal. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Como in the Inter War period and the rapid growth following World War Two. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as students, staff or through association with friends and family.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1921; 1943; 1944; 1946; 1947; 2010; 2013	**Walls:**	Brick: Common
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped classical	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume
Physical Description: The original section of Como Primary school was constructed in the 1920s and noted to be of brick and iron construction, and quickly added to as the demand for school spaces increased. By the 1940s it was double the size and by the 1960s a new frontage to Thelma Street had been created by the construction of additional classrooms.			

The earlier sections of the school cannot be easily seen from public view but consisted of the traditional single storey ranges and brick and render construction with hipped terracotta tiled roof and multi-paned timber double hung sash windows. With the exception of the terracotta tiled roof, all these elements remain extant. The tiled roof has since been replaced with zincalume but the chimneys were retained. Soldier bricks provided a simple form of decoration to the brickwork and marked the interface of the face brickwork and the render.

Alterations have occurred to the 1960s range including the enclosure of the verandah to provide additional internal spaces but the original north wall of the classrooms remain extant behind the enclosure and glimpses of the windows can be seen through the newer aluminium framed openings

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Immediately following World War One a community began to take shape in Como with the formation of the Como Progress Association and encouragement by the influential Frank Edgcumbe, the Association's first president. The extension of the tram service and the development of Como Beach, known as the 'Manly of the West' brought campers and holiday makers into the district.

In 1915, a deputation by the Como Progress Association to the Minister for Education, and the building of the Anglican Mission Hall by residents and members of the association, led to the opening of the Como State School in May 1916. By 1919, the numbers of the school had doubled and there was pressure for larger premises. Plans were made to purchase land and construct a permanent school. The present site (cnr Thelma Street and Labouchere Road) was selected and the first stage of the school was completed in 1921.

The 1920s saw the school population steadily increase as the suburb developed and new classrooms were added in 1943, 1944 and 1946.

In 1947, the school hall was built by the P&C as a memorial to the service men and women of the district. The hall continues to be used by the school and the wider community. The P&C made a significant contribution to the care and maintenance of the school and grounds in the 1950s.

Since that time, facilities at the school have increased and been adapted in response to the changing curriculum and expectations of staff and students. Major additions undertaken in 2010, and in summer holiday period of 2012/13 the tiled roof of the original buildings were replaced with corrugated zincalume.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Outside Influences: World wars and other wars
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	

Sources	Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place CB11 Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Penrhos College and Pine Trees

Place No: 14

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Penrhos College and Pine Trees
Other Names:	
Street Address	101 Thelma Street, Como
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4809
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 2199	
	Survey: Plan 173604	Vol/Folio: 383-83A
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 241827

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Educational: combined school
Current Use:	Educational: combined school
Other Use:	Collier Pine Plantation



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The school has some aesthetic value as a collection of education buildings constructed in the late 20th and early 21st century that demonstrate the evolution in styles in that period within a setting of mature pine trees. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision of education to girls in South Perth from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value as its buildings demonstrate the evolution of teaching methods and development of curriculum. • The place has historic value for its association with the Collier Pine Plantation, a major state government initiative. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place for a variety of reasons as staff, students, family and community members since 1970.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1971; 1974; 1977; 1995; 1997;2009; 2011	**Walls:**	Various

Architectural Style	Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional	**Roof:**	Various

Physical Description:
The campus of Penrhos College is set within a densely developed residential area but benefits from being adjacent to the Ryrie Reserve to the north, sporting ovals belonging to Wesley College to the east, Collier Park Golf Course to the south east and South Perth tennis club to the south which creates a sense of openness around the school. The school campus itself is positioned on the crest of Morrison Street which elevates its position in the local streetscape.

The school campus has expanded quite rapidly since the school opened in the 1970s with the most recent construction along the Thelma Street frontage in c.2013. Although the buildings all display differing architectural styles they are generally tied together through a limited material palette.

The original open character of the school campus has been lost due to the continual development of the site. The school is built on land that once formed part of the Collier Pine Plantation with many trees having been cleared to make way for the school. Remnant pine trees can be found near the entrance to the school on Morrison Street.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This site was formerly part of the Collier Pine Plantation, one of several pine plantations in the outer metropolitan area which were established in the late 1920s with the goal of supporting the timber industry and provide relief work for the unemployed during the period of economic depression. It was proposed that the mature trees would be a valuable resource which the government would profit from when cut down in the 1960s, and that the land would then be used for public purposes. The original plantation was 900 acres, and the plantation was divided roughly in half by the boundary between the City of Perth and the City of South Perth. Initial plantings were unsuccessful with the death of 95% of the first seedlings. After adapting the methods of planting and management the trees grew to maturity over the next 30 years.

In 1966, the 20 acre (8 hectare) site currently occupied by Penrhos College, was made available to the school by the state government following applications from Principal, Margaret Way as the school was occupying overcrowded premises in Angelo Street opposite the Zoo. This girls school in South Perth had its origins in a sequence of private schools operating in South Perth from the early 1900s. In 1951, the school was purchased by the Methodist Church and developed as a sister school to Methodist Ladies College (MLC) in Claremont under the guidance of Margaret Way. In 1958, the school became independent of MLC Claremont. Achieving independent status led to a name change for the school in 1964, when Mrs Way chose the Welsh name 'Penrhos', deriving from the Welsh name 'Penrhos': 'pen' means 'top' or 'summit', as in mountain or hill; and 'rhos' means 'heath' or 'plain'.

In 1966, architects Cameron, Chisholm & Nicol were appointed to design school buildings for the new site and in July 1970 the Foundation Stone was laid and work commenced. As part of the ceremonial start to the school a wooden cross was erected on the site which is now located at the entrance to school.

Building commenced quickly in 1970 and Stage 1 classrooms and the Colwyn Boarding House were completed in December 1970 enabling Years 10, 11 and 12 to move to Como in February 1971, followed by Years 7, 8 and 9 in 1972. The Junior School students moved to Como in 1974 and the Olympic sized swimming pool was completed in the same year.

Since the initial phase of construction the school has continued to add to and adapt its campus. Major additions include;

- 1977 Sports centre or Jubilee Hall
- 1986 Margaret Way Courtyard

- 1995 Performing Arts Centre
- 1997 New classrooms
- 2000 Upgrade and extensions to Sports Centre, Dining Hall, Boarding House, and Admin
- 2009 Menai Boarding House
- 2011 Early Learning Centre

Throughout the development of the school pine trees from the original plantation have been retained where possible creating a unique aesthetic for the schools setting.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic Activities: Education and Science
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Cameron Chisholm and Nicol
Builder	
Association	Margaret Way - Principal
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Penrhos College Website https://www.penrhos.wa.edu.au/

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Kensington Primary School

Place No: 15

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Kensington Primary School
Other Names:	Kensington State School
Street Address	73 Banksia Terrace, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the earliest brick classroom blocks which form three sides of the bituminised quadrangle.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26498
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2004; 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 500	
	Survey: Plan 402450	Vol/Folio: LR3168-684
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 149418

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Educational: Primary School
Current Use:	Educational: Primary School
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, largely intact demonstration of the Inter War and Post War International style as applied to a school building and executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of Kensington in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as students, staff or through association with friends and family.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1926; 1933; 1954; 1966; 1970s; 1993; c2000; 2006; 2008	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped classical Post War International;	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta
Physical Description: The original section of the school constructed in 1926 faced Banksia Terrace, and was of brick construction with tiled roof, steel framed windows that opened inwards which was deemed to be innovative at the time of			

construction. The school consisted of four classrooms and two cloakrooms. The original range was extended with additional classrooms built at right angles to the original range.

The school is of brick construction with terracotta tiled hipped roof and four tall brick chimneys. The original four classrooms each had three windows on the Banksia Terrace frontage, with angled brick sills and soldier brick lintels. The three windows are grouped closely together, separated from the next group by a wide section of brick wall. The four classrooms were separated by a single window in the middle of the range.

The adjoining early class room addition located northern end of the Banksia Terrace range was of similar construction and expression. This range was orientated towards Fourth Avenue. The windows were again arranged in groups of three with the same detailing. Three brick chimneys correspond with the window arrangements. A corner building, connects the two classroom ranges, is of the same construction.

Additions have been made to the school as local demand increased which are of contemporary design. They have not impacted on the integrity or authenticity of the original sections of the school which are located parallel to Banksia Terrace, and the two wings projecting from this classroom block.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Kensington came into existence in the South Perth Road District in the 1920s and was named after prominent citizen and MLA, Alexander Clydesdale's Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) house, 'Kensington'.

In 1924, Victoria Park and East Victoria Park schools were very overcrowded and a new school was suggested for the area between them. At this time both schools had classes on the verandahs and in cloakrooms. Halls around the district such as the Victoria Park Town Hall and Baptist Church Hall were also used.

In 1925, following a survey of the child population in the area by the Education Department, the State Government moved to establish a new primary school in Banksia Terrace. This was done by the resumption of a number of lots in that street. In July 1926, the new Kensington Primary School opened by Alex Clydesdale. The first Headmaster was Mr Oswald Derrick. The total cost of the building was £4050. By 1927 the school had 220 students.

A 1930 aerial photograph of South Perth and Kensington shows the isolated bush setting of the school and its simple 'L' shaped plan form which consisted of four classrooms and two hat rooms. At this time most of the pupils came from the foreshore area. It was only in the post Depression era that Kensington, and subsequently the Kensington Primary School expanded. The housing boom caused overcrowding in the school with complaints by the headmasters of all three schools in the South Perth area. At Kensington Primary School new classrooms were added to the school when enrolments reached 500 students in 1933.

In 1945, as the area continued to expand, the school was once again under pressure. The Education Department provided a Bristol pre-fabricated classroom to add more space. The population of Kensington Primary School peaked in 1948 when 600 pupils were enrolled.

Parents, through the P&C, have always worked hard to improve the environment and resources at the school. The P&C helped with the construction of the cricket pitch, the supply of books, chairs, sporting equipment, slide projectors, duplicators and the care for the school hall (which was the Bristol pre-fabricated building).

The facilities at the school were again under pressure in the 1960s and subsequent building programs have provided more classrooms, and a range of specialist facilities including an art room, music block, library, junior block with 10 classrooms, three pre-primary classrooms and an offsite kindy. The school also now enjoys an undercover play area where assemblies are held, netball courts, a tennis court and play equipment dotted around the grounds.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Kensington Primary School Website Draft documentation 2005 Local Heritage Inventory Place K2

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Forests Department Headquarters (fmr)

Place No: 16

Category
4

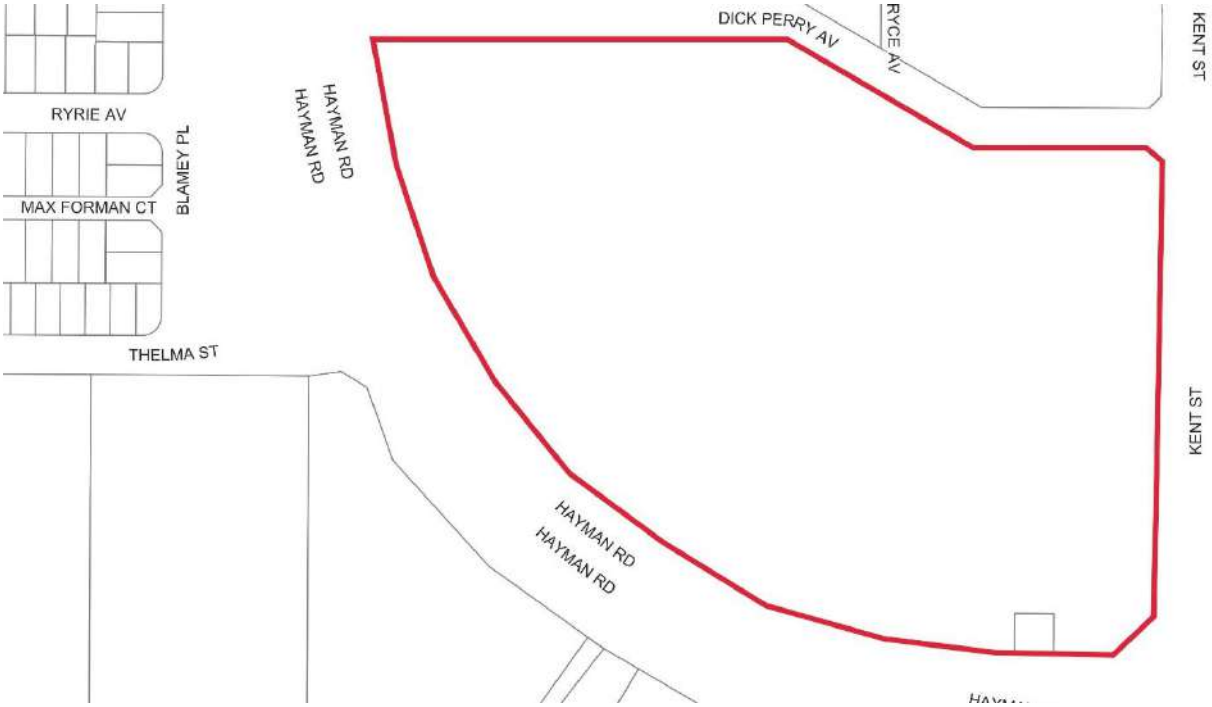


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Forests Department Headquarters (fmr)
Other Names:	Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) Complex; Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) State Headquarters; Forestry Department Parks and Wildlife Service
Street Address	17 Dick Perry Avenue, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the 1980 complex consisting of twelve grouped modules and two separate modules.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2402
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 4224	
	Survey: Plan 219945	Vol/Folio: LR3111-517
	Reserve No: 26916	LANDGATE PIN: 1250682

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Governmental: administration
Current Use:	Governmental: administration
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a Late 20th century Perth Regional style executed in brick and tile for a government office within the remnant pine plantation. • The place has aesthetic value as its unusual module design is a landmark in the streetscape. • The place has some historic value for its association with the ongoing provision of services in relation to the natural environment of Western Australia.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1980	Walls:	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional	Roof:	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
The site of the Department of Parks and Wildlife Complex is on land which was formerly part of the Collier Pine Plantation which extended along the southern side of Jarrah Road (later renamed Baron-Hay Court) to Manning Road. Some of the mature pines have been retained on the site. The most significant buildings within the complex comprise a series of 1965 – 1981 single storey modules surrounding double storey modules, and a 2008-2010 large contemporary building, all set in this remnant pine plantation.

The group of 12 'modules' arranged in a cluster towards the north of the site overlook Dick Perry Avenue. The individual buildings are mainly single storey with hipped roofs all with a projecting ventilator lantern at the apex of the roof. Each unit is separated by flat roofed elements which are arranged to form covered ways and courtyards.

The buildings are square in plan and are of reinforced concrete construction utilising columns with a matching ring beam. The walls are virtually completely in-filled with commercial grade aluminium framed tinted glazing. The windows are protected in places by retractable vertical blinds. Paving between the modules is red brick.

The stairs are external, formed in white, off-form concrete with brick treads and bright stainless steel tubular handrails framing clear glazed balustrading. Internally the building appears fairly conventional with carpeted concrete floors and standard type office partitions and furnishings

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This cluster of twelve brick and tile modules which form a coherent complex; and two additional modules to the east, were constructed in 1980 for what was then designated as the Forest Department (1919-1985). This department was responsible for the management of forest areas that contributed to water supply areas; timber production; forest produce; recreation and tourism; flora and fauna; research and forest areas where mining operations have occurred. The department was subsequently designated (1985) as the Department of Conservation and Land Management and since 2006, the Parks and Wildlife Service which is now under the authority of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

The site chosen for the new Forests Department Headquarters (fmr) was within the Collier Pine Plantation. This plantation was one of several in the outer metropolitan areas that were established in the late 1920s with the goal of supporting the timber industry and provide relief work for the unemployed during the period of economic depression. It was proposed that the mature trees would be a valuable resource which the government would profit from when cut down in the 1960s, and that the land would then be used for public purposes. It was in 1957 that the first public facility, Ngala Mothercraft Centre now the Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre, was built on land within the former pine plantation. Other government facilities built within the former pine plantation include Bentley High School, Rowethorpe Retirement Village, Swan Cottages, Como High School, Western Australian Institute of Technology (later Curtin University), Penrhos College, government housing at Karawara, the City's Collier Park Retirement Village, South Perth Lawn Tennis Club, and the Collier Park Golf Club. The Forest Department and the Department of Agriculture were allocated a large portion of land for new premises on the north of the plantation.

This reserve on which this complex and the Herbarium (place C2) were built was created in 1963 and designated for government requirements, and in 1977 vested in the Conservator of Forests. The original herbarium was built in 1970 and has some stylistic compatibility with the Forests Department Headquarters (fmr).

This complex of buildings was designed by architects Cameron, Chisholm and Nicol to serve as the state headquarters for the Forestry Department. The complex of twelve modules and two additional modules to the east were built throughout 1980 and opened in 1981 by Premier Charles Court. Since that time the place continues to provide accommodate for the state government organisations responsible for the management of

the states environmental resources. Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the original construction can still be readily determined and appear not to have significantly altered since construction.	
Historic Theme:	Occupations: Technology and technological change Social and civic activities: Education and science Demographic Settlement and mobility: Government Policy
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Cameron Chisholm & Nicol
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Memorial Church of St Martin in the Field and Durbridge Hall

Category
2

Place No: 18



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Memorial Church of St Martin in the Field and Durbridge Hall
Other Names:	
Street Address	50 Dyson Street, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the two buildings on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 23790; 11546; 11547
Included in Heritage List?	Anglican Church Inventory
History of CoSP Listing	February 2004 Renominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 53	
	Survey: Diagram 72241	Vol/Folio: 1772-842
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 150091

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church Hall Religious: Church
Current Use:	Religious: Church Hall Religious: Church
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The church and hall have aesthetic value for their demonstration of the form and detail of the Inter War Gothic and Post War Ecclesiastical styles. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Kensington in the Inter War and Post World War Two periods. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent individuals in the history of Kensington and the Anglican Church. • The place has social value for the members of the Kensington and wider communities who have attended the venue for social and spiritual purposes since 1933.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

	High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1933; 1953	**Walls:**	Brick: Common Timber; Weatherboard
Architectural Style	Inter War Gothic Post War Ecclesiastical	**Roof:**	Metal: Colorbond

Physical Description:
The Memorial Church of St Martin in the Field and Durbridge Hall are a pair of contrasting buildings. The church is of modern brick construction whilst the hall is of more traditional timber framed and weatherboard construction.

Durbridge Hall is an inter-war timber framed and weatherboard simple rectangular building with a replacement metal roof. The façade is symmetrical, overlooking Dyson Street with a central entrance of double timber doors accessed by five steps. The door is flanked by timber framed windows, the original multi-paned timber framed casements have been replaced with alternative timber windows but the original frames remain extant. Canopies to the windows and doors have been added. The roof is a gabled hip, with louvered vent to the weatherboard gable. The eaves are battened. Although some changes have been made, the Hall still presents in its original simple form.

The adjoining church presents with a completely different aesthetic and architectural character. The brick and limestone church was constructed in the early 1950s and incorporates elements of traditional ecclesiastical design. The church is rectangular in plan form with small projecting porch to the south-western end. The roof is steeply pitched with Colorbond cladding and glazing to the gable end overlooking Dyson Street.

The south west wall of the porch is predominantly a plain brick wall enclaved by long narrow windows and the foundation stone. Much of the wall is covered in ivy which hides the parapet around the top. Double doors provide entry into the church on the south east side of the porch. Both the long sides of the church are divided into bays by brick buttresses with most bays containing windows or doors on both sides. The arrangement and forms of openings differ on the east and west elevations.

The east elevation is the most visually accessible elevation of the church, overlooking Vista Street. a single door access is located in one of the bays and tall narrow multi-paned windows with frosted glass. The setting to the eastern side of the church has been transformed into a tranquil seating area with Memorial Rose Garden.

The two sections of the church and hall are joined by a link structure of textured cement block construction with flat roof.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The construction of Durbridge Hall as an Anglican Church Hall in 1933 demonstrated the expanding Kensington community. Kensington came into existence in the South Perth Road District in the 1920s and was named after prominent resident Alec Clydesdale's Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) house, 'Kensington'. The majority of the early houses were constructed from weatherboard, giving the suburb a working class image. A number of residents appealed to have the suburb declared as 'brick only' by the Road Board. This decision created continued controversy in the district however it is not recorded how the weatherboard Durbridge Hall was accepted in February 1933, especially considering the difficulties the Salvation Army had when they had wanted (and succeeded) to move a timber hall from Subiaco to Banksia Terrace.

Margaret Gyles Durbridge (c1857-1925) was one of the instigators behind the establishment of an Anglican Church in Kensington. After her death in 1925, her estate was bequeathed to provide finances for church activities in the Kensington area. Her estate helped to pay for the land on the corner of Dyson and Vista Streets.

Plans for the new church hall were prepared by People's Warden, Mr C Hill, and the building was made possible by an interest free loan of £750. It has not been determined in this research who built the hall. On 4 May 1933, in the presence of 150 people the Anglican Archbishop Dr Le Fanu dedicated the new building to be named Durbridge Hall after its benefactor.

Social activities were initiated at Durbridge Hall upon its completion under the ministry of Lionel Courtney. The groups that used the church included the Mothers Union, Ladies Guild, Men's Club, Sunday School, Sewing Class and, Church of England Boys and Girls Societies (CEBS and CEGS). With the intent on raising money for a church, Durbridge Hall was also let out regularly to Girl Guides, Scouts, Sea Scouts and Rifle Club, Boy Scouts, Brownies and the South Perth branch of the Australian Labour Party. Durbridge Hall was also used for showing movies.

At the end of World War Two the Durbridge Hall committee was able to announce the hall debt had been extinguished. Alongside this announcement the committee launched an appeal to build a new church as a memorial to all who lost their lives in the war. The Saint Martin-in-the-Fields Church was built in 1953. The architect and builder of the church have not been determined in this research.

The name of the church originates with an English church built in 1721-1726. A memento mounted in the Saint Martin-in-the-Fields Church, Kensington, is made from the original Portland stone used when Saint Martin-in-the-Fields in England was built. The Church had been damaged in World War Two and the stone was salvaged when repairs were carried out in 1952. The metal plaque is a replica of the design of 'Saint Martin and the Beggar' on the original door handles of the church.

When the Saint Martin-in-the-Fields Church was finished it was dedicated by the Governor, Sir Charles Gairdiner, with the unveiling of the dedication plaque on the front of the church.

The church Saint Martin-in-the-Fields Church was consecrated on 21 May 1954 and was marked with the raising of four flags donated by the Imperial War Museum at the request of Rev Precious. Four flags, The White Ensign, The Red Ensign, The Union Jack and a Royal Air Force Flag had all been flown on the Cenotaph, Whitehall in London. They were to remain at Saint Martin's in memory of the men and women who died in the world wars. (The flags have since been returned to the Imperial War Museum.)

After the completion of the Saint Martin-in-the-Fields Church, the hall continued to be used for community outreach activities. Rev Bob Precious (1953-57), the Rector at the time, initiated an Anglican Youth Fellowship to cater for the needs of the young people in the area. Rev Precious is remembered in the parish for his enthusiastic and successful work in the community including a popular Drama Group formed in 1955 and active until 1994. Congregational attendance at Saint Martin-in-the-Fields Church peaked in the time of Rev Precious.

In 1956 a church opportunity shop was established in the corner shop behind the church. Purchased for £4,250 the Op Shop (previously known as Vista House and currently St Martin's Op Shop) continues to support community projects.

Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the two main buildings on the site have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. Several smaller buildings have been present on the site since construction. In c1990, a simple metal framed structure was constructed between the two buildings and toward the rear of the lot to provide covered access to the toilets on the lot. The roofs of the two buildings have also been reclad in Colorbond replacing earlier cladding of corrugated iron on Durbridge Hall, and asbestos on St Martin in the Fields Church.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	Rev Bob Precious - Parish Minister Margaret Durbridge - Benefactor
Owners	
Sources	Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place K3. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 25 February 1933, p.12. Parish of Kensington website, http://www.kensington.perth.anglican.org/

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre
Place No: 19

Category
4



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre
Other Names:	Ngala Mothercraft Centre
Street Address	15 George Street, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage entry applies only to the history of the site not the buildings on the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4830
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 4530, 4531	
	Survey: Plan 26910	Vol/Folio: 2218-587; 2218-586
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1359535

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Health: Child health centre
Current Use:	Health: Child health centre Residential: Retirement complex
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The site has historic value for its association with the provision and development of services for parents and children since 1959. • The site has historic value for its association with the preceding organisations, House of Mercy and Alexandra Home for Women which provided support for single mothers in Western Australia in the late 19th century and early 20th century. • The site has social value for the many members of the community who have accessed the services and support of the organisation since 1959.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	N/A	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A
Physical Description: The original Ngala Mothercraft centre buildings have been demolished and a new facility built on the adjacent site (9 George Street) which continues the same function. The site of the original Ngala facility (15 George Street) is now occupied by residential units.			
Condition:	Good		
Integrity	Moderate		

Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre, provides early parenting and early childhood services which began in 1890 as the House of Mercy, a non-denominational charity for single mothers located in Lake Street Perth. In 1916, it later became known as the Alexandra Home for Women. Other name changes have occurred over the course of Ngala's history and reflect the ever changing needs of the families and communities Ngala serves. In 1956, the service operating from Highgate was renamed Ngal-a Mothercraft Home and Training Centre Inc. The name Ngal-a was chosen from Aboriginal Noongar language and means 'we' or 'two'. In 1959, the service was relocated to new purpose built facilities in George Street, Kensington, on land that was formerly part of the Collier Pine Plantation. The first premises were located on what is now 15 George Street, adjacent to the current Ngala facility. Ngala evolved into an organisation that provides a greater range of services including child care, regional agencies and regional training, programs for fathers and linkages with Universities. In 1995, the existing buildings were demolished and a new purpose built centre facility opened on the adjacent site. Between 2008 and 2012, the lot closest to the corner of George Street and Baron Hay Court was developed as a retirement complex.	
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities Social and Civic Activities: Government and Politics
Values:	Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre website; https://www.ngala.com.au/About-Ngala/History/Ngala-Timeline-1890-2014

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

Collier Pine Plantation (fmr)

Place No: 20

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Collier Pine Plantation (fmr)
Other Names:	
Street Address	Various, Kensington, Como, Karawara
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the remnant plantings of pine trees from the Collier Pine Plantation located across many sites.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 04820
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017
Other Listings	Registered Aboriginal Heritage Place under Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: Various	
	Survey: Various	Vol/Folio: Various

	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN:

PLACE TYPE	Tree
Original Use:	Park/Reserve
Current Use:	Various
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The remnant trees of the former Collier Pine Plantation have aesthetic value as these groupings are distinctive from the surrounding native vegetation. • The remnant trees have historic value for their association with the Collier Pine Plantation which was a major government initiative to provide work and resources for the Western Australian community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1925-1930	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:
There are remnant stands of the Collier Pine Plantation throughout the southern suburbs of the City of South Perth. Some of the densest stands are within the Collier Park Golf Course, Penrhos College and a significant stand of trees surround the government buildings currently occupied by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

The development of Collier Park Golf Course in the 1980s resulted in the clearance of many of the pine trees that formed part of the Collier Pine Plantation. Whilst some of these trees have been retained and form part of the landscaping of the golf course, the dense forest like character that once prevailed has been replaced with a much more open aesthetic	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Collier Pine Plantation was one of several pine plantations in the outer metropolitan area which were established in the late 1920s with the goal of supporting the timber industry and provide relief work for the unemployed during the period of economic depression. It was proposed that the mature trees would be a valuable resource which the government would profit from when cut down in the 1960s, and that the land would then be used for public purposes. The original plantation was 900 acres, and the plantation was divided roughly in half by the boundary between the City of Perth and the City of South Perth. Initial plantings were unsuccessful with the death of 95% of the first seedlings. After adapting the methods of planting and management the trees grew to maturity over the next 30 years. To relieve the housing shortages after 1947, homes were built close to the northern and eastern boundaries of the plantation. In 1957, a portion of the plantation site was allocated for use for the construction of Ngala Mothercraft Centre, now Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre. By 1962, the original plantation area had been reduced from 900 acres to 600 acres and in the following years the government implemented its proposal to use lands for government institutions, including Bentley High School, Rowethorpe Retirement Village, Swan Cottages, Como High School, Western Australian Institute of Technology (later Curtin University), and Penrhos College. Other portions of the Collier Pine Plantation were also used for government-provided housing at Karawara, the City's Collier Park Retirement Village, South Perth Lawn Tennis Club, Forestry Department (later known under a succession of names), and the Department of Agriculture. In the late 1980s the Collier Park Golf Course was developed on a large parcel of land bordered by Thelma Street, Kent Street and Hayman Road. The Pine Trees at Collier Park Golf Course are remnants of the earlier Collier Pine Plantation. Other large remnant groups of pines are evident on the site of the Department of Biodiversity Diversity and Attractions, on the north west corner of the junction of Hayman Road and Kent Street and at Penrhos College	
Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.

	Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Manning Primary School
Place No: 21

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Manning Primary School - Site
Other Names:	South Como State School; Canning Bridge School
Street Address	80 Ley Street, Manning
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the original brick school building on the site located parallel to Ley Street. Later buildings on the site are not part of the entry.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26502
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1769	
	Survey: Plan 214206	Vol/Folio: LR3093-814
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 238435

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Education: Primary school
Current Use:	Education: Primary school
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, largely intact demonstration of the Inter War and Post War International style executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of Manning in the Inter War years and its rapid expansion in the period following World War Two. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the commitment to public housing development by the state government. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as students, staff or through association with friends and family.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1936; 1940; 1950; 1956; 1963;	**Walls:**	Brick: rendered
Architectural Style	Post War International Style	**Roof:**	Metal: corrugated colorbond
Physical Description: One of the early sections of school that had been constructed by the 1950s is located towards the northern end of the development along Ley Street, comprising the section from the northern boundary to the projecting wing.			

There was also a long single storey range constructed on an east-west axis to the rear of this classroom area. By the 1960s the school had doubled in size with further building along the Ley Street frontage to the south of the projecting wing and another range on an east-west axis to the rear.

The buildings along Ley Street present in a uniform manner being of brick construction with hipped roofs and a regular rhythm of chimneys on the front edge of the roof. The lower section of the walls is face brick with the upper section being rendered as was typical of school construction in this era. The windows are multi-paned timber framed double hung sashes. The section to the south of the projecting wing was of similar construction though the style of the windows was slightly different.

The roof has been reclad with red Colorbond and shade structures have been installed above the windows but the school still presents to Ley Street with a high level of authenticity. The school has been further developed to the rear of the Ley Street buildings but these cannot be seen from the road.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The suburb of Manning was named after the Manning family who were large property owners in this area as well as in the Cockburn district. By the mid-1930s, the area was described as having a scattering of weatherboard houses in the bush, a grocery store and tearooms at Canning Bridge and humpy homes made of bush timber, flattened tins and Hessian bags. The children of these homes had to walk to either Applecross or Como Primary. This changed with the building of Canning Bridge Primary School which was opened in February 1936. The Head Teacher was Arthur Turner.

The one roomed school was constructed of brick with a wooden verandah. It was set in banksia bushland and sandy soil. The initial enrolment was 37 pupils. Children of standards higher than three still had to travel to other schools until Canning Bridge School was expanded in 1940. At this time the school became known as South Como School.

The population of the school stayed fairly stable until after World War Two, when building materials became more readily available, and Manning Park Estate was developed, the population of the district began to rise. By 1950, 79 students were attending the one roomed school with the older students having to be taught on the verandah. Once again the children above Standard Three had to attend Como Primary.

Prior to the 1951 school year which had an enrolment of 173 children, two classrooms and an office were added and the school was renamed Manning Park. In this post war period the State Housing Commission undertook the development of 1,000 homes in Manning, South Como and Salter Point and the population of the area exploded. Four Bristol prefabricated rooms were added to Manning Park and by 1955.

As home-building in the area continued, pressure on the school resources with the growing enrolments mounted. In 1956 the school reached its maximum population with 801 students and 17 teachers. As a result three new brick classrooms were built. In 1957 the school went through yet another name change to Manning State School. This coincided with lessening the pressure on the school with the opening of Koonawarra Primary and a number of children moving to the Catholic School across the street. The last brick classroom was added to the school in 1958. As the population gradually declined the Bristol prefabricated classrooms were removed.

The P&C have been an integral part of the school community, the P&C supplied the public address system, siren, loudspeaker and radios as well as stationery, library books and sports equipment. A large project the P&C undertook was to raise funds for the building of a canteen which was opened in 1963.

Since the initial programs of work which created the main school buildings, the facilitates on the campus have increased with pre-primary facilities, library and an undercover area. The roof of the original classroom block was originally terracotta tile which was replaced with red zincalume in 2010.	
Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Manning Primary School Website Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory Place M1

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Mount Henry Bridge

Place No: 22

Category
1

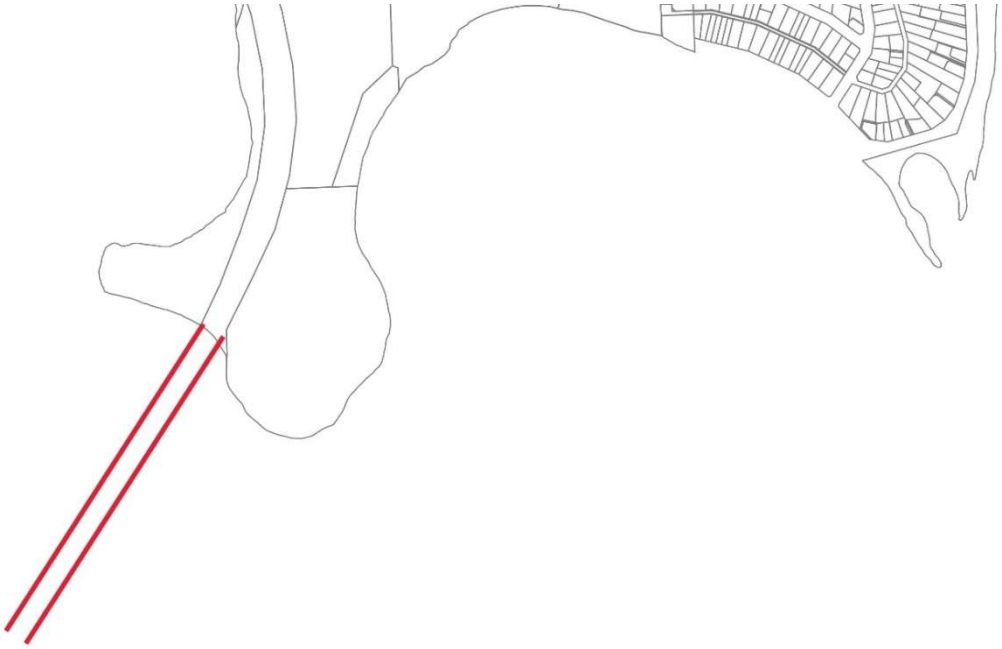


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mount Henry Bridge
Other Names:	Mount Henry Bridge 1; Mount Henry Bridge 2.
Street Address	Kwinana Freeway, Salter Point
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the 1982 traffic bridge, the 2006 traffic bridge and the 2007 railway bridge spanning the Canning River between the Cities of South Perth and Melville.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4794, entered on the State Register 16 April 2026.
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing: Dec 1994
Other Listings	Registered Aboriginal Heritage Place under Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 310	
	Survey: Plan 47439	Vol/Folio: LR003151000540
	Reserve No: 48327 (portion of)	LANDGATE PIN: 11715857

PLACE TYPE	Other Structure
Original Use:	Transport/Communications: Road: Bridge
Current Use:	Transport/Communications: Road: Bridge
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia register entry for the inclusion of the Mount Henry Bridge in the State Register of Heritage Places.* Mount Henry Bridge is a nine-span, pre-stressed concrete road bridge, across the Canning River, built in 1982 and expanded in 2007. It carries three lanes of traffic in each direction, has a separate bicycle and pedestrian bridge cantilevered on both sides immediately below the traffic bridge, and two railway lines travelling in opposite directions. The place has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: 1. The place is associated with the growth of the Perth metropolitan area in the latter part of the 20th century, and government support for extensive road systems, and later rail systems, commencing with the 1955 Stephenson-

	Hepburn Plan and the subsequent 1963 Metropolitan Region Scheme. (Factor A) 2. The place is a vital component of the Kwinana Freeway, a major transport artery linking the Perth CBD with the south metropolitan region of Perth, (including the industrial precinct around Kwinana), and the major tourist and wine-growing regions of the south-west of the state. 3. The place is representative of the significant concrete bridges across major waterways that started emerging in Perth from the 1950s. (Factor A and D) 4. The place has aesthetic and scientific value for its innovative design and construction including the cantilevered pedestrian walkways and cycleways under the bridge deck on each side which separates vehicle and pedestrian traffic, and the use of a construction method which minimised the need for complex and expensive mid-span temporary piers. The method of construction demonstrates an engineering innovation not previously used in Western Australia. (Factor H, B and G) 5. The place has social value as a prominent landmark that contributes to the community's sense of place. Its elegant and simple form was designed to minimise the visual impact on the river, allow maximum use by water traffic, and be well integrated into the landscape. (Factor E and F)
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1982; 2006; 2007	**Walls:**	Concrete: Reinforced
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:
The Mount Henry Bridge carries the Kwinana Freeway across the Canning River below the heights of Mount Henry.

This bridge provides the Kwinana Freeway with a vital crossing of the Canning River, linking Perth with its southern residential suburbs, the Kwinana industrial area, Mandurah and the Forrest Highway to the southwest region.

In 1982 the Mount Henry Bridge was built to allow for the retention of a wide strip of foreshore with its good spread of Nuytsia floribunda (Western Australian Christmas Tree) and the large and very old paperbarks in that area. The design of the Mount Henry Bridge allowed for a separate bicycle and pedestrian bridge to be cantilevered immediately below the traffic bridge.

The original bridge is of post-tensioned concrete. It has nine spans with a total length of 660 metres and a deck width of 28.8 metres. In cross-section, it is a double box-section, with the upper deck carrying traffic and cantilevers at the bottom of the box carrying pedestrian / cycle paths. The bridge was constructed segmentally, using a balanced cantilever construction method. It carried three lanes of traffic in each

direction, with two pedestrian / cycle paths on cantilevers at the lower level. At 660 metres long, the Mount Henry Bridge was the longest road bridge in Western Australia at the time it was built.

The 2005 additions to the Mount Henry Bridge referred to Mount Henry Bridge 2 were constructed using an incremental launching technique, where 25-metre long segments were hydraulically jacked out onto piers from a casting bay on the southern embankment. The 26 reinforced segments were manufactured on site, and the launch of each segment took about five hours, scheduled two weeks apart throughout most of 2005. During construction, a combination of permanent and temporary piers were used. The appearance of the new bridge was designed to match the original bridge, with nine spans, the main navigation span at river level being 75 metres wide.

The Mount Henry Bridge 1 carries the southbound traffic and the Perth to Mandurah rail lines. Mount Henry Bridge 2 carries the northbound traffic lanes.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Early history of the area

The Djarlgarro Beelier (Canning River) - 'place of abundance' - is of vital significance to the Whadjuk people, formerly being a source of food, water, and resources. At the time of colonisation, two Whadjuk (Noongar people of the Perth region) groups resided along the Canning River, the Beeloo and the Beelier.

The Whadjuk land south of the Swan River and west of the Canning River to the coast is Beelier land. The land across the Canning River to the Helena River is Beeloo land. The Canning River was the border between these two groups and provided a route from the coastal plain to the hinterlands. The lives of Whadjuk Noongar people, and their connection to their traditional lands were severely compromised through expansion of European settlement.

The Canning River has cultural heritage significance and is included on the Aboriginal Sites Register (ACH 3538).

Mount Henry Bridge 1 (1982)

The north-south freeway system was planned by Professor Gordon Stephenson and Mr John Alastair Hepburn in 1955 in the Plan for the Metropolitan Region Perth, Perth and Fremantle, which was a plan to guide the long-term development of post-war Perth. Following the completion in 1959 of the Narrows Bridge, which had been planned independently of the Stephenson-Hepburn Plan, the remainder of the Freeway plan was adopted by the WA State Parliament in 1963.

While the 1955 report had identified the location of the crossing of the Kwinana Freeway adjacent to Mount Henry, the 1963 Metropolitan Region Scheme showed the location as being adjacent to Deep Water Point.

In 1967, following an objection from the City of Melville and consideration by the State Government of alternative crossing points, the location reverted to the Mount Henry side of the river, despite local concern about the environmental effect that this would have on the unspoilt shoreline of Mount Henry.

Ultimately, in 1975, Parliament approved the Main Roads Western Australia's (MRWA) recommendation and the Metropolitan Region Scheme was amended to show the crossing on the eastern side at Mount Henry. Stage 1 of the freeway extension resulted in the completion of the Canning Interchange in 1979. The second stage of the project involved the construction of the Mount Henry Bridge and the extension of the freeway to South Street.

The Mount Henry Bridge was designed and constructed in such a way as to retain the foreshore of Mount Henry. The bridge was nearly twice the length of the Narrows Bridge, with separate pedestrian and cycle paths cantilevered below the main traffic lanes of the bridge. The construction contractor was Clough, and the project manager for Main Roads Western Australia was Geoff Smith. The official opening took place on 9 May 1982 with Premier Ray O'Connor and City of South Perth Mayor, George Burnett, in attendance.

The original 1982 bridge was one of the last major bridges in WA designed in-house by MRWA engineers. Engineers in the Bridge Section of MRWA were given the opportunity to come up with preliminary designs. Of the 13 submissions, nine were chosen for further development. The local authorities and Professor Gordon Stephenson, who was the consultant architect for the project, ultimately decided on John Gilbert Marsh's design, which Stephenson later helped refine.
The contract to build Mount Henry Bridge 1 (1982) was won by J O Clough & Son, (in partnership with Danish firm Christiani and Neilson), which proposed a new construction method that had not been used previously in Western Australia.

Mount Henry Bridge 2 (2005)
In 2005, further construction work commenced on a second Mount Henry Bridge as part of the widening of the Kwinana Freeway and to accommodate a two-way railway line. This was part of a new railway line located between the opposing traffic lanes of the Kwinana Freeway; and extending from the Perth central business district to Mandurah. The new 15 metre wide bridge was built to the west of the original Mount Henry Bridge. It was designed to carry an additional three lanes of traffic, a break-down lane and a cycle and walking path. The two bridges overlap but do not touch, appearing as one continuous structure. The railway is accommodated on the western side of the original bridge.

The design team of the Mount Henry Bridge 2 (2005) comprised Wyche Consultants, GHD and Coffey Geosciences with input from Parry and Rosenthal Architects. Although the original brief developed by Main Roads was to widen the original bridge, the Leighton-led consortium provided an alternative solution with just one new bridge on the western side. The new traffic bridge was opened to traffic in January 2006 and the southern suburbs railway commenced operation in 2007.

The project won high acclaim in the construction industry and was the recipient of the following:

- 2006 National Master Builders Association of WA Award for Excellence in Construction
- 2007 National Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia (CCAA) Public Domain Commendation for Bridges
- 2007 National CCAA Public Domain Commendation for Sustainable Design.

Historic Theme:	Infrastructure – Transport and Communications Infrastructure - Development of Settlements and Services
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Aesthetic/Scientific value

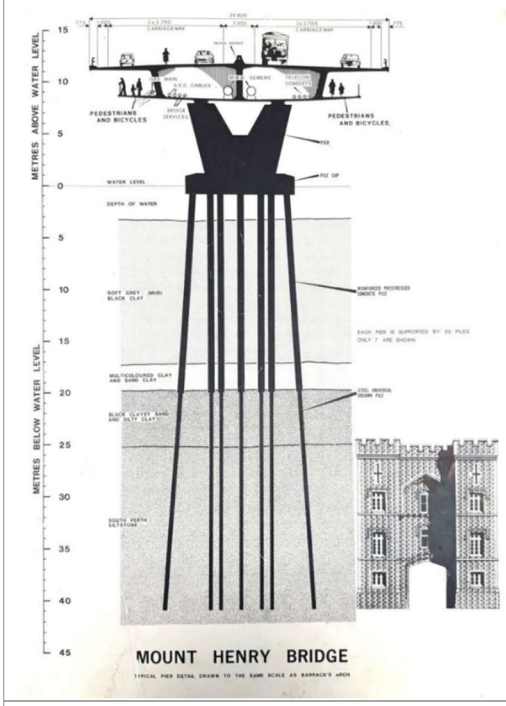
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	John Gilbert Marsh GHD Pty Ltd Wyche Consulting Parry and Rosenthal Architects

Builder	J O Clough & Son Christiani and Neilson Leighton-led consortium
Association	Professor Gordon Stephenson John Alastair Hepburn
Owners	Main Roads Western Australia
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015; 2018; 2025. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2026 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. State Register of Heritage Place Entry for Mount Henry Bridge, HCWA. Ecological water requirements for the Lower Canning River, Dept of Water, 2010. p. 3 Aboriginal History (canning.wa.gov.au) at 21 June 2024. Green, Broken Spears, pp. 186-188, as cited in the City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory and Heritage List 2018, P. 15. Plan for the Metropolitan Region Perth, Perth and Fremantle, G Stephenson and JA Hepburn, 1955, p. 116. Nomination of Design & Construction of Mt Henry Bridge for an Engineering Heritage Marker 2023. p 5. Information provided by Engineering Heritage WA, March 2026. Edmonds, The Vital Link, 1997, p. 288. Engineering Heritage Marker Award Ceremony Program 2024, p. 4. Mount Henry Bridge, Salter Point - Parry and Rosenthal Architects at 30 September 2025. Photograph from Main Roads WA traffic report site on X, at 11 September 2025.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Photographs of the pedestrian walkway beneath the Mount Henry Bridge, 2024.



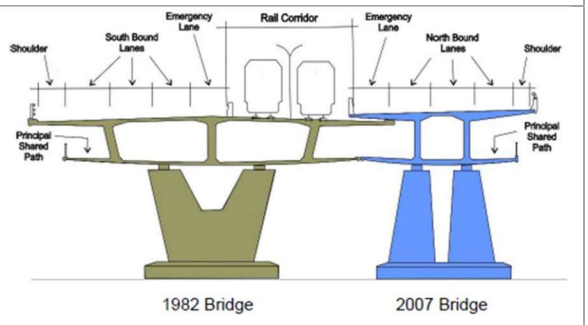
Engineering sketch of Mount Henry Bridge 1 (1982)
Source: HCWA State Register Place entry, 2026 (Courtesy of Main Roads WA, showing depth of piles driven into the riverbed, and using Barracks Arch as scale)



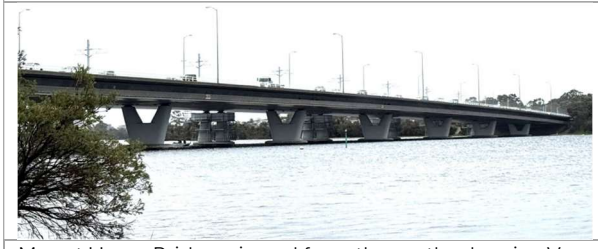
Inside the generous central utilities and maintenance void in Mount Henry Bridge.
HCWA State Register Place entry, 2026 (Photograph courtesy of Main Roads WA)



Mount Henry Bridge showing north and south bound lanes of traffic and rail lines in the centre.
HCWA State Register Place entry, 2026 (Photograph from Main Roads WA traffic report site on X, at 11 September 2025)



Cross section of Mount Henry Bridge, showing the juxtaposition of the new and original structures, and the addition of the railway lines.
HCWA State Register Place entry, 2026 (Mt Henry Bridge – Engineering Heritage Marker Award Ceremony Program 2024, p. 4)



Mount Henry Bridge, viewed from the north, showing V-shaped original piers.
Source: HCWA State Register Place entry, 2026.

Canning Bridge Campsite (fmr)

Place No: 23

Category
3

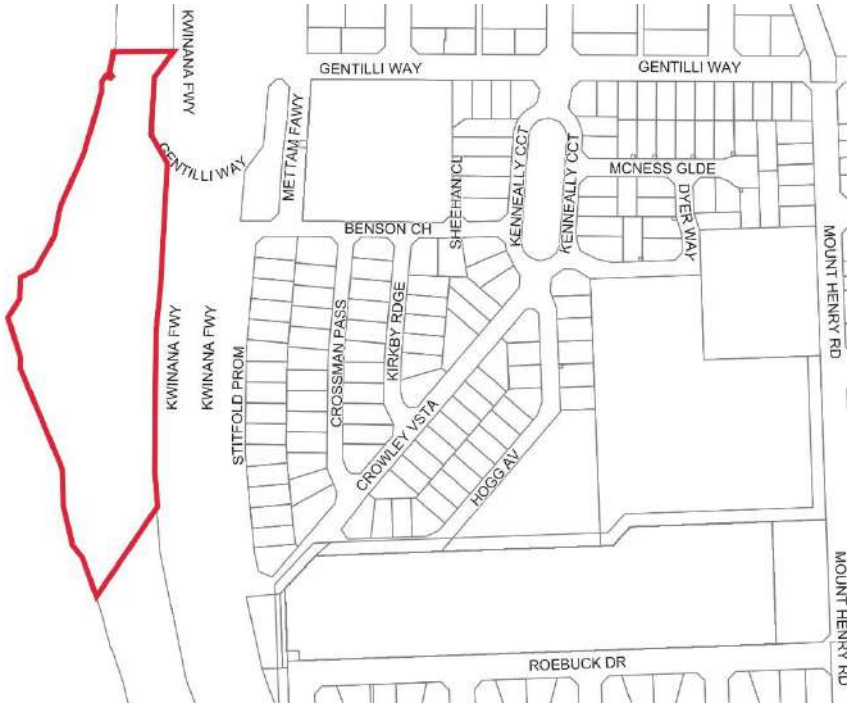


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Canning Bridge Campsite (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Gentilli Way Foreshore; Canning / Cloister Foreshore
Street Address	Kwinana Freeway, Salter Point
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the portion of the Salter Point foreshore alongside Kwinana Freeway, the northern boundary is the approximate extension of Gentilli Way and the southern boundary aligned with the junction of Crowley Vista and Stitfold Promenade.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	32°01'09.3"S 115°51'24.1"E

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4831
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing March 2003
Other Listings	Registered Aboriginal Heritage Place under Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3941	
	Survey: 219097	Vol/Folio: LR3105-374
	Reserve No: 21288	LANDGATE PIN: 1161046

PLACE TYPE	Landscape
Original Use:	Park/Reserve: campsite
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a well established group of mature paperbark trees and grasses boarded by the Swan River which is accessed by informal pathways. • The place has historic value for its association with the period of economic depression in the early 1930s when this place was as a campsite used by families and individuals suffering extreme poverty. • The place has historic value for its association with the period in which social services were limited and many individuals and families suffered extreme poverty and deprivation. • The place has historic value as its location at a distance from established settlement demonstrates how the unemployed and their families were humiliated by their circumstances. • The place has social value as this area of the foreshore is well patronised by local residents for passive recreation.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

	Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1930; removed c1935	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A
Physical Description: The Depression Era Campsite is part of what was later named the Canning / Cloister Foreshore. The foreshore can be accessed by a fly-over across the Kwinana Freeway, to a public boat ramp and car park. The Canning / Cloister Foreshore is a mixture of paperbark natural bush land and introduced grasses which are controlled by the City of South Perth. The Depression Era Campsite, Canning Bridge (Former) can also be accessed by bike and foot via the pathways along the foreshore.			
Condition:	Good		
Integrity	Moderate		
Authenticity	High		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION			
This site was the location of a campsite first established in 1930 by the individuals and families suffering from the severe effects of the economic depression. Without a social security system, unemployed people struggled to pay their bills and rent, often leaving them destitute and homeless. This site was one of many informal camp sites around the metropolitan area that became the home to many unemployed men and their families. These campsites developed a sense of community despite the difficult circumstances and as a group they were able to secure donations and lobby the local governments for better services and approach charities for donations of food, clothing and building materials. The families at the campsite tried to maintain a normal lifestyle despite the difficult circumstances. Children from the campsite continued to attend school by walking to Applecross Primary School across Canning Bridge. When sustenance work was available there was some relief for the members of the camp. Oral histories and recollections recorded by individuals who were children at the campsite frequently refer to the shame and humiliation felt by their parents for having to live at the campsite. A suspected case of typhoid led the South Perth Road Board to install toilets and a tap at the site to prevent the use of untreated water by the residents. The campsite was in existence until the mid-1930s although it was not until the commencement of World War Two that the economy was more secure in Western Australia. When families left the campsite the temporary structures were removed and soon little evidence remained of the former camp. Pathways which are still evident through the clump of paperbarks, which define the former campsite, may date from the period in which it was a campsite.			
Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation Outside Influences: Depression and boom People: local heroes and battlers Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements		
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	

Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).

Aquinas College
Place No: 24

Category
1



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Aquinas College - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	58 Mount Henry Road, Salter Point
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site. The Category A classification only applies to the Administration Building and the Chapel.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2396
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 503, 4	
	Survey: Plan 405933 Plan 3383	Vol/Folio: 2882-709; 2868-789

	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 12174581

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Housing or Quarters Educational: Combined School
Current Use:	Religious: Church Educational: Combined School
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement was prepared by the State Heritage Office for the inclusion of Place 2396 Aquinas College in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2010.* Administration Building and Chapel, Aquinas College, comprising the three storey brick and tile Inter War Gothic style Administration Building (1937; 1967; 1998) and single-storey stone and concrete Late Twentieth Century Organic style Chapel (1966), sited amongst a complex of school buildings, landscaped gardens, playing fields and bushland on the bank of the Canning River, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place was established from 1937 as an expansion of the Perth school run by the Christian Brothers, who were a significant contributor to education in the State from 1894 through the twentieth century, especially for Catholic boys;

	• the Chapel is a rare and excellent example of a Late Twentieth Century Organic style church in Western Australia, featuring innovative use of traditional materials and a curved form and design to complement the natural setting; • the Administration Building is a substantial example of Inter War Gothic style architecture, featuring a landmark central tower, pinnacles, belvedere and parapeted gables to the skyline, arched three-storey verandahs, well articulated vertical elements and white accents against red face brickwork; • the Administration Building, a distinctive landmark visible from vantage points from across the Canning River, was designed by Michael Cavanagh of the prominent architectural firm Cavanagh & Cavanagh, and is a rare example of the firm designing in the Inter War Gothic style; • the place demonstrates the educational philosophy of the Christian Brothers, in which sporting activities and a non-urban environment were considered major contributors to appropriate character development for boys, and their commitment to Catholic religious guidance for their students; • the Chapel was one of the first Catholic buildings constructed in Western Australia in response to the impact of liturgical changes arising from the Second Vatican Council of 1962-65, with its form and plan implementing the Council's theological emphases on inclusiveness in worship; • the Chapel is a rare example of a building using red Mount Barker stone, as the stone had a limited distribution and is no longer quarried; and, • the Chapel and 1967 additions to the Administration Building were designed by architectural firm Henderson and Thompson.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1937; 1967; 1998	**Walls:**	Brick: Common Brick Concrete: concrete slab Stone: Sandstone
Architectural Style	Inter-War Gothic Late 20th Century Organic	**Roof:**	Tile: Terracotta Metal: aluminium

Physical Description:
Aquinas College
Administration Building and Chapel, Aquinas College, nestled within 41.95 hectares of mature trees and virgin bushland is part of an extensive school site bounded on the north by Roebuck Drive, Canning River on the south, Mount Henry Road and Kwinana Freeway on the west and Redmond Street on the east. The entrance to the school is marked by the cross from the church spire transferred from the Christian Brothers College in Perth following the demolition of that building in 1965.

The Administration Building (1937; 1967; 1998) and the Chapel (1966). The Administration Building is sited on a small rise, at the end of the main bituminous paved drive from Mount Henry Road, with commanding views across the Memorial Oval towards Canning River on the west. The central tower and belvedere is a distinctive local landmark in its own right as the impressive white against red brickwork structure is visually distinct amongst the trees and bushland when viewed from vantage points from across the Canning River.

To the north of the building is the Chapel, set within a grassed landscape. The setting of the Administration Building and Chapel are interspersed with mature trees comprising of jacarandas and eucalyptus trees. There is a concrete footpath from the rear of the Administration Building to the ramped entrance of the Chapel.

Administration Building - Exterior

Originally designed by Cavanagh & Cavanagh, the existing face brick and tile Inter War Gothic style building was constructed in several stages. The tower and whole of the south wing was constructed in 1937 to accommodate the Brothers' residence, dormitories and classrooms. The north wing was later added to the north of the tower. This wing, anticipated in the original plans, was completed in 1967, designed by Henderson & Thompson to accommodate additional dormitories and administration. Deliberate efforts were made to design the north wing to echo the style, form and established materials of the original south wing, presenting visually, a three storey façade, which cleverly conceal what is actually a four storey building. Details and mouldings are highlighted in white against the red brickwork in garden bond though early photographs of the building indicated that all rendered details were not painted.

The prominent west façade of the Administration Building is elegantly composed, symmetrical and of high artistic merit. The facade features a landmark central tower and belvedere, which rises approximately a full storey above the rest of the building and defined on all corners by octagonal buttresses capped with crenellations. The parapets are similarly capped with crenellations on all four sides. The tower features large openings with rendered quoins, label moulds, decorative panels above openings and replacement aluminium framed windows on each floor level. At the base of the tower is a large archway and openings to the sides, with an intricate plaster embellishment with the words 'Aquinas College' incorporated into the design and openings on the sides. The arched opening was enclosed and side openings infilled with stained glass windows and doors in 1998. Flanking the tower on both sides are three storey arcaded verandahs and parapeted gables. The verandahs differ slightly in terms of scale and detailing on each level, visually emphasising the towering height of the building.

On the ground and first floor levels, semicircular arches supported on octagonal shafts and base are featured with paired Tuscan columns on rectangular pedestals on the second floor. It is evident that the existing vertical steel railings between the columns are replacements of recent origin, though it is not known when the original railings were removed. Based on documentary evidence, originally, the whole of the second floor was enclosed as a sleep out. The gables at the end of the north and south wings are almost identical in appearance, each features large centrally located opening with rendered quoins flanked by narrow openings on each floor level, octagonal corner buttresses capped with rendered pinnacles and finials, a small rectilinear opening and pediment and a decorative rendered finial at the apexes.

The facades are horizontally articulated with rendered stringcourses between each floor. On the north gable, dark tinted spandrel panels concealing the additional floor slabs are evident upon closer inspection. All original openings on the gables have been replaced with aluminium framed double hung windows and fanlights. The roofs are steeply pitched at about 50 degrees, covered with Marseilles pattern tiles with replacement gutters and rainwater downpipes. The difference in floor levels between the two wings is discernible on the rear facade of the building. The façade is kept simple, with minimal embellishments and verandahs running the entire length of both wings, separated by a parapeted gable. The original brick columned three-storey verandahs on the south wing are still intact, with all levels accessible by means of a concrete and steel staircase. On the north wing is a four-storey verandah with square concrete columns and vertical steel railings and an enclosed face brickwork staircase. The south façade of the south wing is given very little emphasis, composed of regularly spaced double hung windows on all levels and parapeted gables. An enclosed steel and glass structure housing a lift and staircase was added to the eastern end of the south wing as part of the 1998 refurbishment, connecting the Administration Building with the adjoining Murphy Wing.

Chapel - Exterior

The Chapel is a freestanding single-storey building constructed of local red stone (identified as Mount Barker stone), concrete and sheet metal roofing. Designed by prominent architectural firm Henderson & Thompson, the Chapel was completed in 1966 and displays characteristics of the Late Twentieth-Century Organic style. The Chapel is a bold and expressive building that exemplifies a modern approach to the design of a church and innovative use of established materials.

The Chapel has a triangulated form on plan, orientated along the east-west axis. It features an impressive sweeping curved wall of Mount Barker stone, on its west elevation. North and south walls comprise of a series of in situ concrete panels (chevron shaped on plan) and vertical, operable stained glass windows, gradually culminating to a semicircular corner on the east end, reminiscence of the apse in a traditional Roman basilica. This corner, with minimal articulation on its concrete wall plane apart from evenly placed fixed vertical stained glass windows, was given an appropriate prominence by a shallow dome surmounted in the centre by a tall crucifix. The two-tier sheet metal clad flat roof construction is concealed behind pre-cast concrete parapets, projecting well beyond the solid walls to form deep timber lined eaves. A freestanding belfry is located on the south-eastern corner of the Chapel.

The principal entrances into the Chapel are located on the west and south elevations. The west entrance is recessed, defined by a heavy cantilevered pre-cast concrete fascia between overlapping sections of a curved concrete wall and the massive red stone wall. On the southwest corner is a ramped entrance, set against the face of the red stone wall. Further to the east, on the south elevation, is a recessed entrance. Adjacent to the entrance is a short flight of steps leading to the sacristy. Each entrance is composed of double leaf doors of timber slats with stained glass inserts, flanked by large stained glass sidelights and fanlights with accentuated mullions.

Openings around the Chapel consist primarily of highlight stained glass windows with accentuated mullions, positioned immediately below heavy fascias, reinforcing the sense of inclusion and fortification. A less ceremonious entrance on the north elevation into the sacristy is elevated from the ground and accessed by means of a short flight of steps.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is drawn from the Assessment Documentation prepared for the inclusion of Place 2396 Aquinas College in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2010.

The Canning River frontage remained largely undeveloped at the beginning of the twentieth century. Around 1880, Samuel August Salter (after whom Salter Point was named) worked as a sawyer and timber contractor on the peninsula, the earliest recorded non-Indigenous activity in the area.

The Congregation of Christian Brothers was founded in Ireland by Br Edmund Ignatius Rice with the purpose of educating boys from poor families. In 1843, the first Christian Brothers school in Australia opened in Sydney. Western Australia's first Christian Brothers' College (CBC), Perth, was opened, on the corner of St. George's Terrace and Victoria Avenue, on 1 February 1894. Bishop Matthew Gibney was significant in the establishment of the school as he believed that access to education for the boys of Catholic families would empower Catholics to change their living conditions. CBC Perth, sometimes know colloquially as 'the Terrace', served as an educational institution for boys of Catholic families until its closure in 1961.

From as early as 1908, the need for expanded facilities, particularly for sports and boarders, lead to discussion within the CBC to relocate the Christian Brothers' College Perth away from the city centre. The Catholic Rural Movement of the 1930s was an influence pm the eventual decision to relocate the College. The movement romanticised the bush as a simpler alternative to the overpopulation, unemployment, and hedonism of the town. It was the influence of Brother Paul Keaney at the nearby Clontarf Orphanage who instigated the purchase of land from the Manning family at Mount Henry for the new school site.

Negotiations had begun in 1935 for four lots, 4, 9, 5 and 18 of Canning Loc 37, comprising 165 acres (66.8 ha) around Mt. Henry on the Canning River. The lots were bought for £9925.

Early in 1937 the work of clearing this ground was taken up, with boys from CBC Perth playing a major role. The foundation stone for the original Aquinas College building was laid on 11 July 1937. The building was designed by architect Michael Cavanagh, of Cavanagh & Cavanagh. The firm had a long association with the Catholic Church, designing hospitals, schools and churches in the period from 1895 to the 1930s. In April 1937, builders Snooks and Sons successfully tendered for the construction of the new college building at a cost of £21,350.

The name chosen for the new college was in recognition of St Thomas Aquinas, a great theologian of the Catholic Church and the design of the building drew from the CBC buildings in Perth and the nearby Clontarf buildings.

The primary function of the new school at Mount Henry was to provide for the boarders from CBC Perth. The first group of students, consisting of 160 boarders and 55 day boys, moved to Aquinas College for the beginning of the school year in 1938. Aquinas College originally served as an adjunct to CBC Perth but gradually the school formed its own identity. CBC Perth was closed in 1961 and a new college, 'Trinity', was established in East Perth.

Aquinas College was blessed by Archbishop Prendiville and officially opened by the State Governor Sir James Mitchell, on 27 February 1938. The first Headmaster was Brother Foley who remained at Aquinas for only one year. His position then transferred to Brother W. V. Green in 1939 who served until 1945.

When Aquinas College was first established, the school consisted of the portion which is south of the tower in the current Administration Building. This three-storey building accommodated the chapel, boarders, staff, classrooms and the associated services such as administration, bathrooms, kitchens and dining rooms. It was always intended that the Administration Building was to be added to, replicating the existing building as a mirror image on the north of the tower. It was not until the mid-1960s that the extensions to the Administration Building were completed.

Although the surrounding area had largely been unsettled bushland in 1938, by the 1950s the development of Manning decreased the geographical isolation of Aquinas College. The provision of public transport services to the area enabled an increase in the number of day students, who eventually outnumbered boarders.

Land in front of the Administration Building was dedicated as a Memorial Oval, opened on 11 November 1951, commemorating the loss of life during World War II. The Brother Foley Scoreboard, located on the Memorial Oval, was named after the first Headmaster. A grotto to Our Lady of Lourdes was erected in the grounds of Aquinas College during 1953.

Named after Brother V. I. Murphy, Headmaster from 1951 to 1956, the first major classroom block, the Murphy Wing, opened in 1955.

The site of Christian Brothers' College, St. George's Terrace, was relinquished to the Perth City Council during 1961, and CBC Perth was demolished in 1965. The cross from the roof of CBC Perth was salvaged, and in 1968 erected at Aquinas College in a position overlooking the bay. The cross was subsequently relocated to a position at the entrance to the school alongside concrete pillars that identify significant years in the history of the school and the Christian Brothers.

A new Science Wing was completed and opened during 1962. It was designed in consultation with science teaching staff, and buildings for the Aquinas College Junior School were opened during 1963.

The Chapel of St. Thomas Aquinas was built in 1966 after some delay created by a lack of finances and the deliberate decision to wait for the outcomes of the Second Vatican Council (1962-65) which would influence liturgical practice. Bishop McKeon and Bishop Goody combined to bless the Chapel and celebrate the first mass

on 12 August 1966. The Chapel was designed by architectural firm Henderson and Thompson. The builder was Cyril Wildy, who had recently constructed the extensions to Parliament House, and the foreman of the project was Mr Warburton. The other contributors to the Chapel included: Paganin Brothers who built the wall and provided the marble for the sanctuary and the altar; Bill Broderick who provided the external finish of the wall; Ted Gowers and Albert Brown who designed and constructed the stained glass windows; art teacher Dan Mazotti who designed the Stations of the Cross; and Voitre Maredk from Adelaide who designed and created the copper work.

Extensions to the Administration Building, again designed by Henderson & Thompson, were opened during 1967. The extension provided a new boarding wing and new space for administrative purposes. The extension deliberately echoed the original building in its form so that it was visually a three-storey building as intended in the original plan. Internally the building had an additional floor.

Edgar le Blond Henderson and George Pruett Thompson worked on many projects for the Catholic Church. For Edgar le Blond Henderson this was a continuation of an association his father, architect Edgar Jerome Henderson, had established in the early 20th century.

During 1975, the Redmond Oval, established at the foundation of Aquinas College in 1937-38, was reconfigured. At the southern end of the oval, the Redmond Library was constructed and opened in 1976. The remaining portion of the oval became a rugby pitch and swimming pool.

A new senior classroom block with twelve classrooms, manual arts building, art centre, and gymnasium were completed during the early to mid-1980s. In 1984, Hans Arkveld created a sculpture in worked brick at the new hall gymnasium complex and four new boarding houses were constructed in 1986-87.

In 1998, the Administration Building underwent refurbishment, designed by architects Peter Quinn and Associates. The main entrance to the Administration Building was changed from the central arch in the tower to the sides of the tower.

The school building stock continues to be altered and added to in response the demands of the curriculum, current standards and expectations of the school community. The Aquinas College Administration building and Chapel were included on the State Register of Heritage Places in 2010.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Cultural activities Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment Social and Civic Activities: Institutions Social and Civic Activities: Religion Social and Civic Activities: Education and Science
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value **Spiritual value**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Voitre Maredk George Thompson Michael Cavanagh Edgar Le Blond Henderson Jim Thompson Peter Quinn & Associates

	John Oldham
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. State Heritage Office Assessment Documentation for Place 2396 Aquinas College.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Field Gun
Place No: 25

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Field Gun - Site
Other Names:	Quick Firing 25-pounder Field Gun Howitzer Mark 1
Street Address	Sandgate Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Field Gun
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	31°59'10.8"S 115°52'02.9"E

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4793
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 747	
	Survey: Plan 161127	Vol/Folio: 1905-63
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 154483

PLACE TYPE	Other Structures
Original Use:	Military: Gun
Current Use:	Memorial
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a prominent and distinctive landmark in the streetscape since 1962. • The place has historic value for its association with the Returned Services League who provide services and support for ex-service men, women and their families. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who recognise the gun as a memorial to those who served during World War Two. • The Field gun has some research value for students of weaponry
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1942; 1962; 2010	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A
Physical Description: The immobilised Quick Firing 25-pounder Field Gun Howitzer Mark I Field Gun is situated on the footpath outside the South Perth Sub-Branch of the Returned and Services League. It is mounted on a on a Mark II Carriage.			
Condition:	Good		
Integrity	Moderate		

Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This Field Gun is a Quick Firing 25-pounder Field Gun Howitzer Mark I (on a Mark II Carriage), built in 1942. The 25-pounder was the main field artillery weapon used by British Commonwealth and colonial infantry and armoured divisions of all types during World War II (1939-1945). This type of weapon was introduced into service just before the war started, combining high-angle and direct-fire, relatively high rates of fire, and a reasonably lethal shell in a highly mobile piece. It remained the British Army's primary artillery field piece well into the 1960s. The Field Gun was placed outside the South Perth Sub-Branch of the Returned and Services League (RSL) Hall in Angelo Street in April 1962 as a memorial to the World War II Gunners who lost their lives during the conflict. The placement of the gun was organised by Jim Walmsley (c1909-1993), President of this Sub-Branch in the 1960s. Walmsley was a member of the Artillery during World War II. In 2010, the Field Gun was restored and repainted by the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society,	
Historic Theme:	Outside Influences: World Wars and other wars Social and Civic activities: Cultural Activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	Jim Walmsley, Former President of the South Perth Sub-Branch RSL
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

South Perth Sub-Branch RSL Hall

Place No: 26

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Sub-Branch Returned and Services League Hall - Site
Other Names:	City of South Perth Sub-Branch Returned and Services League Hall
Street Address	57 Angelo Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the South Perth Sub-Branch Returned and Services League Hall.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4829
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 747	
	Survey: Plan 161127	Vol/Folio: 1905-63
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 154483

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	RSL Hall
Current Use:	Offices
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the post war international style executed in brick, stone and metal. • The place has aesthetic value as a prominent element in the streetscape since 1961. • The place has historic value for its association with the Returned Services League who provide services and support for ex-service men, women and their families. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended events at the premises.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1961	Walls:	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Post-War International	Roof:	Metal: zincalume
Physical Description:			

The South Perth Sub-Branch returned and Services League Hall is located on a corner plot at the intersection of Angelo Street and Anstey Street. the diminutive single storey building is somewhat over-dominated by the adjacent Post Office building in the Angelo Street street-scene but due to its angled entrance, and feature stone wall, the RSL Hall does manage to make an impression.

The Hall is of single storey construction utilising a wide palette of materials including brick, stone and render.

The façade is formed by the angled corner elevation overlooking the intersection of Angelo and Anstey Streets. The entry door is set back behind a covered porch with concrete deck and rendered walls. The Angelo Street elevation is dominated by the random stone wall which incorporates the building name "RSL HALL" and emblem. This section of stone wall connects the utilitarian brick section of elevation and the angled entry feature. A narrow strip of high level timber framed windows extends across the brick section of elevation.

The rear section of the building, seen along Anstey Street, is of pale brick construction with randomly placed dark bricks and a dark brick plinth and a single timber framed window.

The roof is very shallow mono-pitched clad corrugated metal, the profile of which can be seen from Anstey Street.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Returned and Services League Australia (RSL), Western Australian Branch, was formed in 1916 to represent and look after the interests, welfare, and well-being of returned (military) servicemen and women. Veterans of World War I (1914-1918) formed the South Perth Sub-Branch of the RSL on 16 December 1919.

Initially, the South Perth Sub-Branch met in rented accommodation, mainly in the (former) Swan Street Hall. Following World War II (1939-1945), the City of South Perth provided the Sub-Branch with the block of land on the corner of Angelo and Anstey Streets in South Perth.

The South Perth Sub-Branch Returned and Services League Hall was built following a fundraising drive under the direction of Jim Walmsley (c1909-1993), President of this Sub-Branch. William S Lonnie CBE, MVO, MC, State President of the RSL, opened the Hall on 9 December 1961. The Hall cost £5,500 to construct. Under Jim Walmsley's direction, the RSL also acquired the Field Gun situated outside the hall.

Since its inception, the South Perth Sub-Branch Returned and Services League Hall has been used as a venue for Sub-Branch meetings and, until the late 1970s, was also used for dances and social functions. From the late 1970s portion of the hall has been used as a commercial tenancy.

Historic Theme:	Outside Influences: World Wars and other wars Social and Civic activities: Cultural Activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	Jim Walmsley, Former President of the South Perth Sub-Branch RSL

Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Angelo Street Post Office

Place No: 27

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Angelo Street Post Office - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	59 Angelo Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2372
Included in Heritage List?	Art Yes Significant Building Survey
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 123	
	Survey: Diagram 15257	Vol/Folio: 1808-946
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 154505

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Post Office and Residential Quarters
Current Use:	Post Office
Other Use:	Telephone Exchange



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a large, intact example of the Inter War Stripped Classical style in brick and tile retaining original details. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the investment by the Commonwealth Government in the provision of telephones to the suburbs of Australia. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the growth of South Perth in the Inter War period though the provision of services to the growing community. • The place has social value for the local community as it has provided a continuity of service and presence in the streetscape since 1939.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1939; 1960s, c1980, 2015	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter-War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta
Physical Description: The Angelo Street Post Office is situated in the retail/commercial strip near the intersection of Angelo Street and Coode Street. Originally constructed as a standalone building the adjoining telephone exchange was added in the 1960s which impacted on the symmetry and individuality of the building.			

The Angelo Street Post Office is a two storey structure, with increased height due to the parapet walls. The structure is constructed of reinforced concrete with a red and dark brown coloured pressed brick patterned façade. The original section of the building has a symmetrical façade but following the construction of the telephone exchange, the façade became unbalanced. The two sections of the building are roofed with a single hipped form clad with terracotta tiles.

The main face of the post office building is red brick set one course behind the plinth. The main face is framed with brown-coloured bricks set back one course with a herringbone pattern and soldier brick frieze to the parapet. The plinth to dado height is rusticated with unbonded brown header bricks. The dark brown bricks are carried around the reveal linings of the door openings, recessed in three steps. The door openings are protected by wrought iron grilles, which are notable for their design.

The centre of the main façade to the Post Office section is dominated by a pre-cast, pressed cement panel containing six metal framed windows. The upper level windows are each 10 paned openings whilst the ground level windows are 12 panes each. Although the pane size is different, the windows are of similar design. The central panel is decorated with vertical fluting mullions and a chequerboard pattern to the panels between the two levels of windows.

The adjoining telephone exchange section of the building replicates the scale and massing of the Post Office but the design is completely different. The material palette reflects that of the adjoining building with the majority constructed in red brick enlivened by rendered columns. The telephone exchange is divided into two unequal sections with vehicular access through the western bay. The lower section of the façade is set back behind the upper level, creating a narrow shaded area. The upper level contains five metal framed windows, forming a continuous band across the façade.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This building was constructed in 1939 by local contractors Angell and Clark to a design prepared by the Commonwealth Department of the Interior for the Post Master Generals Department. The successful tender of £5500 was awarded in December 1938 and the firm undertook the construction quickly in the first half of the year as the building was opened for business on 10 July 1939 as the Post Office, South Perth. The former post office in Mends Street was renamed the Mends Street Post Office, South Perth.

The building provided postal and telegraph services and originally had living quarters but these rooms were allocated to other functions when staff were no longer required to attend at all hours.

The building has been upgraded and altered over the years to suit changing technologies. Major changes occurred in the early 1960s, c1980 and in 2015. It continues to be used as a Post Office for the descendant organisation, Australia Post.

Historic Theme:	Transport and communications: Mail services Transport and communications: telecommunications
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	

Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. National Archives of Australia, K1131, photographs.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Shops, 84-90 Angelo Street

Place No: 28

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Shops, 84-90 Angelo Street
Other Names:	Angelo St Pharmacy; Labels; South Perth hardware
Street Address	84 Angelo Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This listing applies to all of the commercial buildings comprising this place.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4810
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1 & 2	
	Survey: Plan 7905	Vol/Folio: 1050-97 1003-13
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 154154; 154148

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: shops
Current Use:	Commercial: shops
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a group of shops built in the Inter War period retaining considerable external detail. • The place has historic value for its association with the development in South Perth during the Inter War period. • The place has social value to the many members of the community as a landmark in the streetscape and for their continuity of function as retail premises since 1928.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1927; 2014	Walls:	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	inter War Stripped Classical	Roof:	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:
The Shops: 84-90 Angelo Street are located on the north-western corner of the intersection of Angelo and Coode Streets and front directly onto the pavement.

The building comprises four semi-detached shops with party walls between them. The shops are numbered 84, 86, 88 and 90 Angelo Street. the shops generally present in a unified way having retained many details including the stepped parapet, the glazed red brick dado, recessed entrances, leaded lights and glazed brick stall risers. The cantilevered verandah may not be original but is in keeping with the aesthetic of the buildings. The canopy ties can be seen above the verandah and the lining is pressed metal with decorative ventilator plates.

The parapet presents in a stepped or 'turreted' form with run plaster brattishing capping. The feature is simple with no additional decoration.

All external brickwork has been rendered and painted above the glazed brick dado.

The top hampers above the door-heads are leadlight glass with a common motif repeated in the door recesses. The background of the panels is 'Arctic' patterned obscure glass, divided simply into rectangles. The motif comprises a stylised Dagger Tracery pattern with cusps, and extended flowing wings in brown and blue glass. The dagger background is aqua with green outline and red and green accent pieces top and bottom. The top hampers over the timber-framed entry doors are divided with timber sash bars in a colonial pattern. It is understood that the leadlight windows of the corner shop have been replaced to match the remaining windows.

The shopfronts appear original with copper glazing beads around the plate glass, all in very good condition. The dado is tiled with wine coloured fully glazed tiles complete with patterned capping tiles. Some dado tiles have been replaced at some point with square tiles in a close matching colour. The party walls, the jarrah flooring, the street doorsteps, some of the front doors and the ceilings in rectangular panels of composition board battened at the joints, all appear original. The corner shop has a suspended sub-ceiling.

The shops have been extended or altered in a manner which does not impact on the street presentation including alterations to the roof forms and additions to the rear.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This group of shops on the north-west corner of Coode Street, South Perth are a fine example of an Inter War retail premises located within walking distance of a growing residential community. With the advent of trams and Wesley College in the 1920s, the Angelo Street shops started to flourish.

From the readily available information this group of four shops were built c1927 and the first occupants included a chemist, florist and confectioner, hairdresser and tobacconist and an agency for the State Savings Bank. No detail of the architect or builder of these premises have been found in this research.

When constructed each premises included a residences at the rear of the shop. The internal layout of the shops have been altered to suit new tenancies although the front facades have retained much of their original detail. The width of the awning was reduced in 2014 as a result of ongoing collisions.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: commercial services and utilities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	

Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Solar Energy Advisory Centre (fmr)
Place No: 29

Category
4



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Solar Energy Advisory Centre (Fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Dyson Business Centre
Street Address	95 Canning Highway, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4796
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: Strata Lot 1 on Lot 103	
	Survey: Diagram 90368	Vol/Folio: 2715-464
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1159647

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Offices
Current Use:	Commercial: offices
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of late twentieth century style incorporating solar design principles. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of environmental awareness in the Western Australian construction industry. • The place has social value as the first place for the public to gather information about solar energy. • The place has research value as one of the first examples of passive solar design in the metropolitan area.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1989	**Walls:**	Concrete: reinforced concrete
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Regional	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:
The Solar Energy Advisory Centre (Former) is a long narrow rectangular building, with a truncated entrance at the street corner which reflects the angle of the street intersection. Although the address is Canning Highway, the building has a greater relationship with the secondary street, Dyson Street, rather than with the main highway.

The building is of two storey reinforced concrete construction with additional rooftop accommodation for mechanical plant. The entrance to the building is below pavement level with steps down to the doorway and a ramp extending around the long edge of the structure.

The two levels of the building present in a similar manner. The upper level incorporates a continuous band of recessed tinted aluminium framed windows, partially shaded by a louvered canopy. The lower level is similar, albeit with a mix of windows including full height windows, half height windows with panelling below and aluminium framed glass doors to both the main entrance and the side entrance on Dyson Street. All these windows are also protected by a louvered shade structure.

The majority of the roof is obscured from view due to the parapet wall construction but is said to be a flat roof of "sandwich" construction on a steel frame.

Being of an experimental nature and quite extensive, the functional mechanical elements of the building are exposed to the streetscape. The appearance of these elements has been treated as part of the architectural design of the building, which fits into the accepted model for an office structure.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Solar Energy Advisory Centre (Fmr) was designed by architect Garry Baverstock (b.1949) a Perth-based architect, property developer, author and scientist, specialising in energy-efficient building design. In 1969, he founded the firm 'Ecotect Architects'. He is Adjunct Professor and Built Environment Program Manager of the Research Institute of Sustainable Energy at Murdoch University, and became president of the International Solar Energy Society in Western Australia after holding the position of Honorary Secretary from 1979-1986.

The concept of the Solar Energy Advisory Centre (Fmr) was to accommodate display and tenancy spaces in the building which, by means of passive solar design, achieve a high level of thermal performance and human comfort. The building was constructed for the same cost as a conventional office building of the same size, but uses 69% less energy.

The building received the Australian Design Award in 1990. In 1993, it was awarded the Building category in the (then) Department of Primary Industries and Energy's National Energy Awards. At the time, it was the only privately operated organisation in Australia to provide an information service to the public about solar energy in buildings.

Historic Theme:	People: Innovators Demographic Settlement and mobility: technology and technological change Occupations: Commercial services and industries
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Garry Baverstock
Builder	
Association	

Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Shops, 133 Canning Highway
Place No: 30

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Shops, 133 Canning Highway - Site
Other Names:	Shops, 135 Canning Road; Shop 135 Fremantle Road
Street Address	133 Canning Highway, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the commercial premises located in the south west corner of the lot, closest to the front property boundary. It also includes the timber framed shed in the rear of the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26506
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	February 2004 Renominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 121	
	Survey: Plan 576	Vol/Folio: 2054-830
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 149055

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop
Current Use:	Commercial: Shop
Other Use:	Residential: two storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the scale, form and detail of a combined commercial premises and residence built in the Inter War period in a simple Stripped Classical style in an unusual concrete block building material. • The place has aesthetic value as landmark in the streetscape since 1928 which has had a continuity of function as a commercial premises. • The place has historic value as one of the first commercial premises in this portion of Canning Highway which demonstrated the early settlement and development of the district. • The place has social value for its association with the provision of commercial services to the South Perth community since 1928. • The place has research value for the use of the concrete blockwork in the original portion of the structure which is an unusual building material in South Perth during the 1920s. • The place has social value for its association with the public Tennis Courts which operated from the rear of the site from 1929 until the early 1950s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate**

	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	11928; 1950s	**Walls:**	Concrete: block
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical; Post War International	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:
1950s single storey shop constructed from distinctive decorative concrete blocks laid in alternative rows of smooth blocks and moulded ones that resemble stone. The shop frontage has been altered to present as a flush frontage rather than a double fronted shop window with centrally placed recessed entrance. The stepped parapet remains extant.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This property was part of Swan Loc 39, originally acquired by the Douglas family in 1885 and subdivided after 1892.

Previous research has determined that one of the owners, pre 1926, was William Kennedy. In 1926, the property was transferred to Ethel Ogle, who later purchased the property at 151 Canning Highway. According to an article in the local press, Ethel Ogle was a strong minded businesswoman who arrived in Western Australia c1912 from the UK with her husband Charles Herbert Ogle. The couple had a farming property in Belmont before divorcing with some publicity in 1927.
In late 1927, Ethel Ogle was granted a permit to build a two storey shop and refreshment rooms with tennis courts at the approximate current location of 135 Canning Highway. Aerial photographs show the tennis courts were located at the rear of the property, at the current site of Cliffe Street. The permit for the construction noted the construction costs were £800 and the builder was W. Watson. The material in the construction of the building is unusual and it is noted in earlier research that the term 'Denaro' bricks were applied to this material, however this name appears to relate to a Post World War Two product. Concrete blocks were used in construction during the Inter War period however they are more closely associated with the 1930s when the Depression period saw the use of concrete blocks as an effective cost saving method of construction. Further research may determine further detail of the origin and use of this building material. The building constructed in this first program of work was the most southern portion of the property, closest to Canning Highway. The small shed in the north west corner of the lot also dates from this period of construction and may have been built as an adjunct to the tennis courts, as a shelter or change rooms.

Post Office Directories first record an entry for the tennis courts in 1929 and it is unclear whether the building has been constructed at this stage. In 1930, the place is occupied by Mrs Ethel Ogle, managing a mixed business and also resident in the place is Frederick Charles Coles (c1867-1932). Coles was the correspondent in the divorce proceedings of Herbert and Ethel Cole.

Ethel Ogle and Frederick Coles are not recorded living at this place in the following year (1931) and David Cairnie was noted as operating a mixed business from the premises. Ethel Ogle retained ownership of the place until 1937 and was intermittently recorded in the Post Office Directories as living there and managing a mixed business from the premises until this date. No further detail in relation to Ethel Ogle was found in the current research. The property was transferred to Alexander Edwin Grant, a pastoralist from Geraldton in 1937.

From the mid-1940s until the late 1960s, the place was occupied by Arthur Joseph Carter (c1908-1981) a radio engineer and his wife Anne Agatha Carter, nee Crowley (c1908-1981) who had married in 1932. The Carters lived

on the premises below street level accessed from Cliffe Street and Arthur Carter operated his radio repair shop in the commercial premises accessed from Canning Highway. During this period the South Perth tram line ran on the western side Canning Highway, so close to these premises that the trams ran under the verandah of the shop.

Aerial photographs indicate the tennis courts were removed during the 1950s.

In the 1960s, the property was transferred to the Petrelis family who established a fruit and vegetables shop in the commercial premises. At this time the shop had retained its original layout and details, with a wall to dado height, and windows on either side of a central doorway. The shop front was replaced with the current large windows and the entrance was moved to the eastern side of the building. A second shop on the north side of the existing structure was built to accommodate the expanding business.

In the early seventies the place was occupied by a computer shop and Jim Hunter's TV Rental and Repair shop which remained there for many years. Other tenants in the original shop have been a photographer, a picture framer, and hairdresser. The second shop set back from Canning Highway has been occupied by a costume hire outlet, a second hand baby ware shop and a recycle boutique. The below ground premises were occupied by an upholstery business for many years.

An addition was constructed across the rear of the original building c1980 which extended the length of the building to the same alignment as the adjacent structure. This addition appears to have been a timber framed construction clad with weatherboard and fibre cement sheets. This addition was replaced with the current blockwork construction c2008 and the corrugated iron roof cladding on the original structure was replaced with zincalume at this time.

Previous research revealed that the building was known at one time as the 'Old Black Bull' and to date there is no clear explanation for the name, but one proposed version is that it stood out starkly, and was on its own. Another suggestion was that there was once a pub in the section beneath the street frontage, hence the name 'Old Black Bull'. These proposals have not been substantiated in the current research.

The place continues to be used as two separate commercial tenancies. The function of the small shed at the rear of the lot is unknown.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: Famous and Infamous People
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value **Scientific value**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Ethel Ogle
Sources	The Truth, 7 May 1927, p. 1 The Daily News, 24 Nov 1927, p. 8; 25 August 1934, p. 10. Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place A5. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017

	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1981.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Shops, 151 Canning Highway
Place No: 31

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Shops, 151 Canning Highway - Site
Other Names:	Shop 151 Fremantle Road
Street Address	151 Canning Highway, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the brick commercial premises on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26503
Included in Heritage List?	
History of CoSP Listing	February 2004; Renominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 175	
	Survey: Plan 1481	Vol/Folio: 1286-521
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 147569

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop
Current Use:	Commercial: Shop
Other Use:	Residential: single storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has some aesthetic value for the form and remaining detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premises. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of combined shops and residences which were commonplace through the first half of the 20th century. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the late 1920s which was well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1935	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:
Post war single storey shop and residence with distinctive skillion roof line, culminating in a parapet wall towards Canning Highway. The property is of brick construction and has retained many of its original details albeit the finishes have been altered.

The property consists of two shop units, both of which have a traditional double shop frontage, with central recessed entrance. The windows to the entrance have a stepped arrangement creating long thin windows whilst the main windows to the frontage are a single span glazed panel. The brick dado below the windows has been painted but the original tiles and patterns can be seen under the paint. The fascia above the windows and entrance incorporates an art deco style embellishment. The lining to the canopy has been changed. The parapet is of rendered brick construction with a later installed panel across the full width of the shops. It is unknown whether any decorative detail exists beneath the panel.

The shop has become a distinctive feature in the immediate vicinity due to its isolated position to the west of the Douglas Avenue/Canning Highway Intersection and the advertising artwork that has been applied to the east and west elevations.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This property was part of Swan Location 308, originally owned by a Perth syndicate, and later developed into the Brooklyn and South Park Estates. One of the earliest owners of this property was William Scott, who acquired the land in 1899.

Previous research has identified that the land was transferred to Ethel Ogle who became the sole proprietor in 1934. According to an article in the local press, Ethel Ogle was a strong minded businesswoman who arrived in Western Australia c1912 from the UK with her husband Charles Herbert Ogle. The couple had a farming property in Belmont before divorcing with some publicity in 1927. In late 1927, Ethel Ogle built a two storey shop and refreshment rooms with tennis courts at the approximate current location of 135 Canning Highway. The tennis courts were located at the rear of the property, at the current site of Cliffe Street. From this site Ethel Ogle operated several businesses and appears to have acquired and sold property.

From the available information this shop and premises were built by Ethel Ogle in 1935. The building consisted of two shop fronts and residences behind. The first occupants were butcher James Duncan Ewing (c1880-1942) and his wife Margaret Ann Ewing (c1887-1958) in the northern portion and Thomas Ursich who operated a mixed business on the southern side of the premises. The Ewings lived there until James's death in 1942.

Later occupants included a newsagent and a plumbing business. In 1964, the place was purchased by the current owners who have leased the property for a number of occupants. The creation of a single commercial space within the building appears to have occurred in the early 2000s when the current occupant leased the place.

Aerial photographs indicate that the roof was originally clad in red corrugated iron which was replaced in the early 1980s. Additions across the rear of the existing building and in the rear of the lot were removed in the late 1980s.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	The Truth, 7 May 1927, p. 1 The Daily News, 24 Nov 1927, p. 8; 25 August 1934, p. 10. Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place A5. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Roma
Place No: 32

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Roma - Site
Other Names:	Tramway Electrical Sub-Station; No. 3 Automatic Traction Sub-Station; Residence, 182 Canning Highway
Street Address	182 Canning Highway, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4811
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 7570	
	Survey: 5533	Vol/Folio: 1252-597
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 147890

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Transport/Communications: Rail: Electricity Sub Station
Current Use:	Two Storey Residence
Other Use:	Apartments



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a rare and unusual example of a conversion of an industrial building to a residence with many decorative elements reflecting the Italian origins of the owners. • The place has aesthetic and social value as a landmark on Canning Highway since the early 1960s. • The place has historic value for its association with the first automatic tramway substation in Perth built in 1922.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1922; 1964	**Walls:**	Brick: rendered
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Immigrant's Nostalgic	**Roof:**	Concrete: reinforced

Physical Description:
Two storey house located in an open position on the corner of Hensman Street and Canning Highway adding to its prominence in the streetscape. The height of the house is further increased due to the steel balustrade running around the top of the elevations and a centrally located third storey room in the middle of the roof. Rendered light columns are also positioned on the street facing corners of the roof.
The house is of simple presentation with timber framed openings positioned all around the house. Some of the upper level rooms open directly onto the balcony which extends all the way around the front and side elevations.

The balcony has the same metal balustrade as the roof. An external stair connects all levels of the building at the rear. The garden is enclosed by a low concrete wall with pre-cast concrete balustrade which obscured much of the ground level from clear view. The architectural style is designated as being in the Late Twentieth Century Immigrant's Nostalgic style.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This building was constructed in 1922 to serve as an electricity substation for the new South Perth tram route along Fremantle Road (now Canning Highway) which commenced operation in August 1922. In 1922, a local news report described the substation as a 'Wonder House' because of its 'wonderful mechanism operated by unseen forces'. This automatic traction substation was the first in Western Australia and operated in response to a series of relays and switches. One of the advantages of the system was the reduction of wages as employees were not needed to be stationed at the premises full time. The South Perth route operated until 1950 and the property was subsequently sold into private ownership. From the available information the place was transferred to Umberto Cippitelli (c1928-1992) who arrived in Western Australia in 1952 from Italy. He worked as a firewood cutter in Lakewood before settling in Perth. He was joined by his wife Rosa in 1955. In 1963, an application was lodged with the Shire of South Perth by Cippitelli to convert the property to three flats. The conversion included constructing a tiled pitched roof and inserting a floor into the building to create two floors. The pitched roof did not eventuate and the flat roof was subsequently utilised as a sun room with new balconies on the roof edge. The name 'Roma' originates from this time and the conversion by the Cippitelli family. Umberto Cippitelli was a part owner of the Belmont Concrete Company and his involvement in that trade is likely to have influenced the choice of materials in the conversion and the decorative details, in addition to the ornamental elements in the garden. The place was later converted to a single residence for the Cippitelli family and continues to be used as a single residence (2018).	
Historic Theme:	Transport and Communications: Rail and light rail transport Demographic Settlement and Mobility: technology and technological change People: local heroes and battlers
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Cippitelli family
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Government Gazette, 3 February 1956, p. 446. The West Australian, 25 July 1921, p. 8.

	The Daily News, 6 December 1922, p. 5.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Como Hotel

Place No: 33

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Como Hotel - Site
Other Names:	Hotel Como
Street Address	243 Canning Highway, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Como Hotel building and not the detached bottle shop.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 14912
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing November 2001

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 253	
	Survey: 76699	Vol/Folio: 1854-947
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 12230465

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Hotel
Current Use:	Commercial: Tavern
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining form and detail of the Inter War Functionalist style which is most evident in the main facades to Canning Highway and South Street. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape for its prominent elevated position on a busy traffic junction. • The place has historic value for its association with the residential development of this area of South Perth in the 1930s. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the hotel for social events since 1939.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2- Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1939; 1965; 2014	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter-War Functionalist	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta
Physical Description:			

The Como Hotel is a two storey building of the Inter-War Functionalist (Austerity Moderne) design. The hotel is situated at the top of the highest point in the area and addresses the major intersection of South Terrace with Canning Highway.

The prominent rectangular painted brick façade equally addresses both Canning Highway and South Terrace, provides a strong entry statement. The entry feature incorporates double height, octagonal Art Deco columns with chevron and scroll motifs supporting a concrete canopy and balcony balustrade. The entrance doors are set deep in the façade underneath the balcony. A tall parapet wall above the entrance/balcony adds further vertical emphasis to the entrance. The formerly cream brick building has been painted and is now grey/blue with cream accents.

The public rooms and upper floor former bedrooms (no longer used) form symmetrical wings on either side of the entrance, with a continuous balcony running the length of each wing. A concrete balustrade in contrasting cream colour links the whole with a strong horizontal emphasis, typical of early 'modern' architecture. The hipped roof is of Marseilles pattern clay tiles and is pierced by several large simple brick chimneys. The windows at the lower level are placed with a regular rhythm adding a formality to the building. Some of the window openings have been replaced with metal framed openings and additional door openings have also been added.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In the early part of the twentieth century, largely due to their riverside location, Como and South Perth proved very popular with picnickers and holiday makers. By the late 1930s, these suburbs were rapidly developing as a popular choice of residence.

The increasing importance of the Fremantle-Canning Road (now Canning Highway) as a major thoroughfare made it a logical choice for new developments. Two new hotels were built in this period to serve the growing population of residents and visitors - the Hurlingham Hotel (1930-2004) and the Como Hotel (1939).

The Como Hotel was built in 1939 for the owner Albert Edgar Dolin (c1890-1977). The design of the hotel was prepared by architects Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown and constructed by E. Allwood and Sons for £20,000. At the completion of the hotel it was celebrated as one of the most modern and well appointed hotels in Perth which made full use of the large corner block with commanding views to the city and river.

Notable features of the hotel were the use of reinforced concrete in the upper floor and advanced use of structural steelwork. The extensive use of modern furniture, furnishings and lighting was considered part of this realisation of the utmost modernity. The original furniture scheme made extensive use of wall-to-wall Imperial Axminster carpeting in tone on toning - green in all major areas and fawn in the writing room. Polished jarrah furniture with thirty soft, restful lounge chairs upholstered in green to suit the general colour scheme, and numerous leather armchairs were part of the furniture.

Contractors involved in the construction and fitting of the Como Hotel include E Allwood (builder), G Jenkinson Ltd (steelwork), G Smith and Son (painting), Heran Bros. and Stead (furniture) and Kelly and Rodoreda (fine dining supplies).

In 1965, a bottle shop was added to the site which was a common trend in Perth hotels of the period.

Ownership of the property transferred from the Dolin family in c1982 when it was acquired by local businessman Stan Perron and his business partner, Lyn Ryan who retained it until 2007.

The hotel has undergone several programs of refurbishment and additions, the most recent in 2014 when the bottle shop was demolished and a larger liquor store built on the site.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment People: Local heroes and battlers.
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown
Builder	Edwin Allwood and Sons
Association	
Owners	Dolin Family
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 18 March 1939, p. 4. The Mirror, 16 Dec 1939, p. 17.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Bluewaters

Place No: 34

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Blue Waters - Site
Other Names:	Residence, 426 Canning Highway
Street Address	426 Canning Highway, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the dwelling house, but not to the pool or to any detached outbuildings.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4812
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 206	
	Survey: 4156	Vol/Folio: 1347-674
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 236414

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Two Storey residence
Current Use:	Residence: Two Storey residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact and rare late example of a two story brick residence in the Inter War Functionalist style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark on this raised site on Canning Highway since the early 1950s. • The place has historic value for its association with the exuberant period following World War Two when new ideas in design were embraced. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent citizens Keith and Mabel Perron who were well known in business and social circles in Perth. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of home built for wealthy members of the community and their families in the Post World War Two period. • The place has social value for its role in Perth's cultural arts.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1952-53	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalist	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume
Physical Description:			

426 Canning Highway - 'Blue Waters' is situated on Canning Highway set back some distance from the road in a slightly elevated position demonstrating elements of the Art Deco style incorporating simple geometric shapes and asymmetrical massing.

The house is of two storey construction with a dominant curved two storey bay incorporating continuous curved windows across the full extent of the curve. The main portion of the house is of single storey construction with a single garage under the house. An extensive balcony leading off from the curved upper storey provides views of the river.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This residence was constructed in 1952/3 for prominent local businessman Lionel Keith Perron (1918-1997) and his wife Mabel Ruth Perron, (1921-2013) nee McLean who married in 1951.

The couple were inspired by a magazine illustration of a Florida Art Deco house design. It is understood that a local designer was engaged to prepare the designs however the architect or designer of the place have not been conclusively determined. Previous research has identified Designers R.M. Neal and Allan as the designers of the place but this has not been confirmed. Advertising in the local press during this period records R.M. Neal as a house designer of homes in Perth.

Work towards construction of the 1930s design was delayed, owing to the shortage of building materials during and after the War. The house plans were approved by South Perth Council in 1951, but construction did not occur until a year or two later. Due to the design of 'Blue Waters' involving a greater quantity of bricks and glass than the ration system permitted, Keith Perron decided to establish a brickworks from which to source the required quantity of bricks. The curved glass windows and frames could not be manufactured locally and were shipped from the U.K.

On completion the house featured in the local press where it was stated the name 'Blue Waters' was taken from the view. A brief description of the house was as follows:

Pale pastel-blue walls and deep blue curtains tone with the rive scene. Upstairs, immediately over the drawing room, the centre of interest is a huge rumpus-room which opens out on to loggias. But the room to linger in is the bathroom. It is in rose pink with contrasting black, glossy tiles and "postage-stamp" beige tiles on the floor. The pink appointments were ordered in the Eastern States and imported from abroad.

In May 1956, Council approval was given for the erection of a garage adjoining the rear of the house, abutting the southern boundary of the site. Access to this garage would have been via the rear right-of-way, Daisy Lane. This building was later converted into a games room.

The original owners' son is said to have housed a pair of crocodiles from Darwin in a pond specifically constructed to the rear of the house for this purpose. Both crocodiles are described as having escaped with one located and donated to the Perth Zoo and other not being found.

In 1961, the property was transferred to the first of a series of new owners who undertook alterations and additions to the interior of the place. In 2006, the property was transferred to a new owner who restored the place to its original finishes.

Since its construction the place has been noted as a social hub and landmark. Particular during its period of ownership by the Perrons there were many parties and events held on the premises.

Blue Waters has provided a backdrop to several artistic pursuits such as magazine photo shoots including for the original owners daughter, model Judith Perron; for the opening night of Perth Fashion Festival DATE xxx; The West Australian Fashion front page DATE xxx; front page of The Sunday Times Party Edition (STM, 2015); future Miss Universe Australia (2015); AND the Betts Show catalogue Summer 2012/13,

It is the set of the 2014 Australian film, *The Reckoning*, starring Jonathon Lapaglia and Luke Hemsworth which was selected as one of the top 5 movies in Australia 2014, and represented Australia at the Cannes Film Festival. An international film production "Hijabsta Ballet" was also filmed at Blue Waters, with the property featuring as a ballet school.

The musical album "Blue Waters" was inspired by the house which is featured on the album cover, with a number of music videos also recorded at the property, and live private performances by the current owner and his band.

The house is embodied in many art works including by the former Chairman of the Art Deco Society, who also feature the property as their main icon, and celebrated their 25th Birthday there.

Historic Theme:	People: Famous and infamous people Occupations: Intellectual activities, arts and crafts
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Perron Family
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 20 July 1946, p. 2. The Western Mail, 3 December 1953, p.27. The Daily News, 13 October 1950, p. 2. Built Perth, Discovering Perth's Iconic Architecture, Tom McKendrick and Elliot Langdon, Fremantle Press 2019, p. 98-99. Looking Around Perth, a guide to the architecture of Perth and surrounding towns, by Ian Molyneux, 1981, pg 54-55. The Sunday Times Magazine, 14 December 2014.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS











Source courtesy: The Sunday Times Magazine, 14 December 2014.

Coode Street Jetty

Place No: 35

Category
4

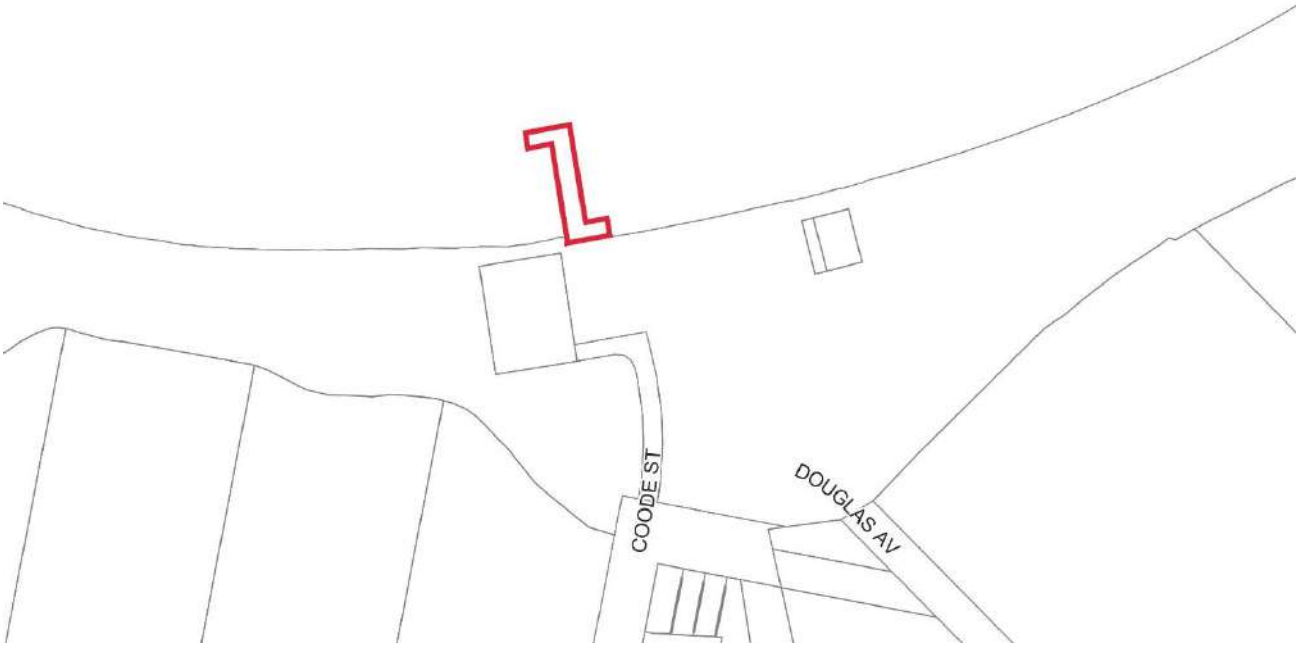


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Coode Street Jetty - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	Coode Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire jetty structure.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	31°58'28.5"S 115°51'53.2"E

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4833
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing March 2003

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 11835	
	Survey: Plan 240379	Vol/Folio: LR3141-191
	Reserve No: 34565	LANDGATE PIN: -------

PLACE TYPE	Other Structure
Original Use:	Transport/Communication: Water/Jetty
Current Use:	Transport/Communication: Water/Jetty
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a simple timber structure within a well maintained beach landscape. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the landscape as a jetty has been present in this approximate location since 1896. • The place has historic value for its association with the use of boats by settlers of the 19th century who regularly travelled to South Perth and landed near this site and for its association with boat builders who had boatyards nearby. • The place has social value for the members of the community who used the ferry service to this jetty, and its preceding jetty, throughout the 20th and early 21st century. • The place has social value for the members of the community who use the jetty as a venue for passive recreation and social events.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	Original jetty: 1896; Second jetty: 1990	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A
Physical Description:			

The Coode Street Jetty is situated at the northern end of Coode Street in South Perth. This jetty was built in 1990 and is a simple timber deck construction with timber piles. The current jetty is in a different location and of a different design to the original jetty.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Prior to the construction of a jetty at this site in 1896, this location was regularly used as the landing site of boats for locals and visitors, including visiting clergy.

Erected in 1896, the Coode Street Jetty was an important transport link to the Perth central business district. A map of South Perth produced by Real Estate Agents, Owtram and Purkiss in 1902, shows Coode Street Jetty as was one of three jetties on the south side of Perth Water, the other two being at Queen Street and Mends Street.

In the early 1900s, boat building was a common local industry along the South Perth foreshore. One prominent local boat builder was A S Pritchard, who had a boat shed and residence in Swanview Terrace and hired out boats from the Coode Street Jetty.

A ferry service between Perth and Coode Street, South Perth was first operated by W F Tubbs. The service was not a success and local residents, Rowland Pennington and Fred Bailey, formed a public company, the River Ferry Company, to try and bring some regularity to the system. Two sailing boats the Mary Queen and the Gladys were allocated to the service but the venture did not succeed. More successful was Roland Pennington's kiosk which provided refreshments to commuters from an iron-clad kiosk set up by the Penningtons on their property on the corner of Coode Street and Suburban Road (now Mill Point Road). Each time a ferry docked, the kiosk was opened to provide such things as locally grown bananas split lengthways and filled with fresh cream.

In 1904-6, a successful Swan River ferrying service was established by Jack Olsen and Claes (Harry) Sutton. This service including regular ferries to Coode Street. The fleet included the well-known 'Val' boats, such as Valfreda, Valthera, Valdemar and Valkyrie I and II were named in honour of Olsen's and Sutton's Scandinavian links. To enable the regular service to Coode Street, the jetty was modified in 1903 and in 1907. A 1916 timetable for Valdemar and Valdura showed a regular service to Coode Street, seven days a week with costs for gentleman at 21 shillings per quarter with ladies being charged 12 shillings and sixpence per quarter. The Sutton and Olsen families continued the ferry service until 1935 when the business was sold to Nat Lappin who formed the Swan River Ferries Company. In contrast to the Coode Street ferry service, the government-operated Mends Street service raised many complaints.

The Coode Street Jetty was used by Chinese market gardeners who occupied land on what is now Sir James Mitchell Park from the 1880s. At weekly intervals, the market gardeners packed their fresh produce on carts to take them across the Causeway to the James Street Markets in North Perth. Often on Saturday nights the hard-working gardeners would go by ferry across to Perth and have a night out on the town. They returned by the 11.30pm ferry and were back working by 6.00am the following morning.

Until the 1940s, the South Perth foreshore was an irregular alignment with shallow reed beds on the waters edge. The state government, with local governments support, began a program of dredging and filling along the foreshore. As part of these works the Coode Street jetty was rebuilt out into the river on an alignment with Coode Street, where previously it was located to the east of Coode Street. It was proposed by the South Perth Road Board that a dredged pool located adjacent to the jetty prior to reclamation should be retained for swimming and boating. However the reclamation works meant this was not viable so the proposal did not proceed.

A decline in passenger numbers led to the private Coode Street Ferry service transferring to the State transport system and the completion of the Narrows Bridge in 1959 was an additional factor in the decline the popularity of the ferry service.

Since the 1960s, the future of the ferry service to Coode Street has been regularly discussed. For a short period the ferry service between Barrack Street and Coode Street (via Mends Street) was suspended, and despite the rebuilding of the jetty in 1990, services were not reinstated. The new jetty was located west of the original jetty and did not have any building material from the earlier structure.

In c1997, private company Captain Cook Cruises took over the contract for ferry services in Perth Water and as part of that served a limited ferry service to the Coode Street Jetty was offered. However, the ferry service to the Coode Street Jetty ended on 1 May 2005 due to lack of regular demand. At that time, the primary service to Mends Street had an average of about 24 passengers per trip, while the average number of patrons using the Coode Street stop was just three passengers per trip, consequently the service to the Coode Street Jetty was dropped.

The jetty remains in situ and is used for passive recreation, fishing and by private boat owners as a location for short term berths and dropping and retrieving passengers.

Historic Theme:	Transport and communications: River and sea transport Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

Wesley College

Place No: 36

Category
1



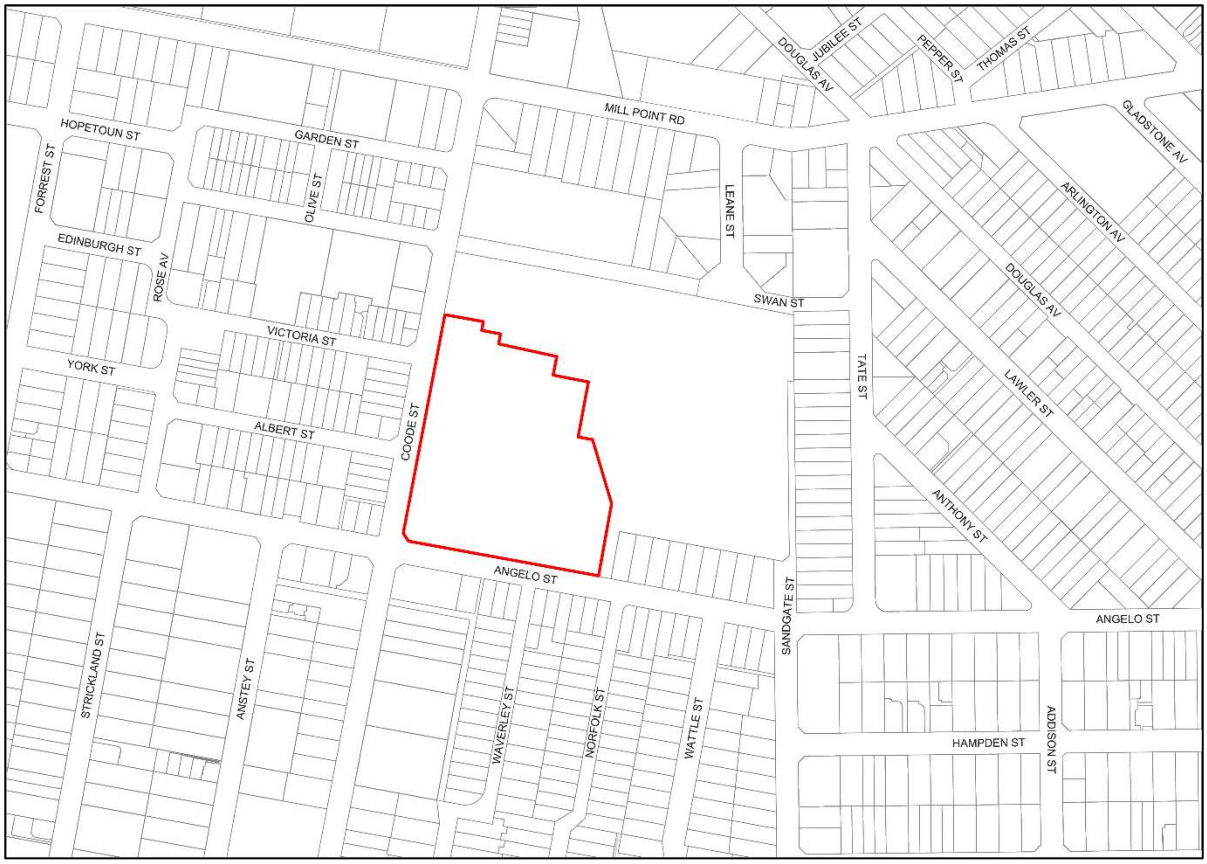
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Wesley College
Other Names:	
Street Address	40 Coode Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage survey applies to the cultural heritage curtilage at Wesley College, located at 40 Coode Street being bound by Angelo Street, Sandgate Street, Swan Street and Coode Street. Refer to the Statement of Significance for elements of the place located within this curtilage.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2379, Entered State Register 25 August 2009.
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986

	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 504	
	Survey: P27361	Vol/Folio: 1686-383
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1363388

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Educational: Combined School
Current Use:	Educational: Combined School
Other Use:	Religious: Chapel



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The following statement of significance is primarily drawn from the Register Entry for Place 2379 Wesley College, South Perth prepared in 2009. Wesley College has developed considerably since its inception in 1923. The built structures provide tangible evidence of the growth and evolution of the place, reflecting its historical development and contributing to the understanding of its associated heritage values.

	For the purposes of determining significance across the site, the highest level of significance is contained within the area of cultural heritage significance. The area of cultural heritage significance includes the two storey brick and tile J. F. Ward Wing (1923), Kefford Wing (1925, 1936, 1957-58, 1962-64), J. S. Maloney House (1937) Clive Hamer Building (1940), and H. R. Trenaman Library and Staff common building (1937, 1970); double volume concrete and metal Old Boys' Memorial Chapel (1961); Old Wesley Collegians' Association Memorial Lych Gate (1953) and Rose Garden (1995); J. F. Ward Oval (1924); Jenkins Quadrangle (1978) set in landscaped gardens of grass, shrubs and established trees, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place illustrates aspects of the development of education in Western Australia and is valued by the community of South Perth, the Methodist community and the wider community for its contribution to the education of generations of boys; • Wesley College Old Boys' Memorial Chapel is a fine representative example of Post War Ecclesiastical style, featuring innovative design and building techniques through the use of reinforced concrete ring beams and precast concrete walls and slabs, built to an award-winning 1960 design by Ross Chisholm; • the place is a cohesive complex of educational buildings, developed from the 1920s to the present (2026) in a manner which, on the whole is architecturally sympathetic to earlier elements; • the place contributes to the community's sense of place as it has been in the same locality and performing similar educational functions since 1923, during which time the suburb of South Perth has developed around the school and the place has become an intrinsic part of the streetscape and community; and, • the individual elements of the place collectively form an attractive cultural landscape of significant buildings and structures set within an accessible, inviting and pleasing landscape. The Science Building (1956), R. E. Blanckensee Centre (1987), Harrison Dormitory (1968-70), Manning House (1999), Joseph Green Centre (1973), Rossiter Oval, Junior and Middle Schools and staff housing contribute to the historical development of the place, and while contributing to historic and social significance, are not essential to its cultural heritage values. The sheds associated with gardening and maintenance of the school located adjacent to the playing fields are considered to have low cultural heritage significance. Collins Oval and Change Rooms (1971) are at a separate site at Thelma Street.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1923; 1925; 1936; 1937; 1940; 1953; 1956; 1957-58; 1961; 1962-4; 1968-70; 1973; 1987; 1995; 1999	**Walls:**	Brick: common

Architectural Style	Post War Ecclesiastical style	Roof:	Various

Physical Description:

Wesley College occupies a 19 hectare site on the ridge of the foreshore escarpment with. View towards the river and the city. The site generally bounded by Mill Point Road, Coode Street, Angelo Street, Tate Street and Leane Street, South Perth.

Physical descriptions of buildings within the area of cultural heritage significance on the site include:

- JF Ward Wing, (1923) – two storey fair face brick with rendered banding displaying elements of the Federation Arts and Crafts style. Originally designed as a single storey three-winged building, the upper level was added in 1927, and two single storey additions were constructed between the wings.

  The original main entrance is on the north façade which has a two-storey verandah supported by face brick columns with roughcast panels in between, a clapboard clad two storey bay window in the centre and a gable end punctuated by three double hung sash windows on each level of the east end of the façade. An escape ladder made from a series of steel rungs from WWII remains extant on the brick verandah column.

  The west elevation with its three prominent gable ends to the wings is set back from Coode Street in a garden setting overlooking the Rose Memorial Garden. Each façade to wings is composed of alternating red face brick columns and rough cast rendered panels above which each of the double hung sash windows are placed. The intersection between the levels is concealed and articulated with a rendered band and stringcourse. The gables are finished in roughcast render with brick panel at the apex. The central wing has terracotta shingled awnings to both levels of windows.

  Two double height skillion additions have been added between the wings, projecting out into the garden. The upper section is clad with louvers whilst the lower level is open to three sides. Each provides sheltered access into the building.

- Kefford Wing, (1925) – a two-storey brick and tile building comprising of two “L” shaped windows with a centrally placed two-storey addition to the north and south elevations. The wing was originally constructed as a single storey single wing building. A second wing mirroring the design of the first was later added, followed by additional storeys. The face brick walls are supported by a series of brick buttresses with rendered capping. The original south façade has been partially obscured by the construction of a double height enclosed walkway and reception area. The original features of the façade remain extant and now form part of the internal space. The original timber framed sashes with rendered surrounds are now a feature of this space. Much of the original north elevation has become obscured by a continuous concrete and glass enclosed corridor which connects all the buildings around the Jenkins Quadrangle.

- JS Maloney House, 1937 – two storey brick and tile former Headmaster’s residence and marks the boundary of the original school site. The former house has a symmetrical façade to the north elevation with a central porch entry. The porch has a brick paved floor, openings on the east and west elevations with brick steps and a large centrally placed opening featuring a pair of columns in the Tuscan order and steel balustrading between. All openings feature modern details expressed through lintels of vertically placed bricks and supported by flat steel lintels. Above the porch is an enclosed room with large, glazed openings. A corbelled feature on the eastern end of the front façade adds a whimsical touch to the formal façade.

On the west elevation the window of the front room has shutter stays which are still extant but no shutters. There is a brick paved verandah approximately mid length of the house, between the front room and the rear rooms. French doors open out onto the verandah.

The south elevation overlooks the Rose Memorial Garden has an informal arrangement of windows and roof forms featuring a pair of small dormers and deep eaves against hipped roofs over the main area of the house. The southwest corner of the house has been extended and re-roofed with its own hip. A skillion verandah canopy supported on square posts wraps around the south and east elevation. the ground level openings to these two elevations have been altered to incorporate full height windows and sliding doors which has impacted on the aesthetics of the building.

- Old Wesley Collegians Association Memorial Lych Gate, 1953 – a rectilinear structure constructed of limestone blocks and timber stop chamfered posts supporting a terracotta shingled gable roof. It is orientated on a north-south axis. The Wesley College coat of arms is featured on the north and south elevations.

  Internally there are two integral timber slatted benches, and two brass plaques engraves with names of Old Boys who lost their lives during various war. Each name is also represented by a cardinal rose bush in the adjacent Memorial Roe Garden.

- Rose Garden – cruciform garden containing 56 roses forming an emotive and attractive feature of the west boundary of the school site.

- Wesley College Old Boys' Memorial Chapel, (1961) – the Memorial Chapel is designed in the Post War Ecclesiastical style featuring reinformed concrete ring beams, precast concrete walls and slabs. It is a cylindrical building elevated on a square terrazzo paved podium with a steel portico on the southern side.

  The roof comprises a series of 12 steel framed sheet metal clad apexes and valleys, surmounted in the entre by a tall steel spire. Each steel valley rafter functions as a gutter draining into 12 strategically located circular pipe columns. Precast concrete panels with exposed aggregate finish are alternated with panels of cement render finish to create a play of dark and light tones on the façade. Alternate panels are set back from the edge of the ring beam to allow for an insert of steel framed louvered glass windows. The congregation enters the Chapel on the south side by means of a small flight of steps onto the elevated terrazzo paved podium through a pair of glazed double doors with vertical glazing bars and into the narthex. There is an alternative eastern side entrance with similarly detailed double doors.

- HR Trenaman Library, (1937) – this building was designed as a single storey brick and tile dining and assembly hall in 1937 with the second storey being added in 1970. The building presents with Inter-War Georgian Revival Characteristics.

  The ground floor is constructed of red/brown toned brickwork laid in stretcher bond with large openings with three leaded light sash widows to each adding light and formality to the structure. The windows are surrounded by rendered and scribed surrounds installed to replicate quoining.

  The main entrance is on the wet elevation overlooking the Jenkins Quadrangle, with a single step access. The entrance has ornate plaster moulding and timber double doors.

  The upper level is obscured from clear view due to the enclosed concrete and glass walkway but it is of face brick construction with large square steel framed openings.

- The Clive Hamer Building, (1940) is located in the Senior School Precinct but contributes to the brick built structures of the early buildings and displays characteristics of the Inter-War Georgian Revival and Inter-War Gothic Revival styles. The interior has been adapted and was undergoing further works in January 2018. The south elevation overlooking the Ward Oval is composed of the original four centred pointed arch arcade on the ground floor. There are five large openings with rendered surrounds on the recessed section of the upper floor and both gable ends incorporate two sets of windows, each containing three aluminium framed sashes in a rendered surround.

  The north elevation almost replicates the south elevation. The recessed section contains the arched openings and the windows in the same manner as the south façade. The eastern gable has three levels of windows including one in the apex of the gable. The western gable has a four-centred arched doorway opening and a single sash window above.

Physical descriptions of other buildings on the site include:

- The Boarding House (1968) located at 41 Swan Street and designed by Forbes and Fitzhardinge is a late 1960s designed two-storey brick building that originally contained two entrances for the two separate dormitories. Extensive renovations have been undertaken to the interior of the building, however the exterior retains a high degree of integrity with the same red brick and ornamental white rendered window pieces.

- The Mildred Manning Science Building (1956), located within the Senior School Precinct at 40 Coode Street, is designed in the brick-built style of the overall campus. This building experienced internal and external renovations in 2017 to provide students with a contemporary scientific education. The building was adaptively refitted, and the original brick building and structure was recycled and externally refitted with a colourful external Perspex art piece, colourful brick artwork and silver ornamental additions to the side of the building facing the Joseph Green Centre.

- The Hanton Quadrangle located to the north of the senior school and west of the Boarding House at 41 Swan Street, is a rectangular grassed area named in recognition of Hardy Berwick Hanton, a former student, teacher and inaugural Director of the Old Wesley Collegians Association between 1976 and 1988.

- The Middle School Year 5 & 6 is located to the north of the senior school at 41 Swan Street. The brick and tile building faces Coode Street and to the east, the Hanton Quadrangle.

- The Rossiter Oval located at 40 Coode Street is one of two grassed ovals at Wesley College. It is named after James Leonard Rossiter CBE, Wesley College Headmaster between 1930 - 1952.

- The Middle School Year 7 & 8 is located at 40 Coode Street. The U-shaped brick and tile building includes a central glazed atrium which faces the Joseph Green Centre on the east and is bounded by Coode Street on the west and a small carpark to the south.

- The Swimming Pool (1963, 2025-2026) is a heated outdoor 50 metre lap pool located at 40 Coode Street to the east of the Hamer Wing and Trenaman Library. An aquatic centre addition was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 24 July 2025.

- The Visual Arts and Design Technology Centre (2004) is located to the north of the Science Block on the east of the Joseph Green Centre. The building is a large, square block accommodating classrooms and workshops. The design of the building, in particularly the three gable facades and brickwork, echoes the design of the earlier buildings on site.

- The Wood Quadrangle is located on the southern side of Swan Street at 40 Coode Street at the entry to the Middle School Atrium. It is named after Frank Wood Snr and Frank Wood Jnr. Mr Wood was Senior Resident Master, PE Teacher and Sports Coach between 1963 - 1982. Frank Wood Jnr is a former student and Sports Master until 2010.

- The Sports Centre and Centenary Building located at 40 Coode Street includes the R.E Blanckensee Physical Education Centre (1987), being a brick building positioned to the east of the swimming pool (1963) with arch windows and a substantial tiled roof.

  The Centenary Building was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 23 March 2023 as Additions to Educational Establishment (Sporting Centre Addition to Wesley College). The brick and tile Centenary Building designed by architectural firm, Taylor Robinson Chaney Broderick or TRCB, is facing Swan Street. The new sports centre and adaptive reuse of the existing high-performance sports facilities, includes additions and alterations to Wesley College attached to the existing Blanksee Physical Education Centre or Gymnasium.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely derived from the State Heritage Office Documentation for Place 2379 for inclusion of Wesley College in the State Register of Heritage Places.

The first Methodist settlers had arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1830. Wesleyan Methodism is associated with the beginnings of education in Western Australia. The first Wesleyan primary school in Perth opened c1835 and provided education services for approximately one quarter of all children enrolled in the colony, not just Methodist children.

The Methodist population of Western Australia had increased with immigration from the eastern states following the gold rushes of the 1890s. By the beginning of WWI, the need for a new Wesleyan school was recognised, in particular to meet the needs of farmers' children requiring city education following several years of rural drought. A Boys' College Committee, formed in 1916, chose a 9-acre (3.6 ha) site on a ridge overlooking the river in South Perth, purchased in 1919 for £1450.

The earliest buildings at Wesley College were designed by architect James Hine, a Methodist parishioner and prominent architect. Hine prepared plans for a single storey E-shaped building, consisting of a headmaster's residence, dormitory accommodation for up to 25 boarders, and classroom space for around 100 students which was to double as a place for public worship for South Perth Methodists. The foundation stone for the original building was laid on 11 November 1922, by Premier Sir James Mitchell, who declared his opinion that, 'the boy with the trained, flexible mind made a good farmer'. The building contractor employed to realise Hine's design was M. Ellyard.

Classes commenced on 13 February 1923 and at that time the South Perth area was populated by fewer than three thousand residents. The streets were largely unsealed, much of the surrounding bushland was undeveloped, and public health amenities such as sewerage were yet to arrive. During the 1920s the local population boomed, and the construction of Wesley College represented a major building project in the burgeoning suburb of South Perth.

The first headmaster of Wesley College, John Frederick Ward, served from 1923 to 1929. The first class consisted of day scholars from South Perth and surrounding suburbs, and boarders from towns in the Wheatbelt and Great Southern districts. Almost immediately plans were formulated to improve the grounds and add new buildings. A second storey was added in 1927, and, with several new timber single

storey buildings, met the need for additional dormitory and classroom space. The work was undertaken by builder A. L. Toms.

A plan of the site in 1936 shows that Wesley College, South Perth consisted of two brick buildings; the original building (Ward) and a single-storey classroom on the location of the western part of Kefford. On the remainder of the site were timber and asbestos buildings.

The second headmaster, James Leonard Rossiter, served from 1930 to 1952. In 1936, Rossiter moved to rental accommodation off-campus, freeing up rooms for school use. However, the school continued to expand and architects Hobbs, Forbes & Partners were commissioned to produce a master plan for the school. The priorities were to provide a headmaster's residence and a new block containing classrooms, dining hall, and kitchen, with the buildings to face south with an imposing façade overlooking the oval and Angelo Street entrance. The first stage of the plan involved a single storey building containing classrooms, and a dining hall, defining the south and east sides of a central quadrangle, with provision for addition of second storey extensions. The new dining hall and classrooms were opened on 18 September 1937, by Professor Walter Murdoch. A notable feature of the new dining hall was the stained-glass window at the southern end, designed by Wesley Old Boy Arnold Camerer. Also during 1937, the new headmaster's residence designed by Hobbs and Forbes was completed.

The gymnasium (later named the Hamer building) was built during 1940. In the lower level an open under croft provided a space for boxing contests. This building was designed by architects Eales Cohen and Fitzhardinge.

During 1950, the water tower (a well-known local landmark) was removed to make way for extensions to the gymnasium which comprised new changing rooms at the lower end and a new classroom block at the upper end. In 1950, the oval in front of the main building, which had been rolled and planted by staff and students in 1924, was named J. F. Ward Oval after the first headmaster. The Rossiter Oval was named at the same time after the second headmaster.

The memorial Lych Gate and rose garden, commemorating the 55 former students killed during WWII, and one former student killed during the Vietnam War was opened in July 1953.

The third headmaster, N. R. (Roy) Collins, served from 1953 to 1964 and oversaw future expansion of the college through the acquisition of properties along adjacent streets and the completion of several building projects. The new buildings included the Science Building which provided new physics and chemistry labs and change rooms (1955-56); three new classrooms were added above the old third-year classrooms during 1957-58 (now part of the Kefford wing); a second section of the science building, devoted to biology and manual arts (1958-59) and the Junior boarding house, at the corner of Swan Street and Coode Street, was opened in 1959.

In 1963 the biology laboratory, located within the Science Building, was named after Mrs Mildred Manning, née Le Souef, a former science teacher who worked at the College from 1930 until retiring in 1970. Manning, a beloved teacher within the College, was awarded a Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil) (MBE) on 1 January 1964 for her services in education within Western Australia.

The opening of the Narrows Bridge (1959) and Kwinana Freeway encouraged the development of South Perth, Como, and the surrounding suburbs. New southern suburbs such as Rossmoyne and Booragoon provided a wider catchment area for Wesley College. Students increasingly came from non-denominational families, resulting in a change in student demographics.

Plans for a chapel finally came to fruition with the construction of the Memorial Chapel during 1960. Old Boy and architect, Ross Chisholm, from architectural firm, Cameron Chisholm Nicol, won a competition

for the design with a building noted for its innovative and contemporary use of concrete ring beams and precast slabs. The chapel was built by L. Lilleyman Pty. Ltd.

In 1962, architects Forbes and Fitzhardinge designed part of the second storey extensions to the existing classroom block which subsequently became the Kefford Wing.

A new Olympic-size swimming pool was opened on 27 April 1963. The pool became available for use by the general public, an example of the place's engagement with the surrounding South Perth community. An aquatic centre addition to the pool was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 24 July 2025.

Over the summer of 1963-64, three classrooms built during 1926 were demolished, to make way for a new building comprising six classrooms on two levels, at the western end of the main classroom block (named the Kefford Wing in 1998).

The fourth headmaster, Clive Hamer, served from 1965 to 1983.

In 1967, Forbes and Fitzhardinge prepared designs for a new Boarding House at 41 Swan Street. The Boarding House was completed in 1968 and originally consisted of the Cygnet dormitory and subsequently the Tranby dormitory. Although the dormitories were contained within the same overall structure, each one had its' own distinct entrance. The dormitories were named after the ships, the 'Cygnet' and 'Tranby', which brought methodist settlers to the Swan River colony in the early 1830s.

In 1968, plans were prepared by Forbes and Fitzhardinge for the final second storey addition of the Kefford building. At the same time the covered walkway with concrete pillars was added to the Kefford building. Two years later in 1970, the Trenaman Library was built, over the old dining hall.

The foundation stone for the Joseph Green Centre was laid on the 13 February 1973. The Centre, comprising an assembly hall, performing arts space, lecture theatre, and Old Boys' room, opened in 1974 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary jubilee of Wesley College.

Wesley College became partly co-educational from the late 1970s. In this period the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches amalgamated into the Uniting Church of Australia.

A new preparatory school facing the south side of Swan Street was designed by Tony Brand, of Forbes & Fitzhardinge, and constructed by Cooper & Oxley. It was opened on 25 March 1978 by Premier Sir Charles Court.

Further additions were undertaken to the original building in 1978 the most significant being the addition of the upper-level walkway. This design was prepared by architects Forbes and Fitzhardinge.

The fifth headmaster, Roderick Edward Kefford, served from 1984 to 1996.

Over summer 1984 to 1985, squash courts in the Tranby boarding house were converted into dormitories. Also in 1985, construction began on the Robert Blanckensee Physical Education Centre which was completed in 1987. The opening of the Blanckensee Centre allowed redevelopment of the gymnasium (built 1940) as senior school classrooms. The refurbished building, named the Hamer Building after the former headmaster, opened on 2 July 1989.

Four houses, one on Coode Street, and three on Mill Point Road, were demolished in late 1992 to make way for a preparatory school resource centre, which was opened on 10 April 1994 by Premier Richard Court.

By 1995, over a third of boarders were full fee-paying overseas students, often from families practising Islam. Wesley College has shifted its client base over its history, from the original students from mainly lower middle-class families practising Methodism, through to the more affluent families of mixed religious affiliations who moved into the southern suburbs from the 1950s onward, to the multicultural student body of recent decades. The place reflects the broad demographic shifts in the surrounding area.

A new design and technology building was completed in 2004 and in the following year the Memorial Lych Gate was relocated.

In 2017 the architectural firm TRCB, designed modifications to the science building, noting their "architectural response was to recycle an existing 1950's three-storey structure and transform it into a 'living science experiment'". This design was awarded a commendation in 2019 as part of the 'Learning Environments Australasia Awards – Renovation/Modernisation Over $2 million', and in 2018 was awarded the Australian Institute of Architects WA Awards – Educational Architecture Award.

In 2023 TRCB designed the Centenary Building. This includes a new multi-purpose gymnasium, function space, kitchen and lecture theatre, as well additions and alterations to the existing Blanksee Physical Education Centre or Gymnasium.

The site is constantly being assessed for the school's future needs and developed in response to these changing needs. The school administrators have sympathy for the heritage buildings on the site and the new buildings on the site have been designed sympathetically to the existing buildings.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: Land allocation and subdivision Social and Civic Activities: Religion Outside Influences: World wars and other wars Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Eales, Cohen & Fitzhardinge Forbes & Fitzhardinge John Flower Hobbs, Forbes & Partners Ross Chisholm James Hine
Builder	
Association	John Frederick Ward James Leonard Rossiter N. R. (Roy) Collins Clive Hamer Roderick Edward Kefford Mildred Manning, nee Le Souëf Arnold Camerer

	A. L. Toms Premier Sir James Mitchell Premier Sir Charles Court
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Documentation for Place 2379 prepared in 2007 for inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places. *Honest and Unsullied Days, A History of Wesley College Perth,* by PJ Boyce (2001). Wesley College webpage, Our journey from 1923 to 2023, accessed March 2026. www.womenaustralia.info/entries/manning-mildred-hagenauer/. www.trcb.com.au/projects/wesley-college-mildred-manning-science-centre. P2379 Wesley College 40 Coode St, South Perth Application for new Aquatic Centre Heritage Impact Statement, prepared by Hocking Heritage and Architecture, March 2025. State Library of Western Australia, online digital sources. Development Assessment Panel, agendas and minutes (2023, 2025).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS











Wesley College Chapel



Trenaman Library with Wyvern statue



Boarding House from Swan Street, 1971 (source: State Library of Western Australia, 160034PD, slwa_b2586751_1).



Boarding Houzse from Swan Street, 1971 (source: State Library of Western Australia, 160035PD, slwa_b2586751_2).



JF Ward Wing, 1933 (source: State Library of Western Australia, 095141PD, slwa_b2403485_1.



Wesley Gates from Coode Street, 1982 (source: State Library of Western Australia, 384441PD, slwa_b5581633_2.

Commercial Premises, 91 Coode Street
Place No: 37

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 91 Coode Street - Site
Other Names:	Michelangelo
Street Address	91 Coode Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26504
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	February 2004 Renominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1	
	Survey: Plan 929	Vol/Folio: 235-46A
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146968

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop
Current Use:	Commercial: Other
Other Use:	Residential: single storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, largely intact demonstration of an Inter War shop and premises executed in brick and iron which retains original detail. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years and the provision of commercial services to the local community. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the scale and form of a typical shop and premises built in the Inter War period which demonstrates the scale of housing for working families. • The place has social value for its association with well known local businessman Silvio Wirth-Pagnamenta who contributed to the local community for nearly 40 years.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 – Some/Moderate** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1922; 1960s	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume
Physical Description: A typical inter-war corner shop and house combination overlooking Coode Street and Hensman Street. The house extended to the south of the shop and the asymmetric planning of the shop made it a prominent feature of the			

streetscape, opening directly onto the street. The shop has a direct relationship with the intersection, the angled element of the façade opening towards the confluence of Hensman and Coode Streets. The entrance to the shop was splayed, with windows on the angled walls and the main store windows on the flat sections of the elevations to Hensman Street and Coode Street. the arrangement has been retained by the windows and doors have been altered. The configuration of the four small highlight windows above the main shop windows remain extant but have been infilled.

The main decorative element of the shop frontage is the majestic parapet wall. The extent of the parapet coincides with the glazed elements of the frontage, gradually stepping up until it culminates in an arched pediment above the entrance. The parapet is of rendered brick construction with prominent decorative cement capping to the wall and columns. The remainder of the frontage is painted brick. A non-original canopy wraps around the store frontage.

The hipped roof to the residence together with faceted hip of the shop have been reclad with zincalume.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential lots in 1894 however it was not significantly developed until after World War One when there was a period of rapid growth. The population in the district rose from 3,000 people in 1921 to nearly 9,000 in 1933. Between 1920 and 1930 a number of schools, churches, theatres and hotels developed to serve the growing communities in the district. It was logical therefore that commercial enterprises were also established during this period.

From the readily available information this place was built c1922 to serve as a shop and premises. The owner and builder of the place have not been determined however the first occupant was draper and grocer Bertie Blackburn and his wife Rachel Blackburn, nee Stone. The couple married in 1921 and they lived at this place for several years establishing commonly known as a 'mixed business'. Later store managers were; Mrs Elizabeth Guy, Mrs Linda Narroway, H. Willcocks, and a long term manager and resident was John Stephen Foxwell and his wife Kathleen, nee Duffy. The Foxwell's lived at the premises and operated the mixed business from the mid-1940s until the mid-1950s. From the late 1960's the property was owned by Lajos Janos and Margit Lydia Szombathy until their passing in 1997. Their estate was then managed by the Public Trustees until being transferred to the current owner, Andras Szombathy.

From the 1960s to 1990s, the place was leased as a retail premises for groceries and a video shop. The current tenant took up occupancy in 2002. The place was refurbished for use as a hair salon and the former residence was also adapted for a commercial use. The Hair Salon (previously trading as ‘Michelangelo’) has had a long association with South Perth as the previous premises were established in 1979 at No. 74 Angelo Street, which provided the origin of the former business name.

Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the building have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. The addition to the western side of the building that extends across the lot boundary with No. 51 Hensman Street, appears to date from the early 1960s although further research may resolve this query.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	Silvio Wirth-Pagnamenta
Owners	Lajos Janos and Margit Lydia Szombathy; Andras Szombathy.
Sources	Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place SPCv10. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1981. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post Office Directories 1894-1949. Mr Andrew Szombathy.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









South Perth Fire Station (fmr #2)

Place No: 38

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Fire Station (fmr #2) - Site
Other Names:	Former St John's Ambulance Station; Residence; 99B Coode Street
Street Address	99 Coode Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the dwelling house only, and not to any outbuildings or other improvements on the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2377
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 102	
	Survey: Diagram 61175	Vol/Folio: 1593-271
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 147004

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Governmental: Fire Station
Current Use:	Residence: Single Storey Residence
Other Use:	Health: Ambulance depot



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact demonstration of the form and detail of the Inter War Stripped classical style executed in brick and tile. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape since 1936. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision of services to the South Perth community from 1936 to 1987. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent architect Ken Duncan for the original design of the place and with architect Murray Cox for the conversion in 1988.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1936; 1973; 1988	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter-War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
The former Fire Station is a single storey building of domestic scale and sits comfortably amongst the surrounding residential development. The place has been adapted for residential use which resulted in some changes to the presentation of the place.

The building has an asymmetric plan form with a central projecting bay containing the main entrance and two flanking recessed sections creating a form of symmetry to the main section of the façade. The symmetry is off balanced by a corner verandah to the north east corner of the front elevation.

All visible window openings are non-original and are now characterised by glass blocks allowing light into the building but limiting visual access. The pair of vehicle doors that were located in the projecting bay have been replaced with a recessed entrance and glass block window which has removed the fire station character from the building. The words "Fire Station" originally extended across the two rendered panels above the vehicle doors but these have been removed.

The original face brick gas been rendered over obscuring the brick bond, the soldier bricks at eaves height and the rendered lintels to the façade openings.

The roof is formed by a series of hips, clad with terracotta tiles and the chimney has been removed.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The site for the former South Perth Fire Station in Coode Street, previously identified as Lots 12 and 13, was purchased in 1934 for £75 by the Fire Brigades Board to replace the inadequate and rundown station on the corner of Suburban (Mill Point) Road and Onslow Street. A tender for £2,178 was accepted from contractor W.T. Clark for the construction of the Coode Street Fire Station, and construction was undertaken in 1935. The architect for the station was Ken Duncan who was the honorary architect for the WA Fire Brigades from many decades.

In January 1936, the Fire Station was opened by the Minister for Lands, William Henry Kit son MLC, with Chairman of the Road Board, George Vincent Abjornson presiding over the ceremony and Mrs Abjornson unlocking the station doors. In 1937, an error in the construction was revealed when it was discovered the Fire Station had inadvertently been built on Lots 13 and 14 (instead of 12 and 13). This discovery resulted in a land swap with the owner of Lot 14, Mr A Power, who was given Lot 12 in place of Lot 14. The lots occupied by the Fire Station were later amalgamated and the site is now identified as Lot 102.

The Fire Station operated until 1973, when it was closed and its functions were replaced by a new Fire Station in George Street, Kensington. This building was subsequently used as a St John's Ambulance station until 1987 when it was transferred to private owners.

The building was converted by architect Murray Cox into a residence for his own family. The conversion to a modern dwelling was recognised and awarded. Previously the building consisted of two cottages, separated by two large garages. The cottages were converted into living accommodation, one for adults, one for children, while the garages in between became communal living rooms. The basic internal structure was not significantly modified.

The place continues to be used as a private residence and aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the original building have not changed significantly since construction.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: Innovators
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Ken Duncan Murray Cox
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 27 July 1935, p. 14; 17 Jan 1936, p. 21. Taylor, Dr John J., 'Kenneth Charles Duncan (1898-1983)', Western Australian Architect Biographies, http://www.architecture.com.au/ accessed Jan 2018.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Category
1

St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group

Place No: 39



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group
Other Names:	Stain Church; St Columba's Catholic Primary School; Mount St Joseph's St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent.
Street Address	25 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage survey applies to the site bound by Forrest Street, York Street, Alexandra Street, and Hopetoun Street. St Columba's Primary School is located at 2 Alexandra Street. St Columba's Parish is located at 25 Forrest Street.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2383, Entered State Register 21 April 2006.
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1

	Survey: Diagram 69889	Vol/Folio:
	Reserve No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146524

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church Educational: Primary School and Secondary School Religious: Housing or quarters
Current Use:	Religious: Church Educational: Primary School Religious: Housing or quarters
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is primarily drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group in the State Register of Heritage Places.* *This place record pertains to 'St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group'. Information is available on 'St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)' at 16 York Street, South Perth, in a separate place record.* St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group comprising St Columba's Church (1937), Presbytery (1938), Church Centre (1986), and St Columba's Catholic Primary School (1908-2008), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

	• the place is an intact collection of buildings forming a historic Catholic group and, distinguished by the prominence of the site, is a regional landmark; • the place demonstrates the expansion of the Catholic Church in Western Australia during the time of Bishop Mathew Gibney (1887-1910), Archbishop Patrick Clune (1911-1935) and Archbishop Redmond Prendiville (1935-1968) and the role played by Irish Religious Orders in the establishment of Roman Catholicism in Australia in the nineteenth and twentieth century; • St Columba's Church is a fine example of the Inter-War Romanesque style with Spanish Mission influences, exhibiting smooth rendered facades, elegant proportions, and fine interior detailing. Its design represents early attempts to build ecclesiastical structures that were appropriate to the climatic and cultural conditions of southern Western Australia; • St Columba's Church features excellently crafted stained glass windows, with intense and deep colours designed specifically to exploit Western Australian sunlight, which contribute to the splendour of the interior space; • the place is significant for its association with prominent Catholic Religious in Western Australia, including the Rev. Dr John Thomas McMahon, Archbishop Patrick Clune, Archbishop Redmond Prendiville, the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of St Joseph; • the place is associated with Richard John Dennehy, well-known Western Australian architect and prominent Catholic layman, who designed the first church-school on the site in 1908, and its extension in 1919, as well as his own 16 York Street home (1908), that was purchased by the Sisters of St Joseph for a convent in 1914; • the place is highly valued by the Catholic community as an important focus of their religious life. It also contributes to the sense of place of the wider community, due to its prominent location and distinctive aesthetic characteristics; and The garage is of little significance.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1908; 1919; 1937; 1938; 1949; 1985; 1986; 1990; 2002; 2008	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Romanesque Style Spanish Mission Style	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta
Physical Description: St Columba's Church. Presbytery and Primary School Group, South Perth comprises: St Columba's Church (1937), Presbytery (1938), Church Centre (1986), St Columba's Catholic Primary School (1908, 1919, 1949,1985, 1990, 2002).			

St Columba's Church, Church Centre and the Primary School are located on the west side of Forrest Street, set in landscaped grounds on the rise of the hill bounded by Hopetoun Street, Alexandra Street, and York Street.

The Saint Columba's Church is a highly distinctive building built on elevated position in landscaped gardens. The church is of rendered brick construction with Marseille tile roof and is a good example of an inter-war building displaying elements of the Romanesque and Spanish Mission architectural styles. It comprises a free standing smooth rendered brick building with a medium pitched tiled gable roof. The church has an orthogonal planform with a projecting front entry porch on the north elevation with doorways to both the east and west elevation of the porch.

The Presbytery located a short distance to the west of the church is a single storey rendered brick and terracotta building constructed in the inter-war Spanish Mission style with distinctive arched openings to most elevations.

St Columba's Catholic Primary School is located to the south of St Columba's Church and comprises a complex of single-storey face-brick and iron buildings, and rendered brick and tile buildings set within modest-sized grounds.

The earliest school building, which is the earliest building within St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group, is the 1908 Parish Hall originally commissioned by Father Bernard (Barney) Fagan and designed by Richard Dennehy, architect. The original school building, described in the Catholic press as a 'school/church and hall', which cost seven hundred pounds is located on York Street and comprises a single storey face-brick building with a steeply pitched Colorbond roof and entry on the south elevation.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in April 2006 for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth in the State Register of Heritage Places (2006). Reference to St Joseph's Convent has been included in the historical information of this record as it provides historical context of expansion and growth.

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time communication with Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. The gold discoveries also led to an influx of lay Catholics from the eastern states of Australia. This increase in the Catholic population prompted the Bishop to seek more members of religious orders to serve them.

The Catholic Church secured land in South Perth in the 1880s. Until then, a small band of priests and nuns served the very large Victoria Park parish and covered the area from South Perth to the present day Belmont. The Sisters of Mercy extended their mission into the South Perth area sometime early in the century, with the work of Catholic education actually taking place in private homes. Around 1905, South Perth was given parish status and in 1908 a church and school was established in South Perth on portion of the Catholic Church landholding bound by King Edward, York, Forrest and Hopetoun Streets.

Tenders were called in 1907 for the erection of a (Catholic) school, church and hall on the corner of York and Forrest Streets, South Perth. By 28 March 1908, a new school-church was completed on the York

Street site, run by the Victoria Park-based Sisters of Mercy, with an initial enrolment of about 35 pupils. The establishment was then known as the St Columba Roman Catholic School.

The modest red brick and tile building had been designed by architect, Richard Joseph Dennehy. Dennehy born in Ireland in 1854, migrated with his family to Australia in 1855. He trained as an architect in Melbourne and worked there and in Sydney before relocating to the Western Australian goldfields in the mid-1890s. The Dennehy family, consisting of Richard, his wife Marion nee O'Halloran, and six children, settled in Perth in 1898. Dennehy established a successful practice in Perth, and as a practicing Catholic he took up many projects for the Catholic community, including the Home of the Good Shepherd in West Leederville, (1898), and the Church of the Sacred Heart in Leederville (1905).

Dennehy had a productive year in 1908 designing several prominent projects in Perth; Moana Chambers in Hay Street and the Connor Quinlan Building on Barrack Street. Given his ongoing success it is not surprising Dennehy decided to build a large home for his family on the elevated area at 16 York Street, neighbouring the school and church he designed for the Catholic Church.

Dennehy described the location of his home at 16 York Street to the Revend Mother in Boulder City in 1914 as “the site is an excellent one, being one of the highest in South Perth, which is rapidly becoming the leading suburb. And is similar to Mosman and Neutral Bay in Sydney. The house is between two Ferries and within ten minutes of either, affording access to the city within twenty minutes from the house or 10 minutes by Motor Car”.

In 1917, Father Raphael Pace became the first parish priest of the official South Perth parish. In 1919, Father Pace engaged Richard Dennehy to organize the building of two new class room wings, so as to leave the existing school-church hall as a Kindergarten during the week and a Mass centre on Sundays.

Father Pace remained at South Perth until 1926, when he moved on to serve other parishes in the State. He was succeeded at South Perth by Dean D.A. Brennan, an Irish-born priest ordained in 1899, who remained at South Perth until 1932, when he was transferred to Victoria Park and later West Perth. Dean Brennan remained living in the South Perth Presbytery for some months after his transfer to Victoria Park, obliging the incoming parish priest, Reverend Doctor John Thomas McMahon, to reside at the Hurlingham Hotel, nearby on Canning Highway. John T. McMahon was born in Ennis, Ireland, in 1893 and was ordained a priest at All Hallows College in Dublin in 1919.

Father McMahon had arrived in Perth from Europe on 17 February 1921, the following year, Archbishop Clune appointed Father McMahon as his Diocesan Inspector of Catholic Schools. In 1925, McMahon established the Newman Society at the University of Western Australia in order to facilitate the ongoing religious development of Catholic Graduates and Undergraduates. In addition to these activities, Father McMahon was appointed editor of the Catholic weekly newspaper, the Record, from 1928 to 1932.

On Sunday 24 April 1932, Archbishop Clune inducted the Father McMahon as Parish Priest of South Perth. At that time, the Archbishop urged the parishioners to co-operate with their new priest to build a church on their ‘unrivalled site’. This land on Forrest Street faced the (Victoria Avenue) Cathedral across the river and, being 70 feet higher than the land on which the Cathedral was situated, commanded one of the most prominent positions in Perth. The site demanded then, according to Clune, “a church worthy of such a view”.

On the same day, members of the St Columba’s Church committee met, and were unanimous in their decision to make the construction of a church the objective of all efforts in the Parish. Through vigorous fundraising activity in the district, the Parish was able to collect £12,000 by the end of 1937.

The design of the church was influenced by a visit McMahon had taken in the later 1920s, to a priest-friend in Hollywood, where he had been impressed by the ‘Mission Style’ architecture that was very

fashionable in the warmer parts of California. It was the type of building favoured by Father Junipero Serra for the 21 missions he had established along the Californian coast in the second half of the eighteenth century. As well as being influenced by the 'Mission Style', Los Angeles architect Thomas F. Power, commissioned to draw up the plans for the Hollywood Church, chose a largely Italian-Byzantine style, modelling the building and its decorations after St. Sophia Basilica in Istanbul and St. Mark Cathedral in Venice. Supplied with photographs and blueprints of the Hollywood Church of Christ the King, Dr McMahon returned to Western Australia, eager to have the South Perth church built in a similar style. Sometime later, Perth architect E. Le B. Henderson modified the plans to suit the local situation, resulting in a style that Dr McMahon described as 'an adaptation of the Mission treatment of Byzanto-Romanesque'.

In April 1936, Archbishop of Perth, Redmond Prendiville, and two members of the Committee on Sites and Buildings, selected the exact site for St Columba's Church in South Perth, on the highest point of land in the area. It was noted in 'The Record' that the site was chosen so that 'no future developments in parochial building [would] ever break the unbroken line of the Church from across the water'.

In September 1936, tenders were called for the construction of St Columba's Church. At the same time, parishioners began a series of 'busy-bees' to clear the site in preparation for construction. Later, in September 1936, the contract for construction of St Columba's Church was let to William Fairweather and Son, whose tender of £6,686 was the lowest of the eight received. The Church was to provide comfortable seating on seasoned jarrah pews for 450 people, while the mezzanine organ gallery was to hold an extra 200 people.

In early October 1936, the first bricks were laid for the walls of the South Perth Church, and it was planned that the new building would be opened in April of the following year. The foundation stone for the new Church was laid by Archbishop Prendiville on Sunday 13 December 1936, which was also the 43rd birthday of Dr McMahon. On 11 April 1937, St Columba's Church was officially opened by the Archbishop.

The details of the church design and its finishes and fittings were widely covered in the local press and although there were many fine details the stained glass of the Rose Window above the choir loft was noted for its quality of design and manufacture. This window was made in Dublin, Ireland, by the firm of Harry Clarke Ltd. The Rose Window consisted of three large circles, shaped in a shamrock formation, with an image of St Patrick in the crowning leaf, and St Brigid and St Columba in the supporting leaves.

Not long after the opening of St Columba's Church in early 1937, plans for a new Presbytery within the Forrest Street site were drawn up. In December 1938, the new quarters, designed and built by Horace Costello to be low maintenance, were completed. The Presbytery was built in the 'Spanish Villa style' to complement the 'Spanish Mission church'. The Metropolitan Water Works Board land survey from 1936 identifies a garage immediately to the south of the Presbytery.

In 1938, following the construction of St Columba's Church and Presbytery, it was considered appropriate that both the primary school and the secondary school operate under the same name, Mount St Joseph's was subsequently renamed St Columba's.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Dr McMahon buried the stained glass windows in crates in the grounds of the Church, to protect these unique works from possible enemy bombing raids on Perth. When the crates were dug up at the end of the War, it was discovered that some of the bronze wire in the windows was damaged, and that the piece of glass containing the name of St Brigid was broken. This was replaced by a piece of blue glass, noticeably different from the original. When the window was returned to its position St Columba was placed at the top.

In January 1948, the foundations for the new school (designed by architects, Henderson and Thompson), comprising three class rooms '26' x 24'', a rest room for the Sisters, and a cloakroom with a verandah '10'' wide were constructed. Construction was by Berry Brothers, at a cost of £4,142. In February 1949, the new brick and tiled building was blessed and opened by Archbishop Prendiville.

The subsequent years saw numerous developments within the related York St site, with the installation of four stained glass windows in the Sanctuary of the Church in 1950. These new windows were the work of Dublin craftsman and artist, Richard King, who trained in stained glass work in the studio of Harry Clarke. Later, in 1969, skylights were installed above the altar, doing away with the necessity of extra lighting in the daytime.

From 1950 to 1955, three new parishes were split off from the original South Perth Parish: Kensington in 1950, Manning in 1953, and Como in 1955. These developments reduced considerably the size of the congregation of St Columba's Church.

In the period following the annual meetings in the Vatican of the Council of Fathers between 1962 and 1965, (known as 'Vatican II') the catholic church introduced several liturgical and doctrinal changes which also had implications on the physical layout of churches throughout the Roman Catholic world. In relation to St Columba's Church, this impacted the interior in relation to the positioning of the altar, lectern, the chair of the presiding priest and baptismal font and tabernacle.

On Sunday 27 June 1965, the 11am Mass at St Columba's Church was broadcast by A.B.C. Television, with the celebrant facing the congregation for the first time. In the same year, a new Hammond organ was installed by Musgroves at a cost of £1,250. Also in 1965, a bell was blessed and installed in the tower of St Columba's Church. The bell had been cast by the Mathew O'Byrne Bell Foundry of Dublin.

In 1967, a row of 35-year-old pine trees on Forrest Street was removed by the Church, as they were liable to fall over or break because of their poor health.

On 6 March 1968, a lightning storm struck the tower of St Columba's Church. It made a large hole in the dome of the tower which broke off fittings from the bell and tore about 200 tiles from the roof.

In 1979, Rev Dr J.T. McMahon retired as the Parish Priest of St Columba's Church, after forty-seven years of service to the Catholic community of South Perth. His successor was Irish-born Father Michael Casey, who had also received his clerical training at All Hallows College in Dublin.

In 1977, E. G. Gowers and A. S. Brown restored the Rose Window, which was buckled and deteriorated and in 1993. In 1999-2001 work was again undertaken on the Rose Window.

In 1985, a new wing was added to the school, containing a library and an extra classroom. At this time, the principal of the school passed to a lay head, ending seventy years of involvement in Catholic education in the South Perth Parish by the Order of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart.

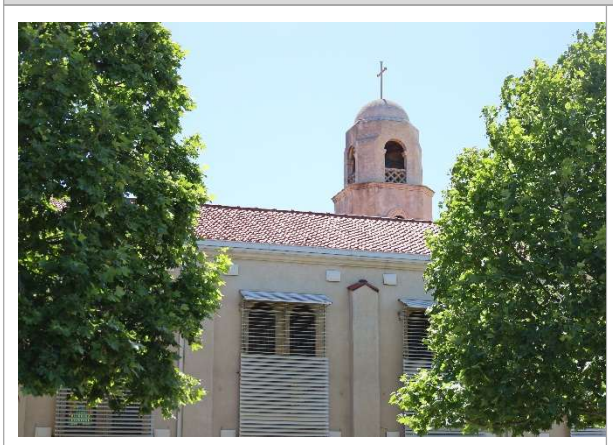
In 1986, a large new Church Centre was constructed on the St Columba's Church site. This building was opened and blessed on Sunday 14 December 1986, the 50th Anniversary of the laying of the Foundation Stone for St Columba's Church. The Church Centre was designed by A.J. O'Hara, Architect, and constructed by builder K.R. Stewart.

The Primary School continues in its original purpose of education and spiritual support, with the Church providing a main place of worship for the Catholic community of South Perth. The Presbytery provides ongoing accommodations for parish clergy and the Parish Office is still used for administration and meeting purposes. The Primary school still providing a foundational education.

An enduring legacy, both the St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, and St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group at 25 Forrest Street, have together endeavoured to support the catholic education and growth of South Perth and its surrounds for 118 years. A high degree of continuity in both purpose and structure, St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School are a significant landmark within South Perth, contributing to the overall streetscape, South Perth's identity and representative of the growth of Catholicism in Western Australia throughout the 20th century.	
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Social and Civic Activities: Education and science
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Richard Joseph Dennehy Edgar Le Blond Henderson Horace Costello A.J. O'Hara, Architect
Builder	William Fairweather and Son Horace Costello K.R. Stewart
Association	Father Bernard (Barney) Fagan Father Raphael Pace Dean D.A. Brennan Reverend Doctor John Thomas McMahon Archbishop Prendiville Father Michael Casey Harry Clarke Ltd Richard King Mathew O'Byrne Bell Foundry of Dublin E. G. Gowers and A. S. Brown
Owners	Roman Catholic Church
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for place 2383 St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent prepared in 2006. Looking Around Perth, a guide to the architecture of Perth and surrounding towns, by Ian Molyneux, 1981, page 63. 100 Years on Barney's Hill, a History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth by Laurie O'Meera & Peter Lee (2017). Barney's Hill, St Columba's and South Perth by John T McMahon 1970.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



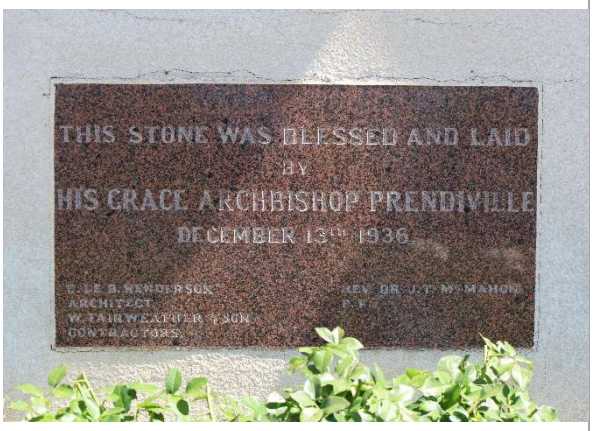
St Columba's Chapel (2024)



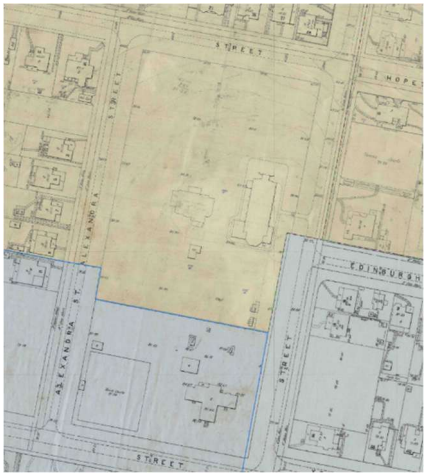
St Columba's Chapel (2024)



St Columba's Chapel (2024)



St Columba's Chapel Foundation Stone (2024)



Structures shown on the Metropolitan Water Works Board series, 1936



First schoo/hall built at the site (1908)
Source: 100 Years on Barneys Hill, A History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth, page 60.

Masonic Hall (fmr)

Place No: 40

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Masonic Hall (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	St Columba's School
Street Address	28 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage entry applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26507
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 154, 155	
	Survey: Plan 2417	Vol/Folio: 1045-114
	Reserve No: -------	LANDGATE PIN: 154136

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Masonic Hall
Current Use:	Educational: Administration Building
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining form and detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the Freemasons of Western Australia who were prominent during this period for providing opportunities for members of their organisation within the wider community. • The place has social value for its association with many community groups which have used this place since 1928 for a variety of purposes including social events, meetings and private functions.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1928, c1955; 2009	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
Located on the corner of York Street and Forrest Street, the former Masonic Hall now forms part of St Columba's Primary School. The original section of the building comprises the corner element which is of brick and render construction, the adjoining section extending along the Forrest Street frontage was added in the late 1950s and presents with a contrasting aesthetic following the construction of the portico entrance in 2009.

The brick and render corner section has a hipped tiled roof with gablets with finials. The elevation to York Street is blank with the exception of two doors. The visible three section window to Forrest Street contains frosted glass.

A rendered portico styled entrance was constructed in c.2009 which also incorporates ramped access to the building. The addition incorporates three classical style columns of two differing styles.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1902, there is no information to indicate the site was developed and occupied until 1928.

In 1919, the Freemasons Board of General Purposes approved an application by South Perth Lodge No. 99 to borrow £250 ($500.00) by means of the issue of debentures for the purchase of land on which to erect a Masonic Hall. The site chosen was two lots on the corner of Forrest and York Streets. This area of South Perth was becoming more densely settled in the period following World War One.

No further action was taken by the South Perth Lodge until 1927 when they received permission from the Board of General Purposes to borrow £600 ($1,200.00) for the purpose of erecting a suitable Masonic Building. In 1928, a further application was made by the South Perth Lodge to borrow an additional £1,300 ($2,600.00) in relation to the erection of the Masonic Building, this second amount to be raised by £1,000 ($2,000.00) on mortgage and £300 ($600.00) by debentures issued to members of the Lodge, these debentures being interest free. Before the building was completed it was found necessary to make a further application to the Board of General Purposes to borrow £100 ($200.00) to meet the cost of sundry extras. The contract for the erection of the building was let to Totterdell Bros. Ltd. If an architect was involved in the design of the place it has not been determined in this research. It is probable that the builders constructed the place to their own design. In accordance with Masonic tradition, a foundation stone was laid in the north east corner of the building.

The building was officially opened by the M W Grand Master The Most Rev. Archbishop C O L Riley, DD, LLD, OBE, VD, on December 17, 1928.

Although the Hall was built for South Perth Craft Lodge No. 99, Western Australian Constitution, it was used during its existence for many orders of Freemasonry including:

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia
Supreme Royal Arch Grand Chapter
Scottish Craft Masonry
Great Priory
Grand Imperial Conclave
The Supreme Council, 33 Degrees
Allied Masonic Degrees
Knight Templar Priests
The Worshipful Society of Freemasons – The Operatives

Aerial photographs indicate that the building was originally a simple 'T' plan form with the main length of the building parallel to York Street. This was likely to have been a hall space with smaller rooms at the front entry from Forrest Street under a separate roof form. In the mid-1950s, a new wing was added along the Forrest Street elevation which extended the pitched roof form of the front section of the building. This extension led to the creation of the 'L' shaped plan form of the building. Small awnings were constructed in the junction of the wings in the following decades.

In 2009, further additions were constructed parallel to the southern boundary creating a new wing from the Forrest Street elevation creating a 'C' plan form. During the early decades of the 21st century the Freemasons managing this property received ongoing noise complaints from neighbouring properties. The lack of parking near the facility was also an issue for the users. In 2015, the place was sold to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth for use by the adjacent St Columba's primary School. The building is now used as additional administration offices for the school.	
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities Social and Civic Activities: Education
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Western Australia

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





South Perth Primary School

Place No: 41

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Primary School - Site
Other Names:	Forrest Street Primary School
Street Address	51 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2382
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 555	
	Survey: Plan 77039	Vol/Folio: LR3024-600
	Reserve No: 3616	LANDGATE PIN: 12058371

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Education: Primary school
Current Use:	Education: Primary school
Other Use:	Educational: housing



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, largely intact demonstration of Federation style as applied to a school building and executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of South Perth in the late 19th century and its growth and development since then. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as students, staff or through association with friends and family.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1898; 1903; 1905; 1913; 1925; 1927; 1929; 1930; 1959; 1979;	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume
Physical Description:			

The first stage of South Perth Primary School was constructed and opened in 1898 and forms the Forrest Street range, additions were made in the early 1900s and a further two east-west ranges had been constructed by the 1940s.

The school is of red brick single storey construction with rendered details. The roofs are hipped with vented gables and tall brick chimneys, indicating the spacing of the classrooms. The windows are predominantly of tall timber framed sashes of varying styles with contemporary shades.

Although constructed at varying times, the early buildings are tied together through limited material palette, scale and form.

The early buildings form a cluster of traditional styled buildings arranged with gardens to the east, playing fields to the south and hard courts to the north. The Headmaster's House occupied the north east corner of the site, some distance from the school buildings. Further development has occurred along the western boundary of the site.

The former Headmaster's House remains extant and is a simple single storey federation era brick and iron cottage with symmetrical frontage, hipped roof and front verandah.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The South Perth, or Forrest Street School, was opened in 1898 with 22 students enrolled. The original school building had two classrooms, one for 75 pupils and the other for 50. The first Headmaster was Frank J O'Leary (1898-1900), followed by Albert J Hall in 1901.

Education was not free at this time, with a weekly fee of 2 pence charged for children under 7 years of age and 3 pence for those between 7 and 14 years. Children aged from 14 to 15 years paid 6 pence.

The Headmaster's house, on the corner of Angelo and Forrest Streets, was constructed in 1903. The first person to occupy the house was John Tucker, who was the school's third Headmaster (1902-1904). In 1905, local builder Frederick Stidworthy won a contract for alterations to the main school building, with his quote of £55 and 15 shillings. Apart from some other small building works, the next main building program did not occur until 1913 when a new classroom, hat and cloak room, and entry porch were added to the school.

Throughout the 1920s the population of South Perth grew rapidly placing demands on the school facilities. Several new classrooms were added during this period and in 1930, two more classrooms and five toilets were added. The growth of South Perth was a function of the improvements in the ferry and tram services to the area which became more desirable to families in the Inter War period.

During World War Two, South Perth Primary School experienced staff shortages due to the many enlistments to the services and the school grounds were changed with air raid trenches dug on the north side of the site. This was not uncommon among the schools in Western Australia.

Following World War Two, population growth across the state led to a pressure on existing schools such as South Perth until new schools were built across the metropolitan area. Collier Park School was one of these schools which provided relief for the existing schools in the South Perth district. The post war period was also characterised by new methods of teaching and standards of education leading to modifications in the school facilities. The Parents and Citizens Association was also very active during this period and were instrumental in fundraising for the construction of the school hall which was opened in 1959 by Charles Court MLA.

Throughout the 1960s the school population stabilised and the school campus was improved with creation of the school oval, establishment of a canteen in the former headmaster's residence and later converting it back to a library. Many of these projects were supported by the P& C.

In 1979, two demountable classrooms were replaced with permanent rooms and a new library and resource centre, and amphitheatre was constructed. These new facilities were opened by the MLA for South Perth and Minister for Education, Hon Bill Grayden.

Since that time the school has continued to evolve in response the changing demands of the curriculum and standards of accommodation. Between 2010 and 2014 major additions were completed including a new Early Childhood Centre.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









South Perth Hospital
Place No: 43

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Hospital - Site
Other Names:	South Perth Community Centre Hospital; South Perth Community Hospital
Street Address	26 Fortune Street, South PErth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4808
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 60	
	Survey: 62646	Vol/Folio: 1788-288

	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 11837441

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Health: Hospital
Current Use:	Health: Hospital
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has some aesthetic value for its remaining form and detail expressing the Post War International style executed in a range of materials. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape since 1956 which contributes to the community sense of place. • The place has historic value for its association with the period following World War II when the demands on health services lead the community to organise and initial a plan to build a hospital for the district. • The place has historic value for its association with the members of the community who fundraised and lobbied to build a hospital in the district. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as clients or staff and the family and friends of those associated with the place since 1956.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1954-56; 1959; 1978; 1983; 1986/7; 1993; 1994; 2007	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Post War International; Late 20th century International	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
The South Perth Hospital is located on the western perimeter of the Ernest Johnson Reserve, bounded on the other three sides by South Terrace, Fortune Street and Burch Street.

The hospital complex was originally a collection of linked, single storey wards with theatres at the rear (northern side) of the site arranged around a series of quads (garden courtyards). The original sections of the building have salmon brick walls and terracotta tiled, hipped and gable roofs. The hospital has been gradually added to over the years, particularly in the 1970s/1980s when additional ranged were added. The eastern side of the complex was constructed in the 1990s and the two storey south east corner building being constructed in 2010 which created a new aesthetic for the hospital.

The original design of the complex was always utilitarian incorporating a range of single storey brick buildings with tiled roofs, all of a domestic scale but the hospital always lacked a prominent entrance. The entrance on South Terrace has been variously altered and following the construction of the two storey corner section, a more prominent entry feature with glass doors and full height windows has been constructed creating a presence in the streetscape. A more recent alteration has rectified this by providing a focal icon.
The two storey corner addition creates a contrast to the single storey brick ranges and was a marked departure from the original design. The façade to South Terrace is dark tinted glass to the entire elevation. The hospital was always constructed at an angle to South Terrace and all subsequent additions have maintained this orientation.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After World War II, several private hospitals in the City of South Perth closed for economic reasons. This left South Perth with a great shortage of hospital services. For a number of years, doctors in the area experienced major difficulty in finding beds for sick patients and the use of operating theatres for minor operations.

In 1949, the South Perth Community Centre Association (which had been formed in 1945) decided that action should be taken to establish in the district a small cottage hospital of about 10 bed capacity which would be able to deal with minor medical and surgical cases. This was later considered to be unviable and plans were floated for a larger hospital of 26 beds, with necessary accommodation for staff and with adequate technical and domestic facilities, operating theatre and other facilities.

A £10,000 fund-raising appeal was launched which resulted in a sum of about £21,000 being collected by 1953. The total cost of the enterprise could not be raised solely by voluntary donations from the residents of South Perth, so support was sought and promised by the State Government and the Lotteries Commission. The South Perth Road Board donated approximately three quarters of an acre of land, and Location 40, Lots 9/10 South Terrace and Lot 2 Fortune Street, were resumed for a hospital site. Architects' plans for a Hospital and Nurses' Quarters were prepared by architects Robert Blatchford and Johnson and approved on 15 January 1954. Tenders for construction were called in December 1953 and the tender of £84,150 ($190,000) from Sandwell and Woods Pty Ltd was accepted. Construction was commenced in January 1954, however by the time construction was completed, the total cost had increased to about $250,000, of which the State Government and the Lotteries Commission each contributed $90,000.

Soon after construction commenced, a Furnishing Committee of voluntary amateurs was formed, and they prepared a list of required items which totalled about $20,000. A number of other individuals, firms and

organisations gave help 'in kind'. For example, the South Perth Horticultural Society planned the garden layout, and donated and planted scores of rose bushes and shrubs.

The hospital was officially opened by the Premier, Hon A R G Hawke, in April 1956. The hospital was administered by a Management Board. At the time, there were some innovative aspects to the hospital, namely, the new type of dry-bake sterilising equipment and the modern, therapeutic colour-scheme. There were times when financial aid had to be obtained from the bank, but gradually the hospital achieved financial independence without ongoing subsidies.

A Maternity Wing, added in June 1959, was converted into Consulting Rooms in 2004. Over the years, other additions have been made to the Hospital, including the following major works:

- 1978: modification of the nurses' quarters for use as Medical Consulting Rooms;
- 1983: two storey additions for office use;
- 1986 and 1987: major improvements and additions to the Hospital's bathrooms;
- 1993: additions and modifications to operating theatres and an X-ray department;
- 1994: addition of an endoscopy day clinic;
- 2007: two-storey alterations and additions, including additional operating and procedural areas;

expansion of the Day Procedure Unit; additional administration offices on the first floor; deletion of 9 on-site car bays; and the addition of air conditioning coolers, a medical oxygen storage tank, fire pump and two water tanks in a 5.0 metre high brick building on the Burch Street frontage.

With the increasing range of services provided by the Hospital over the years, the site has been expanded by the purchase of adjoining land whenever feasible to do so.

Initially known as 'South Perth Community Centre Hospital Inc.', the name was altered to first remove the word 'Centre', and then in October 2003, to remove the word 'Community', from the title. Originally a concept of the South Perth Community Centre Association, the hospital itself remains a community-based operation, with a voluntary Board drawn from its membership.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

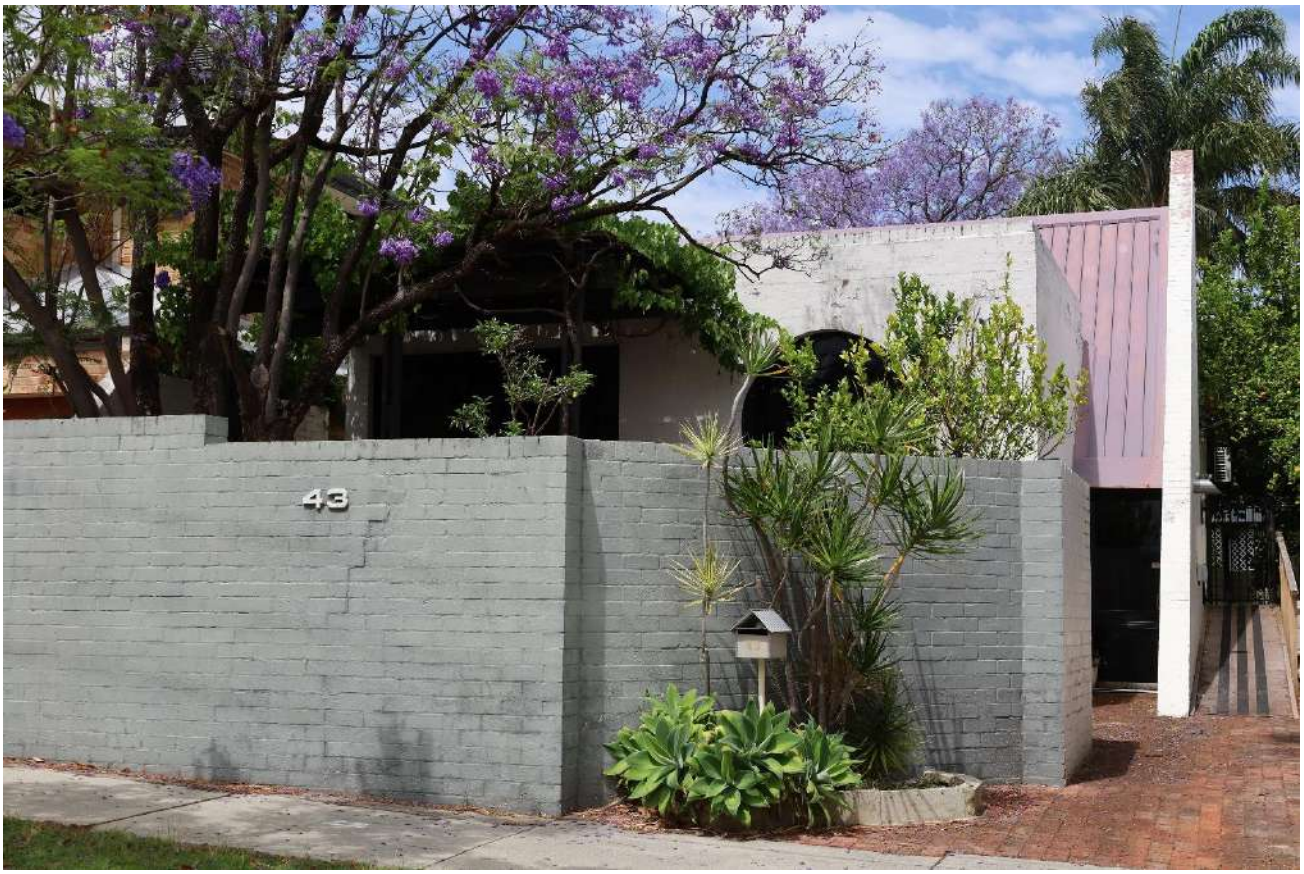
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Robert Blatchford and Johnson;
Builder	Sandwell and Woods Pty Ltd
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 23 December 1953, p. 2

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

Residence, 43 Gladstone Avenue

Place No: 44

Category
4



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 43 Gladstone Avenue - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	43 Gladstone Avenue, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the dwelling house only.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4823
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 173	
	Survey: 1543	Vol/Folio: 1447 -538
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 148853

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: single storey residence
Current Use:	Residential: single storey residence
Other Use:	Individual Building or Group



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of the late 20th century International style as applied in a regional Perth context. • The place has historic value for its association with local architect and South Perth resident Mario Bernardi who undertook several distinctive projects in Perth during the 1970s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1977	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century International Style	**Roof:**	Metal: steel sheets

Physical Description:
Gladstone Avenue is a relatively quiet thoroughfare, parallel to Douglas Avenue and extending from Mill Point Road to Canning Highway. The lots have a narrow (12 metre) frontage and contain a variety of houses.

Much of the house is obscured form view due to the high brick boundary wall which wraps around the frontage of the property. However, no. 43 Gladstone Avenue is of single storey construction with painted masonry walls and steel roof decking.

The building is demonstrates design characteristics of the Late Twentieth Century International Design and presents with a strong cubiform shape incorporating contrasting circular openings. From aerial views, the house appears to have been constructed with a parapet wall around a predominantly flat roof before a steeply pitched feature roof rises from the centre of the building with a narrow section sweeping down the north west edge of the building, creating sheltered side entrance. The feature sloping sections of roof are clad in a wide profile corrugated metal.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This residence was completed in 1977 for Treviso Nominees Pty Ltd by Multiplex Constructions after the building licence was issued on 2 November 1976. Local Architects, Mario Bernardi and Associates were responsible for this design and several other innovative examples from this period. A Perth architect's recollection portrays Mario Bernadi as a flamboyant character who was adept in presentation drawings and perspective sketches. During his formative years in the 1970s, he freelanced around the Perth architectural community. Bernadi launched his career by producing notional studies for district and regional shopping centres, which were burgeoning in the Perth metropolitan area at the time, designing several, including the Karawara shopping centre in its original form (subsequent extensions having been designed by others). Bernardi and his family lived at 5 Eric Street at this time and his offices were in Labouchere Road. In 1985, a swimming pool was added to the premises and since that time no significant changes to the form or extent of the place are apparent.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: Domestic activities People: Innovators
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Mario Bernardi
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









South Perth Methodist Church (fmr)

Place No: 45

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Methodist Church (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Uniting Church Hall
Street Address	4 Hampden Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies only to the South Perth Methodist Church (Former), now the Uniting Church Hall, but not to other buildings on the same site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2374, 4828
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 16

	Survey: 83873	Vol/Folio: 2000-359
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1098979

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church
Current Use:	Religious: Church Hall
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good intact demonstration of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a religious building constructed of brick and tile. • The place has aesthetic value as a prominent landmark in the streetscape since 1925 for its continuity of function and form. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the South Perth community in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its close association with Wesley College and the Methodist Church, later Uniting Church, from 1925. • The place has social value for the members of the community who have attended the place as a church from 1925 to 1962 and as a church hall from 1962 to the present day which has been associated with many professional and community groups.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1925	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
The South Perth Methodist Church (Former) is an inter-war red face brick structure that presents with a striking street façade and a prominent cantilevered bracketed porch.

The façade has set back buttresses at the corners with matching pilasters and herringbone pattern brick infill between the two elements. Other façade elements include a stepped brick gable parapet with cross, precast and pressed cement (now painted) render and capping, soldier brick and herringbone brick patterns, triple timber framed windows to the main section of the façade above the canopy and timber double entrance doors flanked by multi-paned timber framed openings. The façade is simply expressed and displays elements of austerity.

The east and west elevations demonstrate a strong rhythm incorporating brick buttressing with rendered capping, effectively separating the elevations into a series of bays, each of which contains a window opening. The contrasting render continues under the eaves, stopping at the head of the timber framed sash windows and helps break up the brickwork. The roof is steeply pitched and clad with Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles and crested terracotta ridge tiles.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Throughout the 19th century the growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time communication with Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population and development and in South Perth the land facing Perth Water was progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904.

The first Methodist settlers had arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1830 and established a settlement on the Peninsula in Maylands. As with all groups the Methodist population of Western Australia increased with immigration from the eastern states following the gold rushes of the 1890s.
Members of the Methodist Church were resident in South Perth in the early 20th century but it was the decision to establish a boys school in the district that made the area more attractive to Methodists. A Boys' College Committee, formed in 1916, chose a 9 acre (3.6 ha) site on a ridge overlooking the river in South Perth, purchased in 1919. The Methodist Church engaged architect James Hine (1848-1928), a Methodist parishioner and prominent architect to design the first Wesley College buildings in 1922. James Hine was regularly engaged to design buildings for the Methodist Church and in 1925 he prepared plans for the South Perth Methodist Church (fmr) located adjacent to the Wesley College site. The foundation stone was laid by long term South Perth Resident and Methodist, Captain Alfred Douglas (1852-1938) on 5th September 1925 and the church was opened for worship on 20th December 1925. Minister Rev Joseph Green congratulated the architect and the contractor Edwin Allwood (c1887-1954) for the success of the project.

Wesley College did not have a dedicated chapel until after World War II and used this Church until the construction of the school chapel in 1960.

In 1962, a new Methodist Church was built facing Sandgate Street which led to the former church being used as the church hall. Since that time the building has continued to be used as a church and community hall for a variety of functions. The skillion roofed addition across the rear of the building appears to have been a feature since its construction although the roof cladding has changed throughout the years. The awning over the front entrance is a later addition.

The site on the corner of Hampden, Sandgate and Angelo Streets continued to be developed by the Methodist Church. In 1966, a new manse was approved at No. 4 Hampden Street, with additions approved in 1991. In 1969,

a Day Nursery was approved for the site and in 1993, a new Child Care Centre was built on the north of the church building. On 22 June, 1977, the Congregational Union of Australia, the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia joined to become the Uniting Church. The hall was renamed the Uniting Church Hall.	
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment.
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	James Hine
Builder	Edwin Allwood
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









South Perth Child Health Centre (fmr)

Place No: 46

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Child Health Centre (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	South Perth Infant Health Clinic; Hensman Street Pre-School; Hensman Street Kindy
Street Address	46 Hensman Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26505
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 301	
	Survey: Plan 44434	Vol/Folio: LR3157-178
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 11780188

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Health: Other/Child health clinic
Current Use:	Educational: Pre Primary Centre
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Inter War Stripped Classical style executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the growth of the South Perth community in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision and acceptance of infant health services across the state. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place since 1939 in its function as a child health centre or kindergarten.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1939	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: concrete
Physical Description: Single storey brick and tile building displaying inter war art deco style features. Located on a corner position the building has a strong relationship with Coode Street, albeit somewhat tempered by the high boundary fencing.			

The Coode Street façade is symmetrical with a central projecting curved wall porch, originally face brick and subsequently painted with striated brick detail around the opening. Narrow window openings flank the opening with additional windows in the return walls. The original step access has been replaced with a ramp.
The main face of the house has been rendered and painted. Timber framed casement windows flank the porch, with integral canopies extending across the elevation which continued around the Hensman elevation to form the verandah canopy.

The Hensman Street elevation has been altered. The elevation is of asymmetric plan form with a central projecting bay which looks like it has been further extended and the edge of the building is now in line with outer edge of the verandah canopy. The windows to the addition are metal framed sliding openings whilst timber frame openings remain extant on the original part of the south elevation. The stepped nature of the south east corner of the house created a small verandah with a curved canopy.

The roof is hipped and tiled.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This building was constructed in 1939 to provide child health services for the growing South Perth community.

Up to the 1920s, there were no particular child health or maternal support services in Western Australia. In 1920, the Silver Chain established rooms in Kalgoorlie and in 1921 the Children's Protection Society opened a successful 'pilot' infant health clinic in Perth. Subsequently, the Infant Health Association of Western Australia was formed in 1923. It opened its first three clinics, in association with the Public Health Department, in 1923 (all in Perth), and two more in 1924 (Fremantle and Northam). Nurses were recruited from or trained in the eastern States prior to King Edward Memorial Hospital initiating Infant Health Nurse training in 1927-28. Two years later the network of infant health centres was expanded by adding sub-centres as satellite services of the local infant health nurses. The Public Health Department provided a subsidy to infant health clinics, but most of their funding came from local government and community finances.

During the 1930s, infant health clinics were established in Como and Kensington but the continued population growth of the area lead to the decision by the South Perth Infant Health Association to fund raise for the construction of an additional clinic in South Perth. The chairman of the Association was prominent local citizen, Alexander 'Alec' Clydesdale. By July 1939, the association had collected £731 and the South Perth Road Board agreed to pay the balance if the costs did not exceed £1050. Honorary architect Kenneth (Ken) Charles Duncan (1898-1983) designed the building.

In September 1939, the building was opened by the Minister for Health Mr A. H. Panton who stated in his opinion the South Perth Clinic was the best in the State. Through the hard work of the Infant Health Association the clinic was free of debt when it opened. The total cost of building and furniture of £1070 with many items donated by the South Perth Infant Health Association.

Infant health clinics were staffed by nurses, exclusively single women, who were qualified in nursing, midwifery and a specialist infant health qualification. The nurses weighed babies, discussed children's health and development, and taught 'mothercraft'. The clinics were a preventative health initiative, aimed at keeping children healthy, and as such sick children were referred to a doctor or hospital. They have been identified by historians as one of the most significant public health initiatives in the 20th century playing an important role in reducing infant mortality and improving quality of life for children and parents.

Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the original building have not changed since construction. Minor additions and alterations have occurred including the construction of a small shed across the western elevation and enclosure of the verandah on the southern side.

The Hensman Street Kindy has occupied the premises since 1977 and is one of the first independent 3 year old schools in Perth.	
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic activities: Education and science Social and Civic activities: Community services and utilities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Ken Duncan
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 3 April 1939, p.18; 28 July 1939, p.18; 18 September 1939, p. 6. Assessment documentation for Place 5682 Lady Mitchell Memorial Child Health Centre, State Heritage Office. Hensman Street Kindy website https://www.hensmanstreetkindy.com.au

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS








SOUTH PERTH HERITAGE TRAIL
CHILD HEALTH CENTRE/ TENNIS
CLUB, HENSMAN ST.

Narrows Bridge
Place No: 48

Category
1



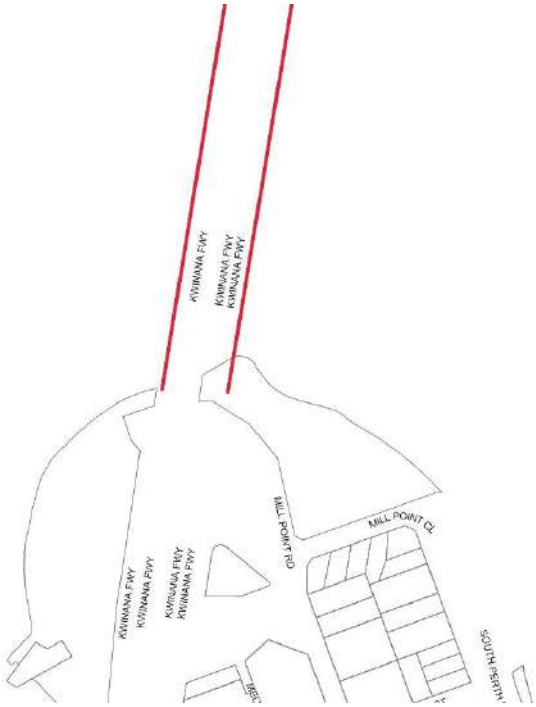
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Narrows Bridge - Site
Other Names:	Main Roads Western Australia Bridge No. 953
Street Address	Kwinana Freeway, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the 1959 traffic bridge, the 2001 traffic bridge and the 2007 railway bridge, which all comprise the Narrows Bridge.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4795
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 13017, 301	
	Survey: Plan 193785 Plan 47451	Vol/Folio: LR3026-703 LR3151-548

	Reserve No: 33804, 37594	LANDGATE PIN: --------

PLACE TYPE	Other Structure
Original Use:	Transport/Communications: Road: Bridge
Current Use:	Transport/Communications: Road: Bridge and Rail
Other Use:	Other Structure



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the State Register Entry for Place 4795 narrows Bridge, prepared in 1999. (It does not include reference to the railway line or second bridge built in 2001)* Narrows Bridge, a five span pre-stressed concrete bridge, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is a strong landmark element of the visual landscape which comprises the built form of the City and the Narrows Bridge and the natural form of the river and Mt Eliza, this same visual resolution is apparent during the day and at night time in the context of an illuminated City and Bridge, • the place is the first physical manifestation of the Hepburn and Stephenson plan, which contributed to the development of the Freeway road systems in the State and the Perth Metropolitan Region Scheme from the 1950s, • the pre-stressed concrete structure is representative of innovative engineering technology and method developed in the 1950s. The construction involved structural design, techniques and materials appropriate to a low-profile structure in a visually, critical location with difficult foundation characteristics,

	• the place has associations with eminent consulting engineers, Maunsell & Partners in the U.K. and consulting architects, Sir William Holford and Partners in the U.K., • as an element of the Stephenson-Hepburn Report of the 1950s which emphasised the need for aesthetic consideration to be incorporated into the design of the Bridge; and, • the place contributes to the community's sense of place as an element in the landscape of the City.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1959, 2001, 2007	**Walls:**	Concrete: Reinforced
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:

The Narrows Bridge comprises three separate structures which appear to form one single bridge. The original road bridge (1959) is the eastern span which provided six lane vehicle access and pedestrian walkways either side. The western section (2001) was constructed six metres to the west of the original section and is of similar pre-cast concrete construction. The central section comprises the railway bridge which was constructed in 2007.

The three separate structures are evident from underneath with narrow slithers of light filtering through either side of the railway bridge. From above, the bridge provides a more unified picture and creates the appearance of a single structure.

The original 335 metre long pre-stressed concrete road bridge, said to be the largest of its type in the world when it was constructed, is built on hollow steel cylinders filled with reinforced concrete and driven about 34 metres below the river's surface. The original six-lane Narrows Bridge, on foundations sunk into reclaimed mud flats, is fixed at its northern end and rolls on ball bearings at its southern end to cope with expansion. The construction involved innovative engineering technology at the time, and utilised structural design, techniques and materials appropriate to a structure required to be low-profile in a visually critical location, with difficult foundation characteristics.

The second road bridge, constructed in 2001, closely follows the design of the original bridge.

The railway bridge, centred between the two road bridges, is almost undiscernible from a distance, apart from some vertical infrastructure at intervals along the bridge. At night, the bridges are illuminated, making the Narrows Bridge a prominent landmark at all times.

Due to its prominent position across the Swan River, the Narrows Bridge is a strong landmark element of the landscape in views along Mounts Bay Road and Riverside Drive to the north of the River and South Perth Esplanade to the south of the river.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of WA Assessment prepared in July 1998.

The Narrows Bridge was built in 1959. Discussions about how to bridge the narrow neck in the river, known as 'the Narrows', between Perth Water and Melville Water, first took place in the 1840s. However, priority was given to a causeway to the east of the Perth CBD, which was opened to traffic in May 1843. The first means of crossing from Point Belches to the foot of Mt Eliza, the closest point, was via a pole punt carrying horses, riders and cargo from 1833.

Throughout the first half of the 20th century, the issue of a bridge across the Narrows caused division within both the South Perth Council and the community. Local residents objected on the grounds that it would spoil the view to and from the city. Direct road access to South Perth from the CBD was favoured by land and property developers, but was resisted by those who wanted South Perth to retain its quiet residential character although many of the South Perth residents were daily commuters between the peninsula and the City of Perth. The ferry and tram system was a constant source of dissatisfaction among the commuters. By 1935, a Road Board publication referred to the bridge as inevitable and from about 1952 onward, the pressure for a bridge became really intense.

Largely as a result of the Stephenson-Hepburn Report released in 1955, a decision was made at State Government level to proceed with the construction of a bridge. In 1955, eminent consulting engineers, Maunsell and Partners of London and Melbourne, were appointed consulting engineers. Also involved were consulting architects, Sir William Holford and partners in the UK. In March 1957 a tender of £1,700,000 ($3,400,000) was accepted from Christiani and Nielson, in association with J O Clough & Son (Pty) Ltd of Perth.

Construction of the bridge began in 1956 and involved reshaping Point Belches and taking about 200 feet (61 metres) off the shoreline, reclaiming a controversially large extent of Perth Water and changing the character of the view of Perth from Mt Eliza. At one stage, the name of the new bridge was to be the 'Golden West Bridge', but this decision was later reversed, and the Narrows Bridge was officially opened on Friday 13 November 1959.

The Narrows Bridge included entry and exit ramps at South Perth near the tip of the peninsula. Initially, the entry from South Perth onto the freeway was in the form of a loop road under the Bridge via South Perth Esplanade; and the exit from the freeway into South Perth was a simple ramp that connected to the northern end of Mill Point Road. However, by 1967, congestion caused traffic movements to be re-examined. The local roads were modified to close the original entry ramp and create new north- and south-bound entry ramps and a south-bound exit ramp at Judd Street, while also modifying the north-bound exit ramp at the tip of the peninsula.

From the 1970s, owing to an increase in traffic volumes and congestion across the bridge, plans were floated for a second bridge alongside the original Narrows Bridge. A decision to build a second bridge was approved in 1998 and work began by Leighton Contractors on the duplicate bridge in May 1999. The new bridge is situated 6 metres west of the original bridge.

In October 2001, the second road bridge replicating the design of the first, opened alongside the original Narrows Bridge. The new bridge was designed to carry north-bound traffic, doubling the capacity of the original 3 x 3 lane bridge and including a dedicated bus lane on each bridge. The construction was achieved without the need to widen the existing freeway reserve, or undertake further reclamation of the river. Considerable renovations to the original bridge were also undertaken as part of this work.

In 2005, further construction work commenced on the dual Narrows Bridge to accommodate a two-way railway line. This was part of a new railway line located between the opposing traffic lanes of the Kwinana Freeway; and extending from the Perth central business district to Mandurah. The work on both bridges was completed in 2007, accommodating south-bound lines on a new railway bridge constructed in the 6.0 metre gap between the two road bridges. The north-bound tracks are laid on the north-bound (western) road bridge which opened in 2001.

Historic Theme:	Transport and communications: Road transport Transport and communications: Rail and light rail transport
Values:	Aesthetic value

	Historic value Social value Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Sir William Holford & Partners
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park
Place No: 49

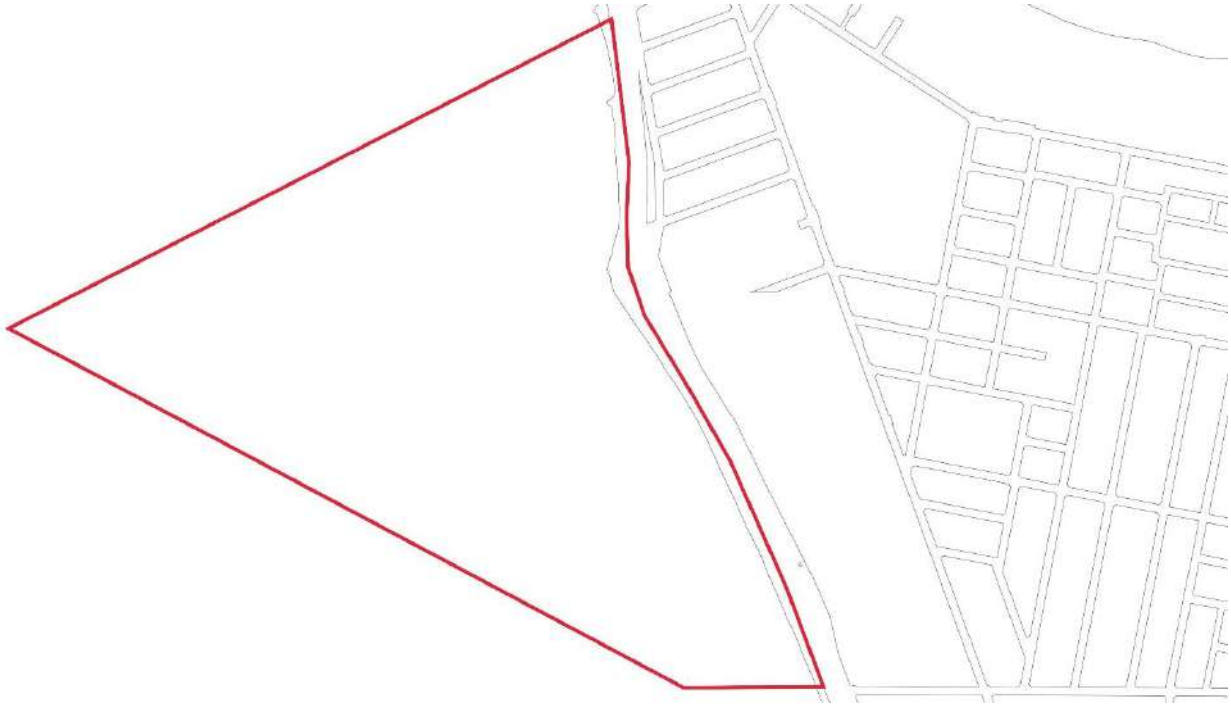
Category
1



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park - Site
Other Names:	South Perth Aquatic Reserve, Swan Estuary Marine Park, Swan River Foreshore, Marine Reserve No. 4
Street Address	Kwinana Freeway, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire Marine Reserve.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4839
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate Registered Aboriginal Heritage Place under Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1007	
	Survey: Plan 240021	Vol/Folio: LR3015-17
	Reserve No: 33803; Marine Reserve No. 4	LANDGATE PIN: -------
PLACE TYPE	Landscape	
Original Use:	Park/Reserve	
Current Use:	Park/Reserve	
Other Use:	Scientific: Research site	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an area of unstructured wetland featuring indigenous plants, supporting water and bird life located alongside a dense urban landscape. • The place has historic value as an area which has been modified since settlement but continues to provide a rich habitat for indigenous wildlife. • The place has historic value for its association with the holiday camping grounds which were located along this foreshore until the mid-20th century. • The place has social value for the many members of the South Perth and wider community who use the place for passive recreation. • The place has research value as the wetland has been identified as a rare and rich habitat which hosts many migrant bird species which are studied by academic, government and volunteer groups.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example.

	Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	N/A	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:

The City of South Perth contains approximately 11 km of Swan River Estuary foreshore, of which about 3 km lie within the Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park A-Class Reserve 33803. The Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park is situated on the western side of the Kwinana Freeway. The Marine Park has an area of about 95 ha, extending out into the river in a triangular shape between Judd Street and South Terrace. It consists of tidal flats and the fringing belt of vegetation adjacent to the Kwinana Freeway on reclaimed land.

The vegetation of the area mainly consists of a belt of sedges dominated by Giant Rush, Juncus pallidus and Scirpus nodosus. Patches of Halosarcia species and small Melaleuca species are also found. Tidal flats are extensively covered with the "seagrass", Halophila ovalis. The tidal flats of the area support a rich invertebrate fauna which is characterised by low faunal diversity and high abundance of a few species. The tidal areas provide significant feeding grounds for bottom-feeding fish, and the seagrass meadows in the shallower areas are important fish nurseries and feeding areas.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park, is part of the riverine foreshore of the City of South Perth. The word 'Milyu' is Noongar for a common plant in the area known as Halosarcia, or samphire.

Geographically, Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park forms part of a larger Swan Estuary Marine Park which consists of three biologically important areas; Milyu, 95 hectares adjacent to the Como foreshore and Kwinana Freeway; Alfred Cove, 190 hectares adjacent to the suburbs of Attadale and Applecross; and Pelican Point, a 40 hectare area in Crawley. These areas comprise mudflats, seagrass beds and intertidal vegetation such as sedges and saltmarsh, which provide many different habitats for shore-birds (migratory and non-migratory), wading birds, waterbirds and seabirds bird and a variety of animal species. The migratory birds come from as far afield as Asia, Mongolia and Siberia.

The Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park supports at least 37 species of waterbirds and is important for the Great Cormorants, Sacred Ibis, Grey Plover, Sanderling and Fairy Tern. It is used extensively by waterbird species as a feeding and loafing area, although few breeding species have been recorded at the place. Migratory wader species (known to travel between Australia/Japan and Australia/China) also use the area. The Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park was registered by the Australian Heritage Commission on the Register of the National Estate.

Before South Perth and Como became densely settled as inner-city residential areas, these areas were popular picnic and camping grounds. The abundant wildlife which also visited the river foreshore areas would have been an attractive feature of the camp grounds.

Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park has been affected by extensive reclamation and reshaping of the foreshore during major works which took place during the mid-twentieth century as part of the construction of the Kwinana Freeway. To some extent, this has had the benefit of reducing the amount of human traffic through the area.

Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park remains a frequented location for walking and cycling along the riverside, bird-watching, canoeing, picnicking and wind-surfing. Information panels describing the habitat and its inhabitants have been located along the dual-use path.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation

	Social and civic activities: Education and Science
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value **Scientific value**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





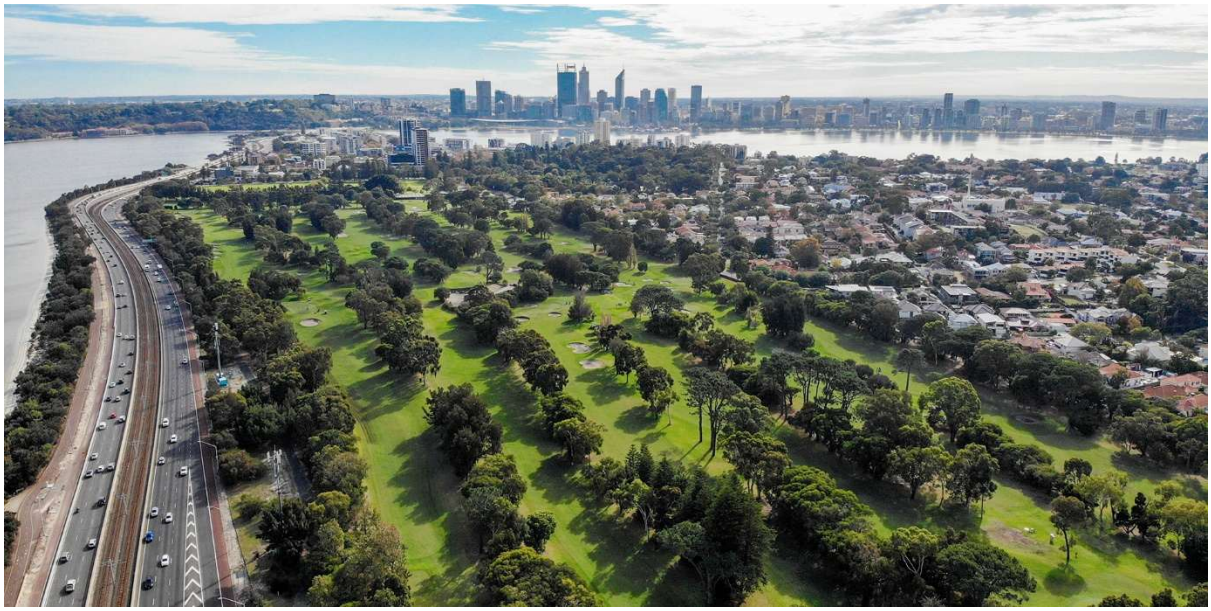




Category
2

Royal Perth Golf Club - Golf Course

Place No: 50



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Royal Perth Golf Club – Golf Course
Other Names:	Perth Golf Club
Street Address	Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage survey applies only to the Golf Course bound by Labouchere Road, Amhurst Street, South Terrace, Melville Parade, Kwinana Freeway and Richardson Park.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4802
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1162	
	Survey:	DP/Vol/Folio: 220915/LR3116/857
	Reserve No: 10250	LANDGATE PIN: 1316846

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Other Sports building
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: Other: Golf course
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The golf course has aesthetic value as a well-maintained landscaped parkland with mature trees adjacent to a river landscape which together form a pleasing environment and a landmark in the streetscape. • The place has historic value through its association with the oldest golf club in Western Australia which was awarded Royal status in 1937. • The place has social value as the venue for social and sporting events since 1908 which have been attended by many members of the community. *This place record pertains to the Royal Perth Golf – Golf Course. Information is available on the Royal Perth Golf -Clubhouse in a separate place record.*
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 2 - Considerable Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity/authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1908; c1910; 1913; 2024-Ongoing.	**Walls:**	None
Architectural Style	Various, Landscape Architecture	**Roof:**	None

Physical Description

The 18-hole golf course is an expansive green space populated with trees and other plantings around the greens, and acts as a green buffer between the suburban development of South Perth and Kwinana Freeway.

There is a chain-link fence spanning approximately 20 metres at the northeastern end of the golf course in proximity to Melville Parade to stop errant golf balls.

A single storey shed matching the colour scheme of the Golf Clubhouse is contained at the northeastern corner of the course. In the centre of the course is a cabana structure and another shed.

A rose garden and flag display lies across the lot boundary with the clubhouse near the Labouchere roadside of the course.

Since 2024 the Royal Perth Golf Club Inc has engaged in a series of improvement works as follows:

- Stage 1, undertaken in 2024, involved renovation works to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 16th greens.
- Stage 2, undertaken in 2025, involved renovation works to the 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 18th and 19th greens and the Short Game Practice Green.
- Stage 3, supported at the 24 February 2026 Ordinary Meeting of Council, will involve the replacement, removal and repositioning of various greens and tees, relocation of the maintenance driveway to a new position approximately 100m south opposite the Glyde Street Labouchere Road intersection, removal of 39 mature trees and planting of 8,000 trees and shrubs in 2028-2029 in the Melville Parade Corridor.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Perth Golf Club was initiated in 1895, and as the Royal Perth Golf Club, continues today as Western Australia's oldest golf club.

The Club initially included a 9-hole course set in rough farmland on Burswood Island, accessible at times only by boat. By 1900, members were disenchanted by the problems with this site and moved in 1901 to a more suitable site at Grove Farm, Belmont, where a nine-hole course was established. Problems also existed with the Grove Farm site, and the Club decided to relocate to somewhere more accessible from the Perth city.

When, in 1902, the Club decided to relocate from Belmont, it approached the South Perth Road Board for use of a stretch of land along the river. The designated land was part of an 'A Class' Crown reserve and needed to be vested in the Road Board by an Act of Parliament. This was achieved by means of Act No. 5 of 1906 which reclassified 24.6858 hectares of the A Class reserve to become a public Class C Reserve No. 10250, vested in the Road Board for the purpose of 'Public Recreation'.

The Perth Golf Club became an incorporated body in 1904. In 1905, the rules were relaxed to permit ladies to play on Saturdays. In 1907, the Club was granted a lease of the Crown Reserve facing Melville Water and the new 9-hole Golf Course, situated between Labouchere Road and the river, (now bounded by Labouchere Road, South Terrace, Melville Parade and Amherst Street), was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Frederick Bedford, on 22nd August 1908.

One of the advantages of the South Perth site was its close proximity to the Mends Street Jetty, being just a ten minute walk. Lady members were welcome, and by 1909, the Perth Ladies Golf Club had been formed, with about 50 associates.

The Course was planted with couch grass initially, which was slow to grow, and by opening day, there were still areas of ungrassed sand. Ordinary white golf balls were difficult to distinguish from the white sand, so it was decided to use red-painted golf balls.

In the early years of establishment, the Golf Club was able to expand the course area by taking over a lease of land near Amherst Street, held by the South Perth Small-Bore Rifle Club which had opened in June 1907. Another of the early tasks was to request the Water Supply Department for an extension of the water mains to the Golf Course. The Department agreed to supply five million gallons (about 19 million litres) during the first year and three million gallons (about 11.3 million litres) in the second year, at a charge of sixpence per thousand gallons (5 cents per 3,800 litres).

Mr. Eustace Cohen advised on matters of design for the Golf Course until his death in January 1938. At the time of his passing, “he was widely known as an advisor on golf architecture and nearly every golf course in the State has the imprint, in one way or another, of his knowledge of the game and of the requirements of the players”. Mr Cohen was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, past president of the Royal Institute of Architects (WA) in 1924, past president of the Town Planning Association in 1936, and as a Freemason, held high honours of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. He instigated a prestigious bronze medal for architecture students, which was continued after his death as the E.G. Cohen Medal. His ashes were scattered at the twelfth hole.

On Sunday 5 February 1933, a Tiger Moth aeroplane crash landed onto the gold course. The aeroplane was flown by Henry Blake, a WWI veteran of the WWI Australian Flying Corps. Both pilot and passenger, Mardie Victor a well-known architect and artist, survived. The flight departed Maylands aerodrome to fly over South Perth and Melville waters.

In 1925, a motor mower was purchased to replace the previous hand-pushed or horse-drawn mowers. It was not until February 1970 that the old-fashioned hose-and-sprinklers were replaced with an automatic reticulated sprinkler system.

In 1937, His Majesty King George VI granted the Club the honour of calling itself the “Royal Perth Golf Club”. Following WWII, the Royal Perth Golf Club hosted regular national professional and amateur tournaments, including the Australian Amateur Championship for women (1953, 1959, 1965) and men (1967, 1979, and 1985).

Since its establishment the course has been consistently improved. In 1911 the number of holes was increased from 9 to 12, and in 1913, it was further extended to 18 holes, although this was again reduced to 15 holes in 1914. In 1928 the course was permanently returned to 18 holes. During the mid-1930s extensive alterations were made to the course design and by 1938 the course had attained its current configuration. During WWII, only essential maintenance work was undertaken and slit trenches were dug in strategic places on the Course.

Despite the restrictions during the WWII period, in 1949 the National Professional Championship was held at the course. The Championship was won by 28-year-old NSW golfer Kelvin Nagle in his professional championship victory. At the time of the championship, the good condition of the course was commented upon.

Socially, the club formed an important role in the lives of Western Australia’s golfing society and also played host to a noteworthy international politician on one occasion. In 1965, Singapore’s first Prime

Minister Lee Kuan Yew, visited the course, playing a round of golf with the then Club President John Tomlinson. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited Western Australia at the end of a tour of New Zealand and Australia spanning from March 1965 to April 1965. On 10 August 1965, Australia was one of the first countries to recognise Singapore's independence and was also a pioneering country in establishing democratic relations with Singapore, as shown by the 1965 visit to the Golf Course showcasing the golf course's ability to serve as a locale to foster relationships with prominent members of society.	
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown B A Tomlinson & Associates Oldfield Knott Mr. Eustace Cohen, Eales, Cohen and Fitzhardinge Architects
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015 & 2018. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Royal Perth Golf Club, Archives and Heritage. Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008. Royal Perth The History of the Royal Course Golf Club, by Jack Lee 1978. Trove; 'Perth Architect', The West Australian, Friday 21 Jan 1938, page 11. Trove; 'Hand in Glove with Nature', The Western Mail, 11 June 1936, page 18 (country golf courses). Trove; 'Tribute To Mr. Eustace Cohen', The Daily News, Friday 21 Jan 1938, page 2. https://www.taylorarchitects.com.au/Biographies/EG%20Cohen%20for%20AIA%20_WA_.pdf. https://www.streetsofbunbury.com/eustace. Trove; 'Home BY Road After Forced Landing', The Daily News, Monday 6 Feb 1933, Page 1.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
Golf Course, looking south (2026)	Golf Course, looking south (2026)



Golf Course, looking north (2026)



Rose Garden, looking south (2026)



Golf Course, looking south (2026)



Golf Course, looking south (2024)

Perth Zoo

Place No: 51

Category
1



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Perth Zoo - Site
Other Names:	Acclimatization Society; Perth Zoological Gardens
Street Address	20 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	Classification of Significance '1' applies to the whole of the Perth Zoo site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 3324; 16792
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1313	
	Survey: Plan 036117	Vol/Folio: LR3146-238
	Reserve No: 22503	LANDGATE PIN: 11128863

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Park/Reserve
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The Perth Zoo is a 17 hectare site of animal enclosures, gardens and ancillary support buildings that as a whole has aesthetic value as a well maintained green environment in an urban setting that provides a strong contrast to its surroundings. • The Perth Zoo has historic value for its association with the WA Acclimatisation Society established in 1896 that represented the 19th century understanding and approach to local fauna and flora and zoo practices. • The Perth Zoo has historic value as a demonstration of the development of the understanding of zoos, animal husbandry and research since the late 19th century. The retention of old enclosures on the site demonstrates how zoo practices have changed. • The place has historic value for its association with several prominent citizens in the Western Australian community, including; Edward Le Souef, Charles Y O'Connor and Winthrop Hackett.

	• The place has social value as almost all individuals and groups in the community have attended the place and the policy of keeping entry fees to a minimum enable all sectors of the community to attend. • In recent years the methods of attracting visitors through a diversity of events and attractions has broaden the number of visitors from all sectors of the community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1898; 1920s; 1930s; 1970s; 1981; 1991; 1994;	**Walls:**	Various
Architectural Style	Various	**Roof:**	Various

Physical Description:
In 2003-2004 the Perth Zoo finalised its 20-year Master Plan. As part of the plan, the heritage value of a number of areas in the Perth Zoo was identified. The sites of potential interest listed in the report prepared by the Perth Zoo are:

1. Dome Cage (1899) – dismantled and in storage, no access provided
2. Bird Feed Shed (circa 1898) – single storey random rubble limestone building of asymmetric plan form with gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. A series of bays create a regular rhythm along the eastern elevation, the bays are boarded up and now artworks and information. The main entrance to the building is on the north elevation located within the projecting wing. The entrance is a single door with fanlight and with small arrow slit style openings to the east of the door way with larger opening above.
3. Old Kite Cage (1898) – a hexagonal former aviary that had open sides with timber columns, a steep pitched roof and limestone base. Whilst the form of the Kite Cage remains extant, the structure has been modified for a new purpose as a display area. The open sides have been infilled behind the timber columns with colorbond, a wide skillion verandah canopy added, a small room on the north elevation added and roof reclad with colorbond. Originally the Kite Cage was accessed via steps but the ground levels have since been altered and it now has level access on the east elevation with the limestone plinth remaining visible on the other elevations.
4. Stables – No longer extant
5. Bear Caves (1898, 1900s) – the Bear Caves are a series of connecting limestone caves purposely constructed to house the bears. Each cave has a metal grille opening which would allow for good visual access into the caves. The Caves are now closed and not used for live exhibits and have become part of the Perth Zoo's interpretation of earlier animal practices.
6. Hay Shed (1903) is a double height timber framed structure with weatherboard cladding, steeply pitched gabled roof and double timber ledge and braced entrance doors. The structure is a single space internally, adapted for the Rainforest Retreat entrance in 1993.
7. Tennis Shelters (1920s and renovated in the 1950s) – the former Tennis Shelters were relocated to the central lawn area in 1957 following the closure of the zoo tennis courts. The shelters are of timber framed construction with shallow pitched roofs with colorbond cladding and lattice panels to form the enclosure of the shelters. Each shelter now contains a picnic table and forms an important facility for the visitors to the Zoo

8. Carousel 1947 – traditional fairground carousel with 24 horses. The Carousel has been restored and features many images of zoo animals.
9. Mineral Baths (1918) (remnants visible north side of present Docent Lodge).
10. The limestone wall and built-in seats along the pathway approaching the side road near the back of the Rhinoceros, Giraffe and Elephant enclosures (1898-99) this section of wall is not in a public area and is believed to be an earlier construction than other sections of limestone wall constructed around the zoo following the demolition of Ernest Le Souef's house in 1958.

    The 1890's section of limestone wall curves around the rear of the Elephant enclosure and incorporates two seats and stone steps into the enclosure. The wall is of rubble stone construction with rendered capping to the top of the wall, the two seats and to the tread of the steps. The wall is approximately 1m high.

    The 1950s sections of limestone wall that are in the public area are constructed using the dressed stone from the former zoo keeper's house, laid in regular courses with a cement capping.
11. The peppermint trees surrounding the World of Birds on the south-west corner of the Zoo – these trees contribute to the mature tree canopy that characterises Perth Zoo.
12. The two pine trees at the north of the site planted by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in 1901. The tree closer to Onslow Street was planted by the Duke who was later King George V of Great Britain.
13. The Pump House 1957 and the Holm Oak Tree (1900s) opposite the Café. The Pump House is a small brick built structure with terracotta tiled roof that is submerged in the dense planting at the foot of the Oak tree. The oak tree is the only one of its type in the zoo and provides shelter to a contemporary deck that now forms part of the "Oak Lawn"
14. Mulberry Tree near the site of the first house for a Director in the Zoo grounds, and is in the non-public part of the zoo, close to the boundary with Mill Point Road
15. Moreton Bay Fig (1900s) at the corner of Angelo and Onslow Streets. The tree was planted by one of the first keepers in the garden of his house (now demolished) and dominates the south eastern corner of the zoo. Whilst not accessible for the public within the zoo, the tree does contribute to the street scene along Angelo Street, outside the zoo boundary.
16. Train Station is a traditional style train platform of timber frame construction with weatherboard cladding to the waiting room and long pitched canopy supported on timber posts providing shelter to the 'platform'.
17. Scout Hall – is a timber framed range with asbestos cladding and wide profile 'weatherboards' to the lower section of the elevation. The original timber framed sash windows have been replaced with aluminium sash windows to the south elevation and timber framed casements to the east elevation (other elevations were not inspected). The roof is a shallow pitched structure clad in colorbond. A deep skillion canopy to the east elevation.

The report, 'Perth Zoo - Sites worthy of Heritage Recognition', describes and documents each of these items. (this report has not been sighted although extracts were available)

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Western Australian Acclimatisation Society, forerunner of the Zoological Gardens Board, was established in July 1896. In February 1897, the chairman of the Acclimatisation Society, Hon. Sir John Winthrop Hackett MLC, invited Mr Albert Le Souef, the Director of Melbourne Zoo, to select a suitable location for the Perth Zoo. A forty-one acre (16.6 ha) site of virgin bushland in South Perth, near the Swan River, was selected and granted to the Acclimatisation Society. Colonel Ernest Albert Le Souef (1869 to 1937), a veterinarian and son of Albert Le Souef, was appointed as the first Director to the Perth Zoo.

One of the first tasks was the establishment of gardens in the Zoo grounds. The local sandy soil lacked nutrients, so cart loads of manure were brought into the Zoo for the next two years to improve the soil quality. Director Le Souef and the head gardener, Henry Steedman, who worked at the Perth Zoo until 1929, planned the gardens. Plants and trees from throughout the British Empire made up the rose gardens, lupin fields, exotic tropical plants and palm groves.

On 17 October 1898, the Perth Zoo was opened by Governor Sir Gerald Smith. The first exhibits included a tiger, two lions and two mute swans. Admission prices were sixpence (5c) for adults and three pence (3c) for children. Three of the original exhibit enclosures have been preserved; the bear enclosure made from limestone brought from Cottesloe, a rotunda-shaped aviary, and the Dome Cage which was modelled on one in London. All three enclosures are unoccupied and kept for historical educational purposes.

A number of the stone and concrete constructions around the Perth Zoo were built by Frederick Stidworthy. He and his wife Lucy lived opposite the Perth Zoo in Mill Point Road. From these premises Lucy ran tearooms for Perth Zoo visitors. (At that time, the entrance to the Perth Zoo was in Mill Point Road.)

Water at Perth Zoo was scarce. In February 1899, C Y O'Connor located artesian water within the grounds at a depth of 1,860 feet. This allowed reticulation of the gardens which then flourished. The water was also used for the animals and was also fed into mineral baths for its medicinal properties for visitors. The water temperature was measured at 39C degrees. A brick bath house was built for medicinal as well as personal hygiene purposes in 1918. This was last used as baths in 1967 and now houses the Docent Association.

In 1901, the Duke and Duchess of York visited the Perth Zoo and planted two Norfolk Island Pine trees and released 80 kookaburras into the wild. The Norfolk Island Pine trees are located on the higher side of the Zoo grounds above the Australian Wildlife Park. The trees are known as the 'King and Queen' trees.

Attendances grew annually to reach 71,000 people in 1904. Many of the people arrived by ferry at the Mends Street Jetty which was widened at the suggestion of Government Engineer CY O'Connor. The gold rush days of Western Australia had ended by 1904 and development within the Zoo slowed down as maintenance and repair costs rose. For a period of ten years, little development occurred. In 1916 Sir Winthrop Hackett, the president and member of the Zoo Board, died, leaving money to the Perth Zoo. At the end of World War I, development at the Perth Zoo continued with additions to the number of cages and shade shelters for the tennis courts which remain as picnic shelters.

During the 1920s, visitors were attracted to the Perth Zoo, not just for animal exhibits but for the free entertainment that included the RSL concerts, treasure hunts and baby shows. It was during the 1920s that the new entrance in Labouchere Road was created. Also in this decade, a new lion yard was built, just before the Depression. After the Wall Street crash in 1929 all development stopped and the Perth Zoo was in serious debt.

During the 1930s, the Perth Zoo experienced such financial difficulties that no new animals could be acquired or housed. In 1931, in recognition of the difficulties the Zoo was in, Director Le Souef and the keepers accepted a wage cut to reduce the Zoo's costs. In 1932, in a desperate attempt to save the Perth Zoo, control was passed from the Acclimatisation Society to the State Gardens Board. Le Souef resigned his position. Mr L.E. Shapcott was appointed to head the now combined Acclimatisation Society and State Gardens Board.

The financial circumstances of the Perth Zoo improved after 1932 enabling payment of outstanding debts, repairs too many fences and the opening of the miniature railway. The collection of birds, mammals and reptiles also grew.

World War II brought work in the Perth Zoo to a standstill. Trenches were dug in the grounds to protect patrons and cages of dangerous animals were reinforced in case of enemy bombing.

After the war in 1946, F R Stanley was appointed curator of the Perth Zoo and reconstruction began with primate enclosures and aquariums. The Carousel was established on 11 November 1947. It originally carried 20 horses and two boats, but in 1968, the boats were removed and replaced with four horses, making the ride a true 'carousel'. While merry-go-rounds can feature various animals and objects, a true carousel has only horses.

Mr W.K. Lyall was appointed as superintendent in 1950. In 1952, after 54 years of unchanging prices, the admission fees for the Perth Zoo doubled. The new prices were 1 shilling (10c) for adults and sixpence (5c) for children. Following recommendations from the University of Western Australia that the Zoo was a "first class educational aid with great value", redevelopment continued. In 1955-57, the Perth Zoo also promoted itself as a venue for holding popular car shows, jazz concerts and other events. In 1957, the first Australian animal exhibits went on display with ten kangaroos and two emus.

In 1962, two female Asiatic elephant calves arrived. They were named Tricia and Tania in a newspaper competition. In 1967, Nancy Le Souef, daughter of the first Director, retired after spending her whole working life and her childhood at the Perth Zoo.

In 1968, Perth Zoo separated from the National Parks Board, to be administered in its own right. The new Director (the first since Le Souef's resignation in 1932) was a Scottish Zoologist, Tom Spence. A program began in this period replacing older exhibits with new habitat-based exhibits and unfenced enclosures.

During the 1970s, the walk through Wallaby Park, the Grundt Nocturnal House and new aviaries opened. A major policy change occurred in 1974 when the "No feeding" policy was introduced. However, one thing didn't change – entry fees remained incredibly low which, in 1976, were 80c for adults and 20c for children.

In 1981, the Great Ape precinct was opened, followed by the Lesser Primates and Numbats exhibits. From a humanistic point of view, the Docent Association (Volunteer Guides) formed and Tom Spence retired and was replaced by Director John De Jose. In 1991, the Perth Zoo's first purpose-built immersion exhibit, the African Savannah, was opened. This was closely followed by release of the Perth Zoo's 25 year Master Plan, which identified the key exhibit zones of Australia, Africa, and South East Asia.

In the 1987, Architects and Planners, Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown, along with Hassell Planning Consultants Pty Ltd, Scott and Furphy Engineers and Tract Landscape Architects, were commissioned to undertake the 'Mends Street and Perth Zoo Precinct Study'. The study partners were City of South Perth, Perth Zoo Board, State Planning Commission (later renamed 'Western Australian Planning Commission'), and the City of South Perth Bicentennial Community Committee. At the conclusion of the Study, a Development Concept was produced. To facilitate the Perth Zoo's development program, the Development Concept included their Bicentennial Education facility, sited to the east of the Zoo entrance on land previously used for some of the courts of the former South Perth Tennis Club. In examining a balance between local and regional community interests in the area, the consultants' 1988 Report recommended that wider or regional community interests be given priority, particularly in respect of Windsor Park and the Perth Zoo.

Elements of the Perth Zoo identified in the Study report as needing improvement or provision, included car parking with access from Mill Point Road and a one-way bus access between Mill Point Road and Labouchere Road, enhancement of the approach and entry statement to the Perth Zoo to more safely cater for crowds and school outing groups, and additional educational facilities on the site. During the 1990s, under Director John de Jose, the Perth Zoo negotiated with the City of South Perth for more than one hectare of Windsor Park to be transferred to the Zoo site to enable its required services and facilities to be provided. The transfer was facilitated by the removal or relocation of some of the long-standing facilities from Windsor Park, including the tennis courts, rugby oval, and some bowling greens.

As part of this work, the Mill Point Scout Group Hall which had stood on Windsor Park since 1927, was relocated a short distance into the Perth Zoo site, in 1987. Following its relocation, the hall accommodated the Perth Zoo's

reference library, continuing its role in community education. The relocation was necessary to provide better and safer access for buses carrying school groups.

In 1994, a new infrastructure building was constructed near the corner of Angelo Street and Onslow Street. This building was designed by Baverstock, Murphy and Associates to using solar design principles and won a Western Australian Energy Efficiency Award, and a Royal Australian Institute of Architects Energy Award Commendation in 1996.

Also in the 1990s, cultural events returned to the Perth Zoo with a number of popular family concerts and other strategies were introduced to bolster visitors including Night Zoo opening, and Ferry / Zoo passes.

In 2004, the Heritage Council of Western Australia assessed the 'Perth Zoo Dome Cage' for consideration of possible inclusion in the Register of Heritage Places. Ultimately determination could not completed because the cage did not occupy a permanent location within the Zoo grounds, and had been placed in storage.

The Perth Zoo has been a primary visitor destination in Western Australia and has opened every day since it began operating in 1898.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic Activities: Education and Science Social and civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value **Scientific value**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Charles Y O'Connor
Builder	Frederick Stidworthy
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









World War 1 War Memorial

Place No: 52

Category
2

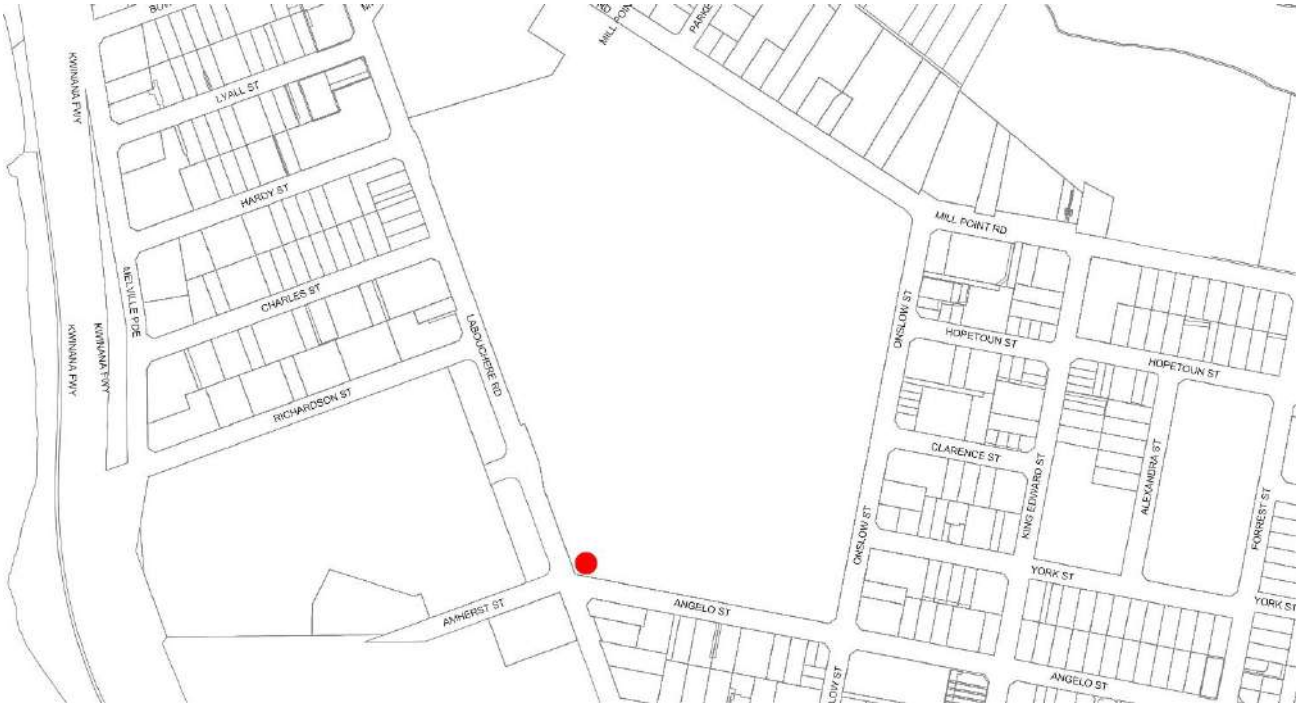


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	World War 1 War Memorial - Site
Other Names:	South Perth War Memorial WW1
Street Address	20 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the Memorial site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	31°58'44.8"S 115°51'12.4"E

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2387
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1313	
	Survey: Plan 36117	Vol/Folio: LR3146-238
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 11128863

PLACE TYPE	Monument
Original Use:	Monument
Current Use:	Monument
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a prominent and distinctive landmark in the streetscape since 1923. • The place has historic value for its association with the Australian Army 16th Battalion and their role in World War One. • The place has historic value for its association with the period when many communities organised to erect memorials to those who served during the World War One. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended services and ceremonies at this site since its erection in 1923. • The German mortar has some research value for students of weaponry.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1923; 2004	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:
The World War I War Memorial is a brick and stone structure, located on the corner of Angelo Street and Labouchere Road, at the south west corner of Perth Zoo.

The monument consists of a semi-circular brick wall with stone capping, with a stone pillar at each end topped with a decorative metal light fixture. The key feature of the Memorial is the square stone plinth providing the mount for the German 170mm Trench Mortar field gun. Commemorative plaques are located around the stone plinth, on the curved brick wall and the two stone pillars.

The Memorial forms an important aspect of the local street scene and benefits from the mature tree setting within the zoo. Additional palm trees have been planted in the pavement. The setback position of the Memorial, set within the curved fence of the zoo boundary, provides for a small civic space in front of the Memorial.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
On Remembrance Day, 11 November 1923, the South Perth Road Board unveiled the South Perth World War I War Memorial, commemorating the 1914-18 War, at the corner of Labouchere Road and Angelo Street. It was a stone and brick memorial, with a captured German mortar mounted on a stone plinth. This German 170mm Trench Mortar was manufactured in 1917, and was brought to Perth as a war prize after the 16th Battalion captured it in France during WWI. The location of the Memorial was problematic for many returned servicemen as it was adjacent to the only tram junction in South Perth and consequently very noisy. The close proximity of the Zoo's noisy gibbons was also a distraction during ceremonial occasions. In 1988, the problem was resolved when a second War Memorial was constructed at the South Perth Civic Centre. In 2004, the sum of $10,000 was awarded for the restoration of the mortar, as part of the State Government's 175th anniversary grants program. In 2005, the 501 Army Cadet Unit based at Como Secondary College was officially recognised by the RSL and the City of South Perth at a Rededication Service, as honorary wardens of the memorial.	
Historic Theme:	Outside Influences: World Wars and other wars Social and Civic activities: Cultural Activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Residence (fmr), 35 Labouchere Road

Place No: 53

Category
2

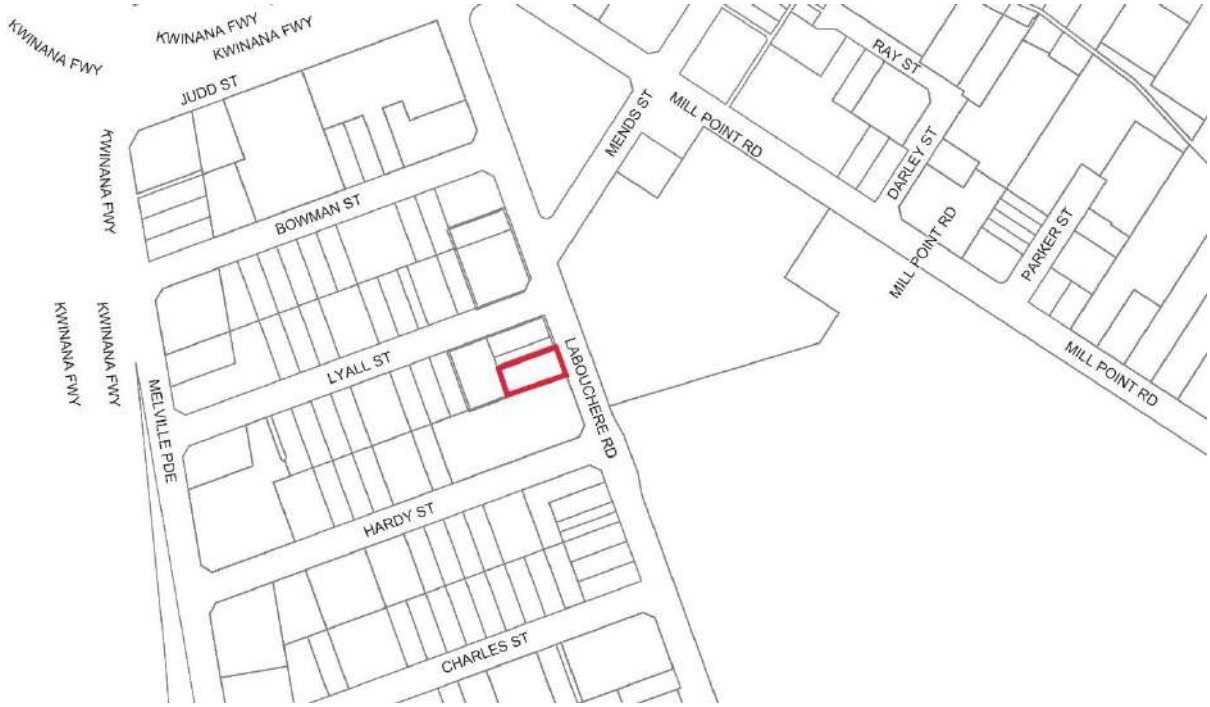


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence (fmr), 35 Labouchere Road - Site
Other Names:	Burnet Residence
Street Address	35 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Residence (Fmr): 35 Labouchere Road, including the additions to the northern side of the building, but does not apply to the contemporary strata-titled multiple dwellings to the south of the same parent lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4320
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 300; Strata Lot 40	
	Survey: Plan 31986	Vol/Folio: S45369
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 11018825

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single storey
Current Use:	Commercial: office
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of the Federation Bungalow style which demonstrates externally the form and detail of a residence for professional men and their families. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has historic value for its association with the Burnet family who were prominent local citizens and included Marguerite Burnet who established one of the first schools in the district in the Mechanics Institute Hall. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1910, 1987, 1993	**Walls:**	Timber: weatherboard
Architectural Style	Federation Carpenter	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:
The building is a simple vernacular style best described as Federation Carpenter that has been sympathetically extended with original rusticated jarrah weatherboard cladding. All the weatherboard has been painted. The façade presents in a symmetrical manner with a central entrance door with side lights and fanlights, flanked by pairs of timber framed sash windows.

The roof is a series of hips, a single hip running across the full width of the façade and two extending in an approximate east-west direction to the rear of the front roof, forming an 'M' with box gutter running between the roofs. The front verandah has a separate hipped canopy, positioned below the eaves and incorporating a timbered gable above the entrance. All roof elements are clad in green Colorbond. Four tell brick corbelled chimneys stand tall above the ridge lines.

An addition has been constructed to the north side of the property continuing the use of weatherboards and incorporates a skillion roof.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This place and the surrounding land were originally part of an area comprising 17 ten-acre bush blocks fronting onto Melville Water which had been created to house members of the Enrolled Pensioner Force men whose job was to supervise convicts who had arrived in 1850 and later. However, the scheme was never popular with the old soldiers and by 1857 it had failed, partly as a result of the hard work required to clear, build on and farm the land, in addition to their other duties.

Previous research has identified that this site was part of a much larger land parcel granted to William Fisher Mends, Assistant Commissary General, on 9 December 1858. The land parcel comprised the whole of Perth Suburban Lots 79, 80, 81 and 82 which is roughly all of the land west of Labouchere Road between Judd Street and Richardson Street. Sometime after the death of his wife, Isabella, Mends left the Colony in 1859. The land was later subdivided and was owned by several prominent Perth citizens, including Judge Albert Stone, Charles Darley, and Alexander Forest.

From the readily available information this residence was built c1910 for Secretary (accountant) William Burnet (c1857-1919), his wife Charlotte Jane Burnet (c1862-1946) and their two daughters. The family had lived in South Perth prior to building this residence and were well known in the district as William was a member of the South Perth Bowls Club and acted as their honorary auditor. Marguerite Adela Burnet, the eldest daughter and teacher, established 'Miss Burnet's School' in the former Mechanic's Institute Hall (Old Mill Theatre) in 1901 which she ran until 1903.

Following William Burnet's death in 1919 the place was occupied by Mrs Mary Ann Kirton (c1851-1945). She occupied the place until 1927 and it was subsequently owned and occupied by salesman Joseph Brayshaw (c1871-1929) and his wife Martha (c1874-1944). Martha Brayshaw's lived on at this house until her death in 1944, following Joseph's death in 1929. The Brayshaw's were grandparents of well-known Western Australian sportsman, Ian Brayshaw who was a successful Australian rules football player but is best known for his cricket career. Brayshaw played over 100 first-class games for Western Australia, and captained the side several times. During the 1967–68 Sheffield Shield season against Victoria, he accomplished one of cricket's rarest feats, taking all ten wickets in an innings. Ian Brayshaw's recollections of this place include his memories of a lovely leafy garden behind a hedge.

Subsequent owners include Eileen Dean (1945), Hazel Marmion (1950), Diana Temple and Richard Marmion (1983), and architectural practice Oldham Boas Pty Ltd (1983). At that time, Oldham Boas had built their own Architectural

offices on adjoining land at the corner of Labouchere Road and Hardy Street and later 92002) amalgamated the landholding into one lot. In 1987, the place was converted from a dwelling to professional offices. In subsequent years, a number of minor alterations and additions were made to the building, including a timber-framed enclosure of the verandah in 1993. In 2007, the use was changed from professional offices to consulting rooms. In 2018, the place continues to be used as professional consulting rooms.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Brayshaw Family
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Perth Surgicentre (fmr)
Place No: 54

Category
4

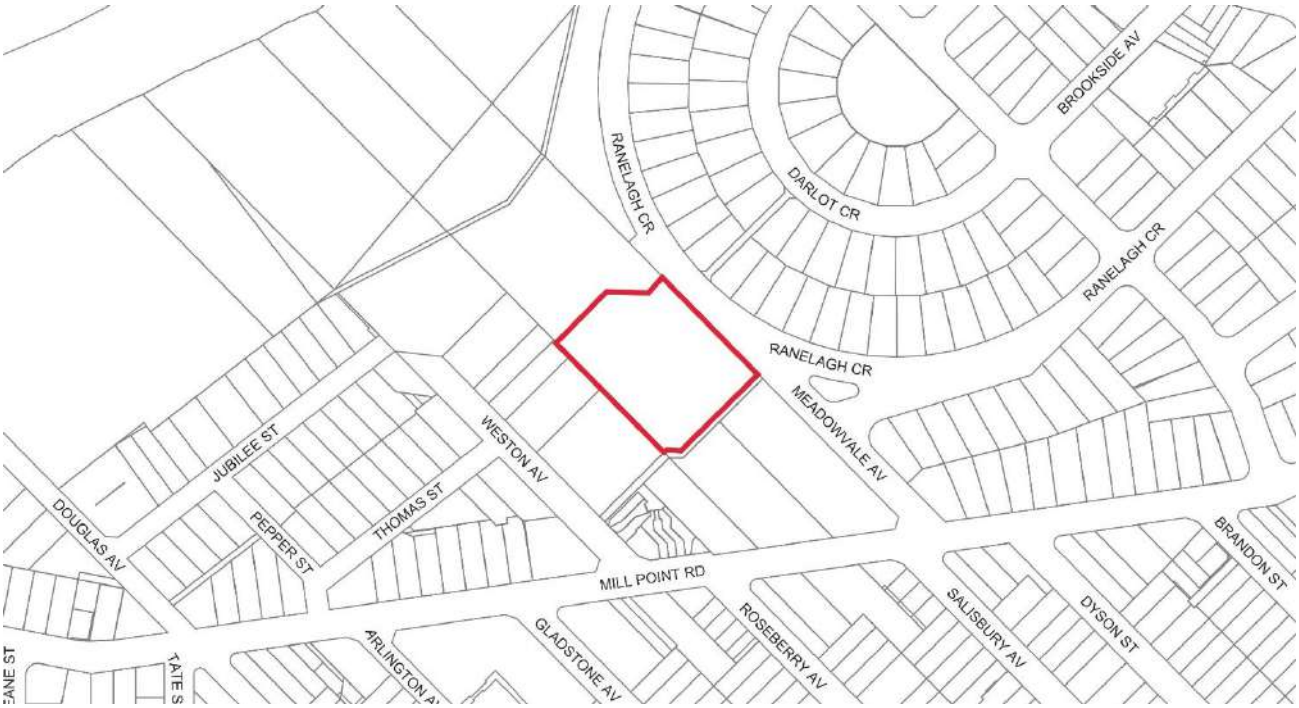


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Perth Surgicentre (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Southbank Central, Southbank Day Surgery
Street Address	38 Meadowvale Avenue, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire Perth Surgicentre site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4807
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 101	
	Survey: Strata Plan 14684	Vol/Folio: V1762, F769
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 149171

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Health: Hospital
Current Use:	Health: Hospital
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has some aesthetic value as a demonstration of the Late 20th Century organic style which is a landmark in the streetscape. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision of medical services in Western Australia specifically the establishment of private day surgeries. • The place has social value for the many members of the community, staff, patients and visitors who have attended the place since 1987.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1986	**Walls:**	Concrete: slab
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth-Century Late Modern	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:

The Perth Surgicentre is of reinforced concrete slab and frame construction with precast panels of concrete and compressed fibre. The glazing has reflective properties arranged as full height glass walls and horizontal bands of aluminium framed openings. There are also some panels of glass bricks.

The building is in two sections with the multi-level car park to the south east, arranged in an arc and provides ramped vehicular access to the main doors of the centre.

The main public access into the building is through the foyer on the south east elevation which is obscured from view from Meadowvale Avenue. The Surgicentre is designed in an "L" shape with the two long wings forming the north and west elevations. The shorter elevations are hidden elevations and form part of the entrance which has a stepped arrangement and a deep sheltered entrance. A secondary entrance is located at ground floor level on the north elevation. The array of suites along the northern aspect have reinforced concrete fins splayed back into the structure, with tubular steel balustrade and posts suggesting an element of sun screening. The stairs are expressed on the external faces of the building as projecting towers with glazed curtain wall and roofed with barrel vaults. The Perth Surgicentre building is painted white externally and with neat architectural detailing has a homogenous visual quality.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
With changes in the practice of medicine in the 1980s, doctors were permitted to perform surgical procedures at day care centres. This led to the development of the Perth Surgicentre complex by two general practitioners. In the Perth Surgicentre, minor surgical procedures could be performed, with patients being able to return home the same day. The objective was to eliminate hospital stays where not required. To achieve this objective, strata-titled units were to be developed for the surgeons and anaesthetists for consulting and reception, with centralised theatre and recovery facilities for the day care patients. Land was purchased in Ranelagh Crescent and the former brick and tile dwelling on the site was demolished in 1985. The original lot was subdivided, creating a site for grouped dwellings at the northern end facing the City, with the Perth Surgicentre site behind, to the south, elevated to take advantage of the views over the top of the dwellings on the residential site. The three-storey Perth Surgicentre was approved in 1985, and construction was completed in 1987. Whilst the Perth Surgicentre was one of the first day surgery centres to be planned in the Perth metropolitan area others were completed in the traditional medical specialist areas of West Perth and Leederville during the construction period. Murray Cox, a former airline pilot and subsequently a building designer, was engaged to design the Perth Surgicentre. The design of the complex used reinforced concrete slab and frame with precast panels of concrete and compressed fibre providing the main building fabric. Panels of glass bricks were a feature of the design as was a common element in Cox's designs of the 1980s. The ground floor of the main building contains parking and the day surgery with the foyer and reception area located on the first floor and suites around the perimeter and on the second floor. In 2017 the place underwent extensive internal renovation and reorganisation and now includes six theatres, an adult recovery and a dedicated paediatric recovery. The exterior of the building has not changed significantly since construction.	
Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities People: Innovators
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	

Designer	Murray Cox
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

Old Mill and Cottage (fmr)

Place No: 55

Category
1

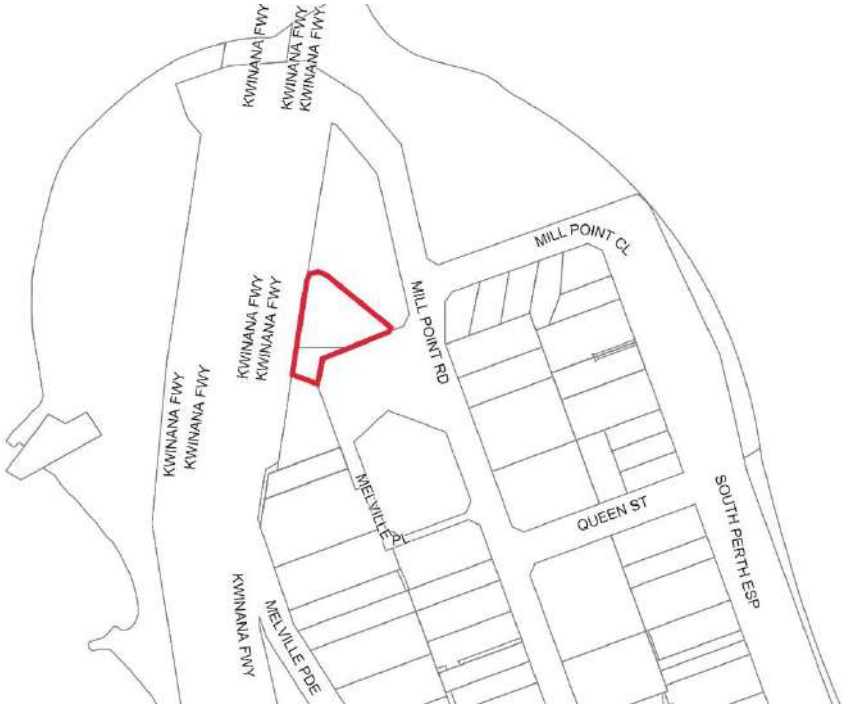


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Old Mill and Cottage (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Alta Gardens; Shenton's Mill
Street Address	Melville Place, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Old Mill, its attached annex, and the former Cottage. It does not apply to any of the more recent structures on the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	31°57'57.9"S 115°50'49.2"E

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2394
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot:	
	Survey: 209789; 34516	Vol/Folio: V3127 F182; V3127 F183
	Reserve No: 20804	LANDGATE PIN: 146189

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Farming/Pastoral: Mill
Current Use:	Educational: Museum
Other Use:	Commercial: hotel



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a rare example of a stone and shingle industrial structure built in the 1830s in good condition. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the wider Perth metropolitan area in a prominent location. • The place has historic value as one of the first wind driven flour mills in the state and demonstrates the early attempts of establishing industry and commerce in the community. • The place has historic value for its association with early settlers and landowners; William Kernot Shenton and Edward Hamersley; local tradesmen, Paul and James Lockyer and William Steel; and entrepreneur, Thomas Satan Brown. • The place has research value for its remaining elements and structure demonstrating wind driven mills in the early 19th century • The place has social value for the community as demonstrated by the community resolve to save it from destruction in the 1950s when threatened by the construction of the Narrows Bridge.

	• The place has social value as a place for education since the 1950s when it was developed as a museum which has been accessed by local, interstate and international visitors.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1837; c1958; c1994	**Walls:**	Stone: rendered
Architectural Style	Old Colonial Vernacular	**Roof:**	Timber: shingles

Physical Description:

The Old Mill and Cottage (Former), is situated on the promontory of Point Belches in South Perth, alongside the Narrows Bridge.

The Old Mill is a traditional circular, stone structure, which has been plastered and painted / lime-washed, and tapers from the base to the tip of the shingled cap. The Mill is approximately 5.0 metres in diameter at the base, and 3.0 metres diameter at the roof line, with walls 600mm thick at the base and 450mm thick at the top. The wall height of the Mill is 8.0 metres over three storeys, with a 2.5 metre high roof above. A single storey entry building sits at the base of the southern aspect of the Mill, of similar painted limestone construction with gabled roof, clad with timber shingles. Small timber framed windows are placed at varying heights around the Mill with the loading doors on the west elevation, under the sales.

The roof of the Mill consists of a timber-framed cap sheeted externally with timber shingles without overhang or gutters. The cap dates from the 1957-59 restoration undertaken following its threat of demolition. The sales also date from this restoration phase.

Internally, the Mill has a contemporary concrete floor slab, housing the mechanism which supports and turns the sails. The mechanism is electrically driven. A modern wooden ladder leads to the cap level. There is a timber-framed window in the northern wall and two heavy timber ceiling beams remain from the original structure.

The middle level houses mill grinding machinery relocated from Chapman's Mill in Busselton. It has three timber-framed windows and a door in the northern wall. Heavy timber beams in the ceiling supported the machinery above. The ground level has doorways in the northern and southern walls and three heavy timber beams in the ceiling to support the machinery above.

The single storey room to the south elevation of the Mill has been reduced in size and now measures 5m x 2m. A door in the southern wall of the Mill provides access to the room. The floor is concrete and the walls, much altered, are painted stonework. Two small windows in the eastern and western walls provide some light, with a slightly larger window in the southern wall. The roof comprises low pitched timber framing lined internally with painted metal sheeting with external timber shingles. This roof is a reconstruction dating from 1957-59 and since further restored.

The cottage, located approximately 8.5m to the north of the Mill, is a single storey brick building, measuring 12.5 x 6.0 metres. The building contains a main room with an open fireplace, with two smaller rooms leading off from the main space. A skillion-roofed kitchen at the northern end of the cottage is accessed through one of the small rooms. An open fireplace and bread oven project out from the northern wall of the kitchen. Both external and internal walls of the cottage have been rendered and painted. The external roof covering is replacement timber shingles. Floors throughout the Cottage are oiled timber boarding, some original. Windows and doors are timber, but not original. A timber framed awning protects the main entrance door in the western wall.

A small detached facilities block has been constructed to the north east corner of the Cottage and a 1980s building constructed to the south of the Mill used as an education centre. The grounds are predominantly lawn, populated with mature trees, with a timber picket fence around the Mill and Cottage.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Mill component of the Old Mill and Cottage (Former) was the second Mill built by William Kernot Shenton on 4½ acres (1.8 ha) of land granted to him in April 1833. The present Mill was built in 1835 by millwrights, Paul and James Lockyer, and was operated by miller, William Rolf Steel, the business partner of William Shenton. The Mill was developed on Point Belches because of its proximity to the Perth central business district and water transport between Fremantle and Guildford. 'Miller's Pool', a large basin of water to the east of the Mill, had a 12.0 metre wide mouth to the river, and was then deep enough to provide mooring for small boats servicing the Mill. At its peak, the wind-driven mill produced 680 kg of flour per day. William Shenton sold the mill in 1840 to Edward Hamersley and the mill continued to operate under lease from Hamersley who had a house to the east of the mill. However, the Mill did not prove to be profitable, and stopped production in 1859. During this period a small brick cottage was built to the north of the Mill. In 1870, South Perth resident, Thomas Satan Brown leased the buildings and converted them into a hotel and picnic ground called the 'Alta Gardens'. He added verandahs to encircle the Mill and a viewing platform on the top. The project did not succeed and the site was later used as a residence, wine saloon and poultry farm until resumed by the Government in 1929 from the owner Walter Green to mark the centenary of Foundation. In the late 1950s, the Old Mill and Cottage (Fmr) were threatened with demolition by the construction of the Kwinana Freeway, but were saved due to the intervention of local residents, the historical society and the Minister for Works, John Tonkin. The Old Mill and Cottage (Fmr) were granted to the City of South Perth to commemorate the centenary of the founding of Local Government in South Perth in 1892. The buildings and site were repaired and upgraded by Brisbane and Wunderlich and maintained as a folk museum from 1957 until vested in the National Trust in 1992. In 1994-95, the Old Mill was restored to a close approximation of its appearance in the 1830s. The verandahs surrounding the mill were removed and the cottage's corrugated iron roof cladding was replaced with shingles. In February 2017, the reinstated Miller's Pool was opened by the City of South Perth Mayor. The project was part of a wider strategy of foreshore works with a strong focus on sustainable design and indigenous associations with the site. The urban design also included interpretive links to the Old Mill and Cottage (fmr).	
Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and Occupation: Racial Contact and Interaction Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Occupations: manufacturing and processing People: Early settlers People: Famous and infamous people Social and civic activities: Cultural activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	

Designer	
Builder	Paul and James Lockyer
Association	
Owners	William Shenton William Rolf Steel Thomas Satan Brown Walter James Green
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





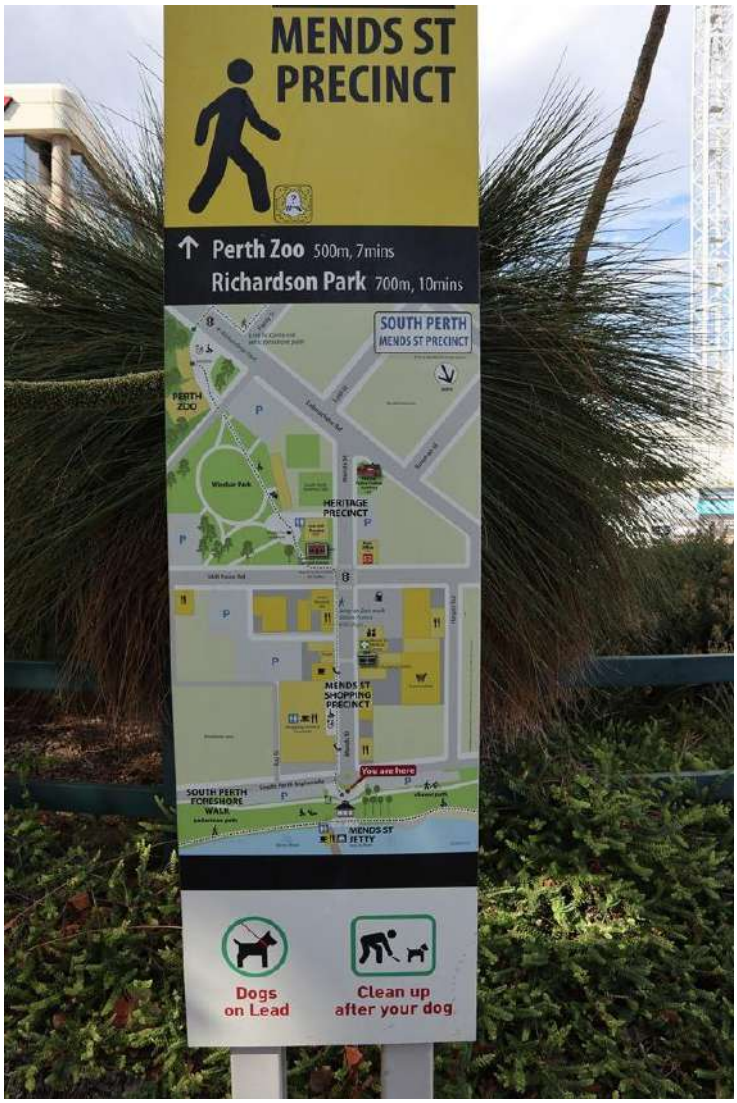




Mends Street Precinct

Place No: 56

Category
1

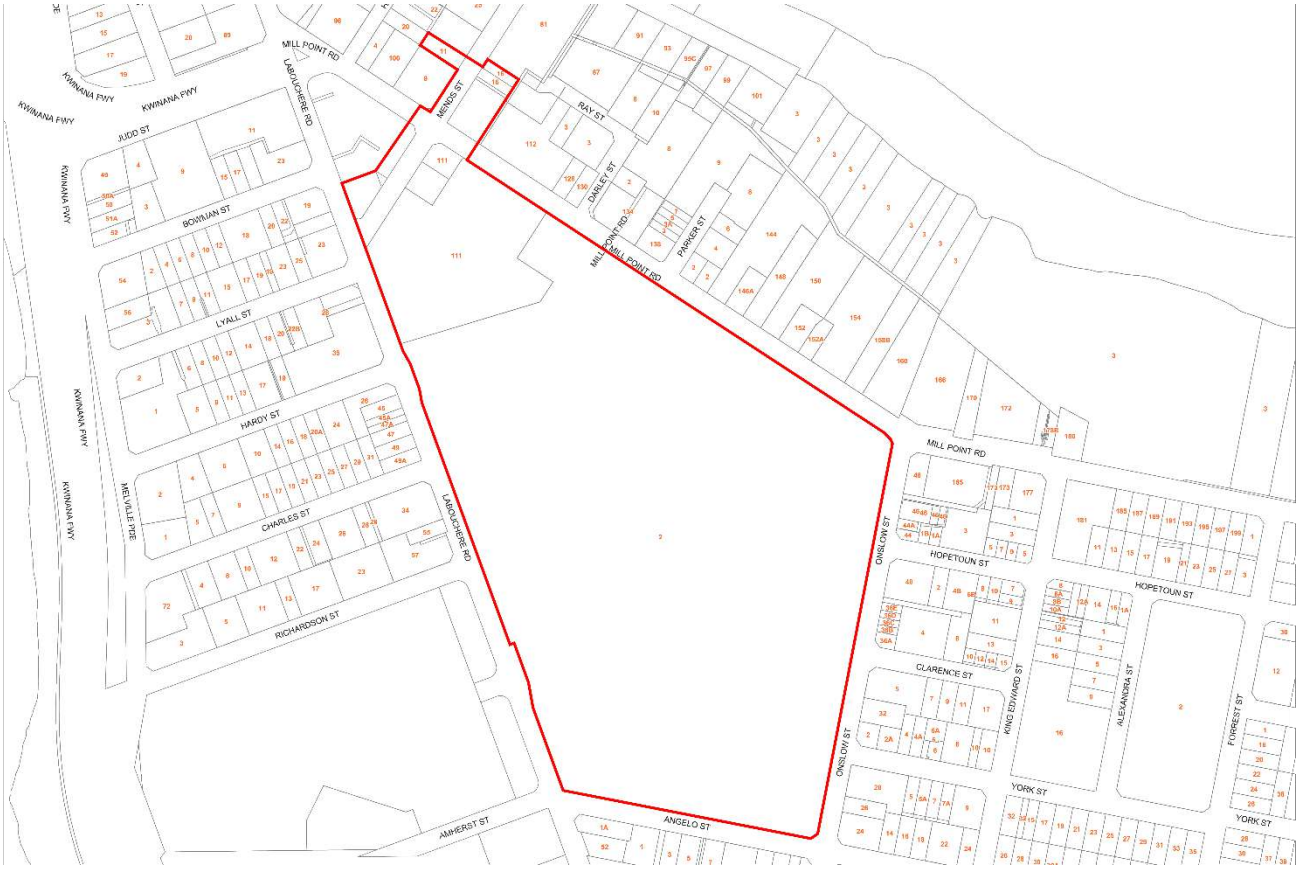


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mends Street Precinct - Site
Other Names:	South Perth Historic Village Precinct
Street Address	Various on Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the properties on Mends Street from the Commercial Premises at Nos. 11 and 16 Mends Street, excluding No. 9 Mends Street and Civic Heart Apartments, to Labouchere Road and the Perth Zoo, Stidworthy Residence (fmr) and Windsor Park.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 15843
Included in Heritage List?	
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: Various	
	Survey: Various	Vol/Folio: Various
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN:

PLACE TYPE	Precinct or Streetscape
Original Use:	Commercial Governmental Social/Recreational Residential
Current Use:	Commercial Governmental Social/Recreational Residential
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The Mends Street precinct has some aesthetic value for its avenue of mature trees and regular setbacks to the building stock. • The southern end of the Mends Street precinct has aesthetic value for its collection of brick Federation public buildings which illustrate the style and detail of the period. • The Mends Street Precinct has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of South Perth in the late 19th century to the Inter War period. • The Mends Street Precinct has historic value for its demonstration of the provision of services by the government and by private owners as the community in South Perth was established. • The public buildings within the Mends Street Precinct; Post Office, Police Station, Roads Board Office and Mechanics Institute are a good representative example of clustering of services in a small community. • The physical form of the public buildings within the Mends Street Precinct; Post Office, Police Station, Roads Board Office and Mechanics Institute were built within a defined period that has resulted in a consistent palette of materials and form, enlivened by diversity of individual details.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 – Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	Various	**Walls:**	Various
Architectural Style	Various	**Roof:**	Various

Physical Description:

The aesthetic qualities of Mends Street have altered substantially in the last few decades. Original building stock has been demolished and redeveloped replacing single houses with multi-storey mixed use developments. A cluster of original buildings remain around the Mends Street-Mill Point Road intersection which provide some indication of what the area once looked like. Extant buildings date from the early 1900s and vary from the majestic two storey Windsor Hotel to the domestic scale South Perth Post Office. The collection of buildings including the post office, Roads Board and Mechanics' Institute created an early civic centre for South Perth. This was supplemented by the recreational uses of parks, Perth Zoo and the pub. Mends Street was an important hub of activity in early South Perth.

The north-eastern section of Mends Street provides for long views along the road, from the intersection with Mill Point Road to the jetty on the foreshore. The road is tree lined which adds to the suburban character seen throughout South Perth. The road is narrow and with the replacement of single storey buildings with multi-storey developments, the road is becoming more enclosed.

The intersection of Mends Street with Mill Point Road is a wide open junction that affords longs views in various directions but lacks the intimacy of the northern end of Mends Street. The Windsor Hotel, Roads Board building and South Perth Post Office mark three of the four corners of the intersection – the service station at No. 9 Mends Street does not contribute to their historic aesthetic. Mends Street continues over the intersection, terminating at Labouchere Road. This section of Mends Street creates a complete contrast to the northern end. The Civic Heart Apartment development located between the Post Office and Police Station retains both buildings. This section of Mends Street was sparsely developed and includes the aforementioned Post Office and Roads Board, supplemented with the former Mechanic's Institute and the Police Station at the end of Mends Street overlooking

Labouchere Road. The Bowling Club creates a wide open space at the Labouchere Road end and landscaping around the Roads Board and Mechanic's Institute softens the hard suburban landscape.

The Perth Zoo forms part of the Mends Street Precinct and is a site of intrigue. The zoo is a large public space densely populated with trees and successfully hides all evidence of animal habitation behind. The boundary trees along Mill Point Road and Labouchere Road form an important element of the locality and act as a reminder that a markedly different use to the usual residential, office and food uses also comfortably exists in the area.

Whilst Mends Street does not present with a high integrity or authenticity in terms of built form, the role the road played in the social history of South Perth and the immediate vicinity is important. Although buildings have been lost, evidence of earlier uses still remains extant which provides an understanding of how the place functioned. The jetty was at the northern end of the Mends Street and visitors to the area were channelled up the narrow road. The jetty and ferry still operate and people still travel the same path to the Perth Zoo.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Mends Street Precinct developed as the South Perth civic and commercial hub from the mid-1890s. The large lots originally surveyed in South Perth were allocated for farming purposes as the low lying swampy lands adjacent to the river were ideal for market gardens and dairying. It is probable that the designation of a village green in 1886 on what is now Windsor Park provided grazing for animals for the farmers of the area in addition to a recreational space. Produce from the farms were taken across the river to Perth and until the construction of the Mends Street jetty in 1894, boats would pull up at different sites along the foreshore.

The construction of the jetty was an initiative of the South Perth Roads Board formed in 1892. The site of the jetty was an obvious choice as the rough track, Mends Street, had been surveyed in 1858. Mends Street was named for William Fisher Mends (1808-1860) who arrived in Perth in 1851, and was later appointed Assistant Commissary-General of the Colonial Government. Mends lived with his wife Isabella at 'Strawberry Hill' on the foreshore. This house was later occupied by Chinese gardeners until demolished in the 1950s.

It was the opening of the Perth Zoological Gardens in 1898 that made a significant impact on the development of South Perth and Mends Street specifically. Visitors would take a ferry ride to the jetty then walk to the Zoo along Mends Street which became the obvious location for the establishment of commercial premises such as the Windsor Hotel (1898). Tea houses serving refreshments were quickly established on Mends Street but most have since been demolished. The Stidworthy Residence (1900) served teas and refreshments on what was then known as Suburban Road (Mill Point Road). This place had a close connection to the Zoo as Frederick Stidworthy (c1858-1918) designed and built all the early stonework at the zoo, as well as constructing his own home.

It was around the turn of the century that many of the civic functions of South Perth were established on Mends Street; including the Mechanic's Institute Hall (1899), Post Office (1900) and later the Police Station and Quarters (1908). In addition to the visitors to the district, South Perth became progressively sub-divided for residential occupation between 1886 and 1904. Consequently, demands for goods and services grew and the retail premises at 11-15 Mends Street represent this type of development. The shops and their residences behind were first built c1904 and added to in 1912, and for many years were occupied by a bootmaker and grocer.

As the community grew, recreational facilities were established and in 1916 the South Perth Bowling Club built a small club rooms and established a green on the site of the current grounds. The club has remained at this location and built a new premise in 1958.

The next most significant phase of development was during the Inter War period when further residential development created a demand for more retail services. The shops located at 16-20 Mends Street built c1924 are associated with this period and for many years were occupied by a tea rooms and a draper. Between 1922 and

1950, a tram service operated in South Perth and the route to Mends Street Jetty down Mends Street was well patronised. A regular ferry service from Mends Street Jetty has operated since c1897.

The buildings within Mends Street have undergone significant change from the mid-20th century. All the buildings north of 20 Mends Street on the eastern side, and north of 15 Mends Street on the western side have been constructed in this later period and have no relationship with the earlier structures on the street.

Places in the public domain have also undergone change and redevelopment; Windsor Park was redeveloped c2004 and the Mends Street Jetty was rebuilt in 1975 and its surrounds underwent major redevelopment in the 1990s.

By 2004, the City of South Perth had acquired all land bounded by Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, apart from the South Perth Post Office site. This triangle of land was designated as the 'Civic Triangle' and was flagged for potential sale and development. In September 2014, the Civic Triangle was sold to developers, the Finbar Group Ltd who then acquired the South Perth Post Office site from Australia Post. Between 2021 and 2024 the Finbar Group Ltd constructed the Civic Heart Development which retained the properties identified for their heritage values; the South Perth Police Station and the South Perth Post Office. The Post Office has been adapted for retail services trading as Soklich and Co Jewellers. The Police Station has been adapted for food and beverage services and is trading as The Station Restaurant.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: Commercial services and industries Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.

South Perth Police Station and Quarters (fmr)

Place No: 57

Category
1



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Police Station and Quarters (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	1 Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies only to the building comprising the Police Station and former quarters.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2390
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 688	
	Survey: Plan 403809	Vol/Folio: 2805-319
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 12000477

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Governmental: Police Station and Quarters
Current Use:	Commercial: office
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of South Perth Police Station (fmr) in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2003.* South Perth Police Station (fmr), a single storey brick building with a Marseilles pattern tile roof, constructed in the Federation Free Style with stylistic elements of Federation Gothic, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is an intact and relatively well maintained example of an early twentieth century public building and is representative example of Federation Free Style of architecture; • the place is an important and familiar landmark in South Perth having a double frontage to two main streets, Labouchere Road and Mends Street.; • the place has an enhanced prominence by its steeply pitched roof and striking striated style of detailing contrasting red brick with white stucco bands known as 'blood and bandages';

	• the place is contemporary with a group of civic buildings within the immediate vicinity of similar domestic style and scale; which together coherently form a small town centre and constitute a heritage precinct; • the place is a representative example of a police station incorporating residential accommodation and neighbourhood policing in the first half of the twentieth century, and is representative of the ongoing policing of law and order in the South Perth area; • the place contributes to the community's sense of place by its long standing presence, the service it provided to the community, its distinctive architectural styling and prominent location; and, • the place is a fine example of Government Chief Architect Hillson Beasley's influence on the development of civic buildings in Western Australia.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1908	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:

The South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Former) is situated in a prominent position at the junction of Mends Street and Labouchere Road but is becoming subsumed in a development site. The former Police Station and Quarters is located on a triangular site resulting in a dual frontage to Mends Street and Labouchere Road.

The place is a single storey red brick and tile detached structure of the Federation Free Style architectural style displaying the characteristic 'blood and bandages' aesthetic that was popular in Federation era. The bandages are painted stucco bands that served to break up the monotony if the brickwork and highlight architectural features of the design. In this instance, the stucco elements included the rendered plinth, window lintel and sill details, arch details, string courses and capping to the parapet walls. A rendered panel with the words "POLICE STATION" remains extant on the gable to the south façade overlooking the Mends Street intersection. A secondary smaller rendered panel with the same words is positioned on the west elevation overlooking Labouchere Road.

The Police Station and Quarters (fmr) is of asymmetric plan form with a north –south range, responding to Mends Street, which intersects with the east-west range that extends across the Labouchere Road frontage. Each of the elevations are characterised by gables with rendered capping. The principal façade is the south elevation consisting of two entrances, one either side of the projecting gable wing. The south-eastern entrance is accessed via an open sided porch element with arched opening on the east elevation and wider opening on the south elevation. The second entrance is located on the south west corner.

The south west corner originally provided a more traditional arrangement of verandah extending across the recessed section of façade with entrance into the building on the rear wall. The verandah is of brick construction with brick arches with rendered detailing and brick balustrade. The arched opening abutting the projecting wing forms the access into the verandah area. The original door was a solid timber door with single sash adjacent.

The remaining original elevations are quite plain in comparison to the south elevation and contain a range of sash windows of differing proportions but all appear to be a variation of multi-paned top pane with single pane sash below.

The roof is a series of steeply pitched gables roofs clad in terracotta Marseilles pattern tiles with tall brick chimneys with rendered corbelling and bands.

In 2022 the premises was approved for adaption as a food and beverage venue. This involved development of a basement which is in use as a restaurant use, and further internal and external modifications to accommodate a restaurant and alfresco garden areas. This has included a new glass link on the northern elevation, and a glazed enclosure on the western elevation which provides a curved canopy structure over the alfresco area along the Labouchere Road edge of the building.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This place was built in 1908, under the direction of the Public Works Department Chief Architect, Hillson Beasley (1855-1936). Beasley was Chief Architect from 1905 until 1917 and designed or was responsible for the design of a number of significant public buildings including Government House ballroom, Perth (1899), the competition-winning Western Australian Parliament House (1900), Claremont Teacher Training College (1902), Perth Modern School (1909-11), additions to the Western Australian Art Gallery and Library (1899-1911), Midland Courthouse (1907), Fremantle Post Office (1907) and Fremantle Technical College annexe (1910).

The first policeman to be appointed to South Perth was a constable in 1898. With the growth of the South Perth community in the early 20th century it was resolved to build a police station in the civic hub of the community in Mends Street. Tenders were called by the Public Works department in early 1908 and the successful tenderer was W.H Roberts with a fee of £1048.6.6. Construction was likely to have occurred through 1908 and 1909.

When officers were appointed to the new station, they and their families were expected to live in the accommodation quarters built as an integral part of the two cell station. The first officer recorded was in 1910, when the constable in charge was Constable Richard Fitzgerald

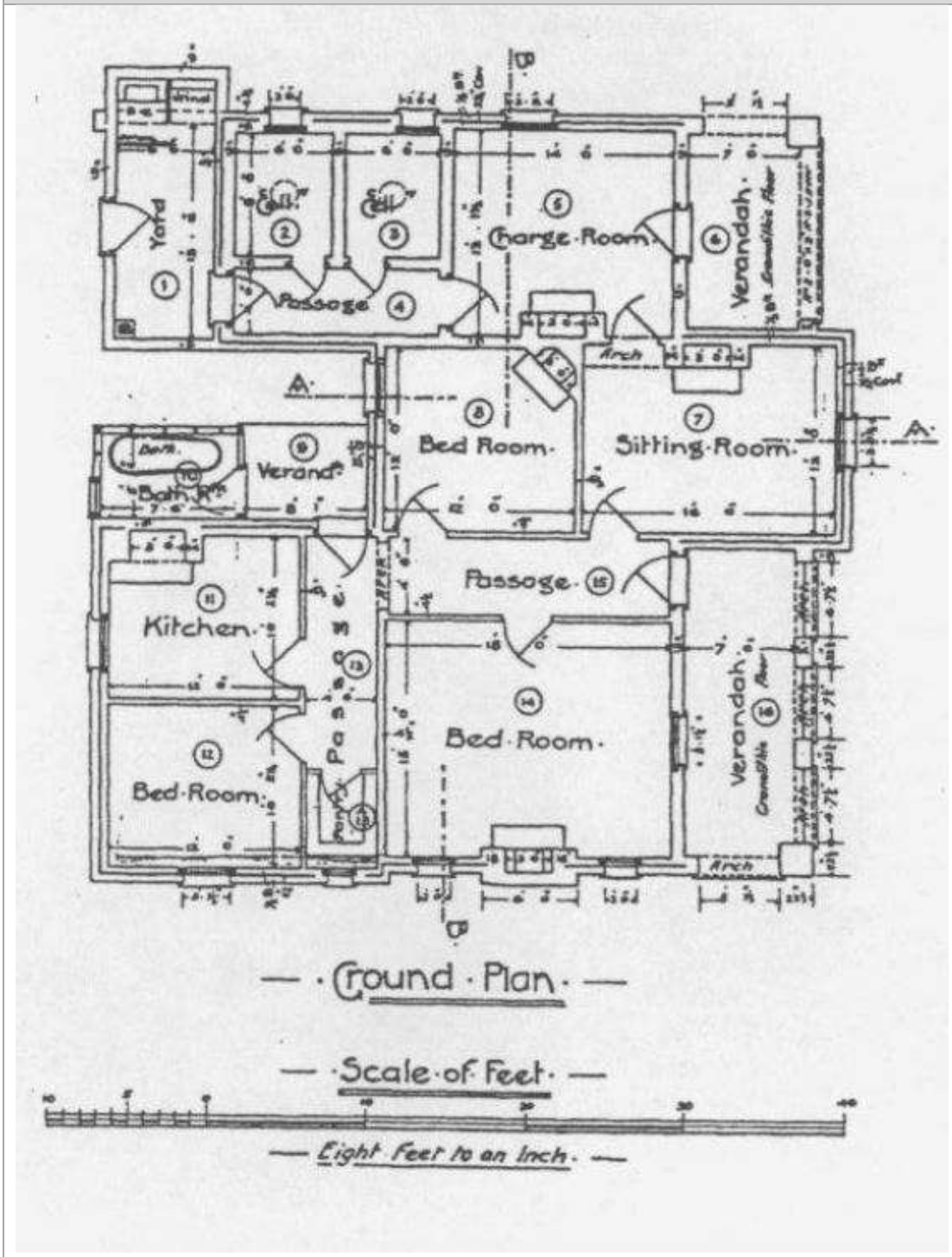
When the South Perth Police vacated the station in late 2002 and relocated to the Kensington Police Station, the City of South Perth purchased the site in 2004. In January 2005, the Minister for Local Government, Ljilianna Ravlich, with Mayor John Collins, opened the City's Community Safety Resource Centre, which housed the Safer City Office, City Rangers Services and a Community Policing Unit. The City's Rangers moved from the Civic Centre to the South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Fmr), continuing the function of the building in local community policing and remained there until c2014.

By 2004, the City of South Perth had acquired all land bounded by Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, apart from the South Perth Post Office site. This triangle of land was designated as the 'Civic Triangle' and was flagged for potential sale and development. In September 2014, the Civic Triangle was sold to developers, the Finbar Group Ltd who then acquired the South Perth Post Office site from Australia Post. Between 2021 and 2024 the Finbar Group Ltd constructed the Civic Heart Development which retained the properties identified for their heritage values; the South Perth Police Station and the South Perth Post Office. The Post Office has been adapted for retail services trading as Soklich and Co Jewellers. The Police Station has been adapted for food and beverage services and is trading as The Station Restaurant.

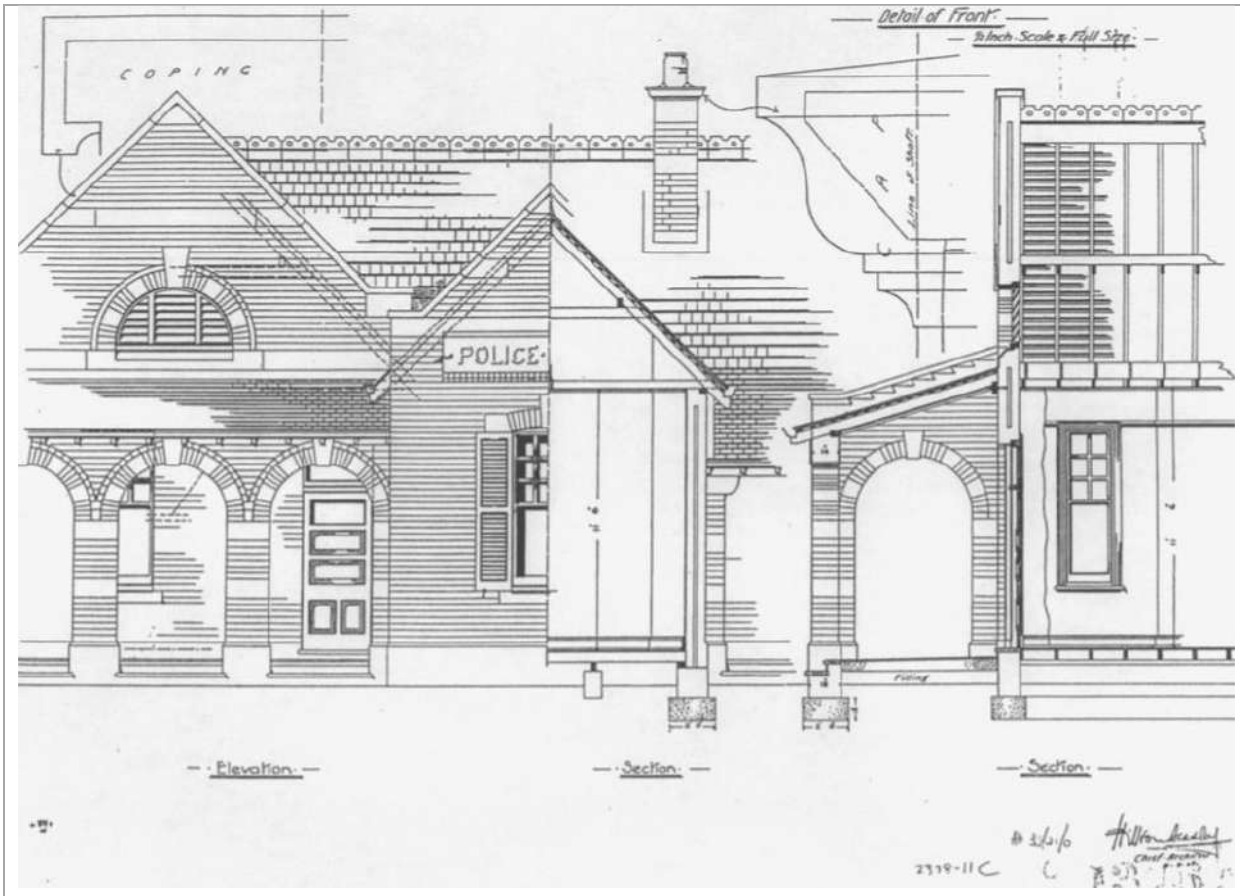
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic activities: community services and utilities Social and civic activities: Law and order
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Hillson Beasley
Builder	
Association	Finbar Group Ltd (2014-2024); The Station Restaurant (2023)
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Assessment Documentation for Place 2390 South Perth Police Station (fmr) prepared in 2003. Hannah Lewi, 'Beasley, Hillson (1855–1936)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/beasley-hillson-12789/text23077, published first in hardcopy 2005, accessed online 4 February 2018. Government Gazette, 28 August 1908, p 2406. Looking Around Perth, a guide to the architecture of Perth and surrounding towns, by Ian Molyneux, 1981, pg 46. Conservation Management Plan, prepared by John Taylor Architect, 2002. Police Station Archival Record, TPG Town Planning Urban Design and Heritage, July 2015. South Perth Police Station, Heritage Impact Statement, Element Advisory, April 2022.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Archival Ground Plan 1908 (Conservation Management Plan, John Taylor Architect, 2002).



South Perth Police Station Elevations 1908 (Conservation Management Plan, John Taylor Architect, 2002).

South Perth Road Board Offices (fmr)

Place No: 58

Category
1



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Road Board Offices (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Heritage House; Road Board Offices; South Perth Heritage House; Heritage House Cultural Centre
Street Address	2 Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2393
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 444	
	Survey: Plan 166964	Vol/Folio: LR3060-644
	Reserve No: 28021	LANDGATE PIN: 146438

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Governmental: offices
Current Use:	Educational: museum
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of Old Council Officers in the State Register of Heritage Places in 1999.* Old Council Offices, a single storey brick and iron building in the Federation Free Style has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the presence of the place contributes towards, and forms part of, a historic group of buildings at the junction of Mends Street, Mill Point Road and Labouchere Road; • the place has associations with the development of the suburb of South Perth and reflects the attitudes of the period when Road Board Offices were a public expression of civic pride; • the place has associations with the adjacent Old Mill Theatre (formerly Mechanics Institute, 1899), both of which represent the development of the local government in South Perth; and, • the place has social significance for the residents of South Perth who wished the building to be returned to the rate payers for their use as a repository for heritage records and research.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

	Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1904; 1914; 1937; 1977	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical Style	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:

The South Perth Roads Board building) is a single storey brick building in the Federation Free Classical architectural style. The front section of the building has been finished with tuck-pointing and further enhanced by the cream painted rendered classical detailing to the façade including parapet, pediment, window arches, pilasters and plinth. A rendered string course extends along the side elevations, continuing to the lintels and sills. The original galvanised corrugated iron roof has been replaced with zincalume, long length sheets.

The building presents in three sections: the front section which formed the Council Office; the central section located behind and is slightly narrower which was the Council Chamber; and the rear section which has a wider plan form than the former Chambers which was constructed in the 1930s to similar detailing as the original two sections of the building.

The façade faces Mill Point Road and due to the surrounding open space, makes a striking contribution to the streetscape. The façade presents in a symmetrical manner with centrally positioned double timber doors with solid arched fanlight above. The doors are flanked by pairs of 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows with arched fanlights. The rendered sills to the windows form a continuous low level band to the two sections of the façade. The five arched openings create a strong rhythm to the façade.

The rendered corner pilasters frame the façade and extend from ground level to the balustrade parapet which further frames the front elevation. The entrance bay projects marginally from the remainder of the façade and is given further prominence by the decorative pediment above the opening, which integrates into the parapet. The parapet wall wraps around the side elevations, gradually reducing in height to the main building height with opposing curved wall capping elements.

The side elevations of the former Council Chambers continue the tuck pointing and rendered finish but the windows are multi-paned frosted glass casements rather than double hung sash windows. The 1930s rear section is also tuck pointed with a rendered band around the openings.

Each of the three sections of building incorporates a separate roof form, albeit all gabled roofs clad in zincalume. The front section of roof is hidden from view by the parapet wall when viewed from Mill Point Road but is clearly visible in the side profile views. The ridge of the front section of roof sits well below the central section of roof. The rear section is a much lower roof with shallower pitch. A single brick chimney is positioned at the north eastern edge of the central section of the building, with tuck pointing to the brickwork and decorative rendered corbelling to the flue.

Recent landscaping surrounds the building.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in 1999 for the inclusion of Old Council Offices in the State Register of Heritage Places.

When the South Perth Road Board was first formed in 1892, members met in each other's houses, along Mends Street and Suburban Road (later re-named Mill Point Road). In 1889, the Mechanics' Institute Hall was built, and

Road Board meetings were held in rooms rented in the new building. A decision was made in October 1903 to build offices for the Road Board. Plans were drawn up by local architect and Council Surveyor, Duncan Inverarity, and the successful tenderer was local builder, Frederick Stidworthy. Fred Stidworthy was a first class stone mason and was commissioned to design and construct the stone work at the zoo. From there he went on to do the stone work at the Perth Museum.

The plans for the new Road Board Offices were expanded to include a meeting chamber, and the first meeting was held in the new building on 17 November 1904. A strong room was installed in March 1914, and minor renovations were carried out by G B Puttlich & Son during World War I. When the offices became crowded, two additional rooms were added at the rear of the building in 1937.

By the 1950s, the Road Board Offices had become dilapidated and the inadequacy of office space was still a problem. Progress towards a new civic centre was finally made in 1959, the year the South Perth district became a City. The foundation stone for a new civic centre in South Terrace was laid in May 1959, and the building was opened by the Premier, David Brand, on 10 December 1960.

With the establishment of a new Civic Centre, the South Perth Road Board Offices (Fmr) and the Mends Street Hall (former Mechanics Institute) were no longer required for civic use. The South Perth Road Board Offices (Fmr) were initially rented by a security firm until 1977, after which the building became a medical surgery.

In 1989, a decision was made to use the South Perth Road Board Offices (Former) as a centre for historical research by the local community. Extensive repairs were carried out, and on 7 June 1992, the building was rededicated as 'South Perth Heritage House'. It was staffed by the Local Studies Librarian as a resource centre for local history, and was also used as a meeting place for relevant community groups including the South Perth Historical Society. The building is also used to exhibit art collections from time to time, and is home to the May Gibbs art collection owned by the City. A notable feature of the building is the large strong room which is useful in holding a valuable collection of historical photographs and original documents.

Following completion of major renovations and expansion of the Civic Centre Library, the City's local studies records and officers vacated Heritage House and relocated to the Civic Centre Library. On 1 July 2013, the South Perth Historical Society commenced a lease of the premises and continues to occupy the place which is also used as a gallery space and cultural centre for the City of South Perth. The building was subject to internal and external maintenance works in 2024.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic activities: community services and utilities Transport and Communications: Mail services
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Duncan Inverarity
Builder	Frederick Stidworthy
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

	Assessment Documentation for Place 2393 Old Council Offices prepared in 1999.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Mechanics' Institute Hall (fmr)

Place No: 59

Category
1

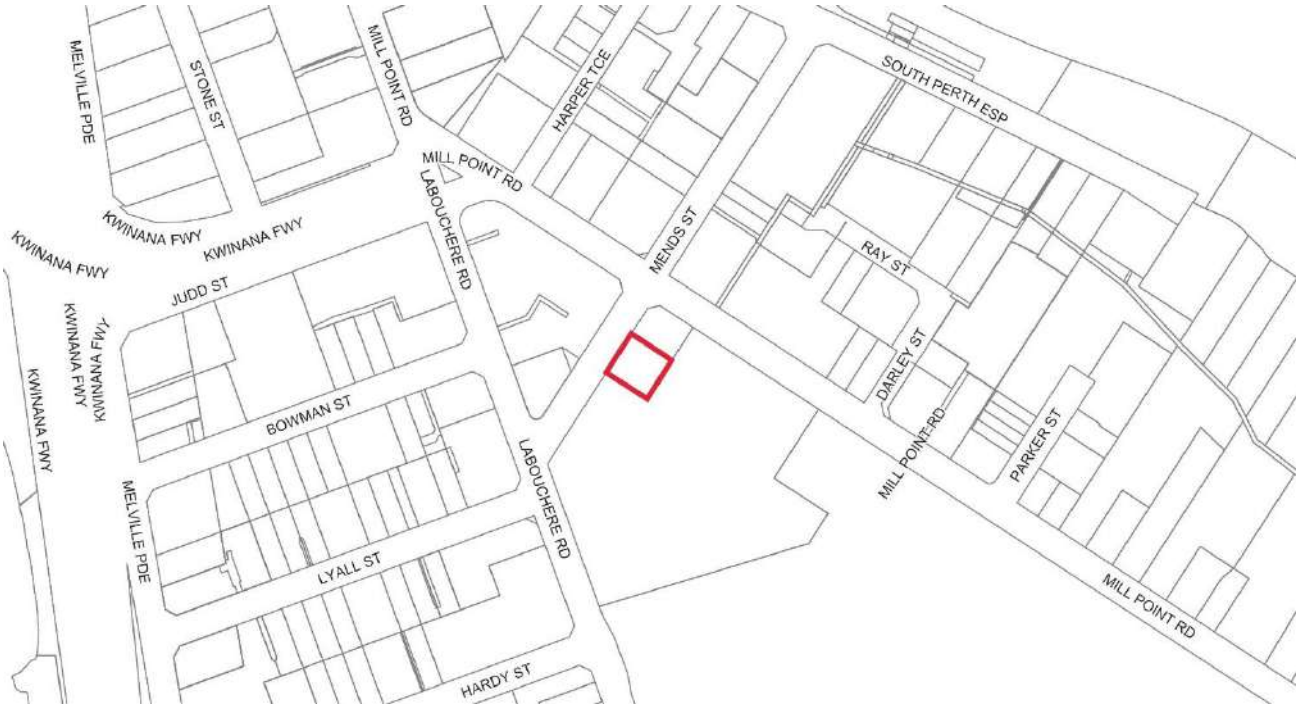


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mechanics' Institute Hall (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Old Mill Theatre; Miss Burnet's School; Miss Beatrice ('Trixie') Orchard's School, Neeamara; South Perth High School; Raith Girls' Grammar School; Raith Church of England Girls' Grammar School; Saint Ann's Kindergarten and Junior School; Mends Street Hall
Street Address	2 Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Mechanics' Institute Hall (Former). It does not apply to the public toilet block at the rear of the building, or to any minor contemporary additions.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 02389
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 444	
	Survey: Diagram 166964	Vol/Folio: LR3060-644
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146435

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Educational: Tertiary Institution
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: Theatre or Cinema
Other Use:	Governmental: Town, Shire or District Hall



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The following statement is drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of Old Mill Theatre in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2004. Old Mill Theatre, a Federation Free Classical style painted brick and iron building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place and its landscaped grounds form part of a distinct and significant streetscape along Mends Street, and can be read as an integral component of the South Perth Historic Village Precinct; • the place is a modest but pleasing example of the Federation Free Classical style, designed by the architect Henry James Prockter; • the place, built in 1899, is representative of the development of Mechanics' Institutes in Western Australia from the mid-nineteenth century, and is a rare as it was designed to accommodate the secondary function of Road Board Office; • the place is highly valued by the local community for its use as an amateur

	theatre from c.1946 to the present (2004); • the place is valued by the local community for its historic, educational and cultural associations, and contributes to the community's sense of place through its prominent location in the administrative, commercial, entertainment and cultural centre of South Perth from 1899 to 2004; and, • the place is associated with people significant in the history of South Perth (and Western Australia) including May Gibbs, internationally renowned illustrator and author; Henry Prockter, architect; Thelma Jean 'Jill" Hargrave, educationalist; and Constance Ord, theatre director.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1899	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:

The Mechanic's Institute Hall fmr (Old Mill Theatre) is a detached single storey brick and iron Federation Free Classical style building incorporating classical ornamentation and distinctive parapeted gables to three elevations. The place consists of a large hall with parapeted gables to the north-east and south-west elevations. Two gabled wings extend from the hall in an easterly direction, connected by a timber framed and weatherboard link building (the south eastern wing and link building were constructed in the early 1970s) and two further gabled wings to the west elevation.

Distinct round headed arched windows with coloured glass multi-pane highlight windows and plain glass multi-pane casements are positioned in each of the gables on the north west elevation, which is the principle elevation. The recessed door opening in the north west elevation continues the round headed arch window. The windows to the north east elevation are timber framed casements with multi-paned highlights and painted rendered lintels. Similar windows can also be found in the 1970s addition. The windows to the south west elevation (original hall) have been filled with brick and now read as blind openings.

The main entry is on the north-east elevation via two doors: one leading into a foyer and one directly into the hall. The doors contain the same multi-pane coloured glass seen in the window openings.

A small verandah connects the two wings on the main north-west elevation, the canopy of which is the continuation of the main roof, supported on timbered wall brackets. Both wings have timber four panelled doors opening onto the verandah with a further door to the rear of the verandah leads directly into a small lobby. The sprinkler valve enclosure fills much of the verandah area.

The roof has been re-clad with colorbond.

The building is set behind lawns with mature trees and planted garden beds. A bitumen roadway and parking extend along the south western side of the building and the rear elevation interfaces with Windsor Park.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in for the inclusion of Place 2389 Old Mill Theatre in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2004.

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time access to Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. It was during this period that much of the infrastructure of South Perth was developed.

In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed, and, in 1902, the suburb became a municipality. By the turn-of-the-century there were four jetties at South Perth, the Zoological Gardens had opened (in 1898), and a school and postal facilities were established.

What is now known as Old Mill Theatre was originally built as a Mechanics' Institute Hall in 1899. The site in Mends Street was well-located for public access, due to easy access to ferry transport to the City from the Mends Street Jetty.

Mechanics' Institutes originated in Scotland in the early 1800s, to provide instruction for tradesmen, or 'mechanics', who may have received little or no formal education. By 1826, a similar institution had been established in London, and, by the 1850s, there were six hundred Institutes throughout England. Institutes were founded on the ideal of 'improving' the working classes.
Mechanics' Institutes, or Working Men's Associations, were established in Western Australia during the nineteenth century. The Swan River Mechanics' Institute, which was the first such organization in Western Australia, was founded in 1852.

The South Perth Mechanics' Institute trustees included local men; Arthur Douglas, Ernest C. Shenton, J.D. Manning, George E. Rogers and Henry James Prockter. In February of 1899, local architect and Institute Trustee Henry Prockter called for tenders to construct the South Perth Mechanics' Institute Hall, as well as an attached office for the South Perth Road Board. Prockter had arrived in Western Australia from Victoria in 1896, and between then and 1904, carried out eighty-two building projects in Perth, including eleven in South Perth. Buildings that he designed in South Perth included St Mary's Church (1898) and a Shelter Shed on the Mends Street Jetty (1901).

On 23 May 1899, a meeting of the members of the Institute was held at the Windsor Hotel, to approve borrowing against the land that the Hall was to be built on, and which the Institute owned, in order to finance the building of the premises, which were, in fact, almost completed. A few weeks later, the Trustees advised the Colonial Under-Secretary that £500 had already been raised by mortgaging the property to local businessman and entrepreneur, Joseph Charles, and that the building was already completed, with the builder awaiting payment.

The completed Hall was opened by Sir John Forrest on 7 August 1899. According to an account of the opening night in the West Australian, the building was a 'substantially-built hall, with offices of neat design'. The Hall was used for concerts, as well as providing a library and billiards parlour. Immediately after the official opening of the Hall, a 'high class concert' was held, with solo performances contributed by May Gibbs and S.W. Copely, followed by a comic play, 'To Oblige Benson'.

Negotiations were entered into by the South Perth Municipal Council to buy the hall in 1903, but when discussions failed, the Council commenced construction of their own premises at the corner of Mill Point Road and Mends Street, South Perth immediately to the north of the Mechanics' Institute Hall (see South Perth Road Board Offices MPt13).

The Mechanics' Institute Hall was the venue of a number of private schools for the children of middle class South Perth families. Despite this and other sources of income, by 1908 the Institute was in decline. On 25 November 1912, the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers raised the possibility of Council taking over the Mechanics' Hall. After endorsement by ratepayers at a Special Meeting on 9 April 1913, a month later Council resolved to raise a loan of £1000 to purchase the hall and the Institute's other assets. After acquiring the Hall soon afterwards, the Council

renamed the building the Mends Street Hall on 18 December 1913, and continued to rent the Hall for educational use. From 1913 until 1918, Miss A.E. Binsted's 'South Perth High School' operated from the Hall.

It was sometime during 1918, that a group of local parents, who for reasons now unknown were unhappy with Miss Binsted's management of the South Perth High School, established a rival school in St Mary's Hall. Miss Agnes Cross, the retired headmistress of Tintern School, in Victoria, was brought to South Perth, to set up the new school. Within a short time, most of the
Miss Binsted's students had gone across to Miss Cross's establishment. Miss Binsted moved out of the Institute Hall, which was now taken over by Miss Cross.

South Perth High School was renamed Raith Girls' Grammar School, although boys also attended the school. Miss Cross' sister, Pearl, who was in charge of boarders at Cowandilla School, West Perth (later St Mary's School), joined Raith as Head of a new boarding school. The Boarding House was first established in the home of the Gibbs family, in Harvest Terrace, who were, at the time, in England. Later, the boarders lived in Professor Walter Murdoch's house in Mill Point Road.

From 1923 until 1928, Raith Girls' Grammar School was funded by the Church of England, and underwent a change of name to Raith Church of England Girls' Grammar School. The school, now with eighty pupils, four teachers, and three boarders, was managed by Miss Marjorie Broadhurst.

Between 1929 and 1933, the again renamed Raith Girls' Grammar School was run by Miss Hetherington. The older girls had left by this time, for Perth College, St Mary's and St Hilda's, leaving only the younger children (which still included boys) to be taught.

Between 1934 and 1935, Raith School was directed by Miss Jill Hargrave. From 1935, Raith Grammar School became known as St Ann's Kindergarten and Junior School and operated under Miss Hargrave's direction. The school was registered as a kindergarten and a sub primary, and an extra teacher was employed. However, as Miss Hargrave felt constrained by the lack of opportunity for expansion at the Mends Street Hall she sought land to establish a larger school. By 1940, the school had moved to new premises in Angelo Street and the Mends Street Hall continued to be used for community purposes.

From 1946, the Mends Street Hall was the venue for concerts and plays organised by local groups. In May 1948, the South Perth Dramatic Club was formed and they held their first performance in October 1948. The first committee included Constance Ord (1918-2010) who held roles at the club from 1948 to 1999 and was a driving force in the development of the club, the venue and theatre in Western Australia.

In the early 1960s, other venues became available in South Perth so that the South Perth Dramatic Club was able to request in 1963 they take on the lease of the building for a nominal fee to transform it into a 'Little Theatre'. Soon afterwards, the South Perth Dramatic Club was renamed the 'Old Mill Theatre', which also became the name of the old Mends Street Hall, where the group rehearsed and performed. The hall was still available for use by other community groups.

Improvements paid for by the Theatre company include fixed seating in raised rows, heating, installation of ceiling fans, and carpeting of the audience space. The foyer and Club Lounge were lined with solid wood panelling, fully carpeted, and lit with chandeliers.

In 1973, the South Perth City Council built an addition to Old Mill Theatre, which provided much needed dressing room and storage facilities. Further renovation was needed after a fire in 1984 caused extensive damage to parts of the Theatre.

In 1989, the City of South Perth honoured Constance Ord with a medal for her contribution to the South Perth community, and especially her work with the Old Mill Theatre from the late 1940s to the 1980s.

In 2002, the Theatre building underwent further substantial restoration work, including work to its exterior to remove the painted finish from the outer walls and bring it back, as closely as possible, to its former appearance with a red brick façade.	
Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Cultural activities Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Henry Prockter
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Assessment documentation for Place 2389 Old Mill Theatre prepared by the State Heritage Office in 2004.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Shops, 11-15 Mends Street
Place No: 60

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Shops, 11-15 Mends Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	11 Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4815
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 26	
	Survey: Plan 531	Vol/Folio: 1608-452
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146127

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: shop/retail
Current Use:	Commercial: shop/retail
Other Use:	Residential: single storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the front elevation of the three shop fronts demonstrating elements of the Federation Free style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the Mends Street streetscape and as an element in the original civic centre of South Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of South Perth in the early 20th century and specifically the development of this civic hub. • The place has social value for its continuity of form, and use as a retail premises since the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1904; 1912;	Walls:	Brick: Painted

Architectural Style	Federation Free Style	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:

he Shops: 11-15 Mends Street are situated on the western side of Mends Street and are an example of facadism. The front section of the two shops is original fabric whilst everything to the rear is a reconstruction.

The architectural style is a simple example of Federation Freestyle design, which was a common commercial style in the early 1900s. The shops incorporate a traditional wide double frontage with three recessed entrances: two to the Chemist, and one to the Medical Centre and whilst there is similarity in their form, each shop frontage displays different characteristics. The chemist units incorporates a large shop display window with highlights above and angled window leading to the recessed timber panelled entrance door and plain stall riser below the windows. The chemist presents as two separate shops which present as virtual mirror images of each other albeit the central unit being smaller than the end chemist unit. The Medical Centre has a traditional arrangement of central recessed door flanked by twin shop windows. The windows incorporate horizontal glazing bars and the front door incorporates a large leaded light.

The shops are joined by a parapet wall across the entire width of the three units but the parapet is not a single unit and incorporates slightly different details. The parapet is more ornate above the Medical Centre incorporating urns and scrolls whereas the parapet detailing above the end chemist unit is quite simple in its presentation. There is no stepped element above the central unit.

A continuous run of bullnose verandah extends across the three units with lace filigree decoration

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

From the mid-1880s, there was slow but appreciable growth in the number of residents in South Perth and within ten years it had become a well-established suburb. In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed. In October 1898, the Zoological Gardens opened and commercial services followed to serve the visitors and residents to South Perth. Mends Street was the logical civic hub of South Perth and the later construction of the mechanics institute, police station, post office and roads board offices confirmed this area as the main civic and shopping precinct for the district.

From the readily available information this group of shops were built in two stages. The first, c1904 when two shops were recorded on the site; stationer, George R Brigetti and storekeeper Alexander Clarke. It is probable that these two shops were those now designated as 13 and 15 Mends Street. In 1913, an additional shop is referred to in the Post Office Directories which suggests that an additional shop was added c1912. The sequence of construction of the shops is not however clear and further research may reveal this information.

Previous research has established that this land parcel was purchased by James Joseph Hobbs (c1869-1958) in 1911. This purchase is consistent with the construction of an additional shop and residence on the property in c1912. An advertisement in The West Australian in May 1911 described what could be these premises.
'South Perth Mends Street, near jetty - 2 shops (brick) and 4 rooms, £500, terms £50 deposit or £400 cash.
If this advertisement is not for these premises it does however provide an indication of the cost of similar property at that time.

It was common practice during the first half of the 20th century for shopkeepers to live on premises behind the shop front. James Hobbs was recorded in the Electoral Rolls and the Post Office Directories as operating a bookmaking business from the premises. His wife Charlotte, nee Emery (c1870-1920) and their daughter 'Bickie' lived at 11 Mends Street. Charlotte operated a tea rooms from 11 Mends Street and James's bootmaker shop was located at 13 Mends Street. After Charlotte's death in 1920, James continued his business at this premises until the mid-1930s. The other tenancies during the first half of the 20th century included a pastry cook, bicycle repairs, grocer and tobacconist.

Records held by the City of South Perth show that Miss Victoria A M Hobbs remained the owner of the site until at least 1973. In 1973, the shop premises at 15 Mends Street were altered to accommodate a pharmacy run by Roger Groom. The alterations included the removal of several internal walls. Roger Groom purchased the property in 1981.

In 1989, Mr Groom was granted approval to convert an existing office component of the building for use as a doctors' surgery for Dr William Soon Cheng Chow. This required the bricking up of a doorway between Shop No. 11 and the new surgery. The surgery occupied narrow premises between 11 Mends Street and Groom's Pharmacy at 15 Mends Street.

In April 1996, William M Brown and Margaret E Brown purchased the property and undertook significant alterations and additions. The works removed the majority of the internal fabric, and the roof structures to create one roof and built a large addition at the rear accessed from 11 Mends Street for a medical centre. One large tenancy for a pharmacy was created from the former separate premises at 13 and 15 Mends Street. The front elevation of the original three tenancies was retained.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and Occupation: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	James Hobbs Roger Groom
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 17 March 1924, p. 10; 31 July 1920, p. 1.

Shops, 16-20 Mends Stret

Place No: 61

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Shops, 16-20 Mends Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	16 Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4816
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 9, 10	
	Survey: Diagram 6429	Vol/Folio: 1388-721
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146346; 146347

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: shop/retail
Current Use:	Commercial: shop/retail
Other Use:	Residential: single storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the front elevation of the three shop fronts demonstrating elements of the Inter War Stripped classical style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the Mends Street streetscape and as an element in the original civic centre of South Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War period and specifically the development of this civic hub. • The place has social value for its continuity of form, and use as a retail premises since the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1924; 1951; 1959; 1972; 1984	Walls:	Brick: Painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped classical	Roof:	Metal: Zincalume
Physical Description:			

The Shops: 16-20 Mends Street comprise small scale shops situated on the eastern side of Mends Street.

The parapet wall above the windows has characteristics of Federation Free Style architectural design, but few other elements of the Shops: 16-20 Mends Street appear to be original. The windows are large 'flat' arched picture windows. Decorative wrought iron brackets support the cantilevered bull nosed verandah.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

From the mid-1880s, there was slow but appreciable growth in the number of residents in South Perth and within ten years it had become a well-established suburb. In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed. In October 1898, the Zoological Gardens opened and commercial services followed to serve the visitors and residents to South Perth. Mends Street was the logical civic hub of South Perth and the later construction of the mechanics institute, police station, post office and roads board offices confirmed this area as the main civic and shopping precinct for the district.

From the readily available information these premises were built in c1924 and the first occupant was James Abell operating a tea rooms on the site. In 1925 the adjacent premises were vacant and the following year were occupied by long term tenant Miss G. M. North, a draper.

The owner and builder of these premises have not been confirmed however an advertisement in the local press in March 1924 suggests they may have been designed by architect Edgar Le B Henderson. The invitation for tenders from contractors is for 'the erection of two brick shops and residence at Mends Street South Perth'. Although not conclusive, the advertisement demonstrates the type of building activity in the district in this period.
James Abell and his wife Lizzie lived and worked at the premises, believed to be 16-18 Mends Street until the early 1940s. Miss G.M. North had her draper's store within the premises of 20 Mends Street until the late 1940s. It is not clear if Miss Draper lived on the premises as the electoral rolls do not record her living in South Perth during this period.

City of South Perth records show that Lot 10 (No. 16) Mends Street included a house, probably located behind a shop. An additional lounge room was approved in 1951 and a sleepout was approved in 1959 for Mrs O D Scurry. The residential portion of the building was converted to a 'take-away food restaurant' in 1972. At the time, it was identified as 16B Mends Street by Builders A Towers and Sons. The take-away (pizza) bar was located at the rear of the Shops: 16-20 Mends Street and had access only at the rear of the building, but also retained access internally to the other tenancies by means of a passageway.

In 1984, Architects, Hobbs Winning Leighton and Partners undertook alterations and renovations of the shops on both Lots 9 and 10 (Nos. 16-20) Mends Street, creating 6 independent tenancies – three facing Mends Street, one facing the right-of-way and two at the rear of the building. This work involved demolition of considerable portions of the building down to the footings. It also resulted in the removal of most of the interior walls of the former dwelling, eliminating the former interior access between tenancies. Since that time the place continues to have been used for a variety of tenancies.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and Occupation: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	

Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 17 march 1924, p. 10.

Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Park
Place No: 62

Category
2



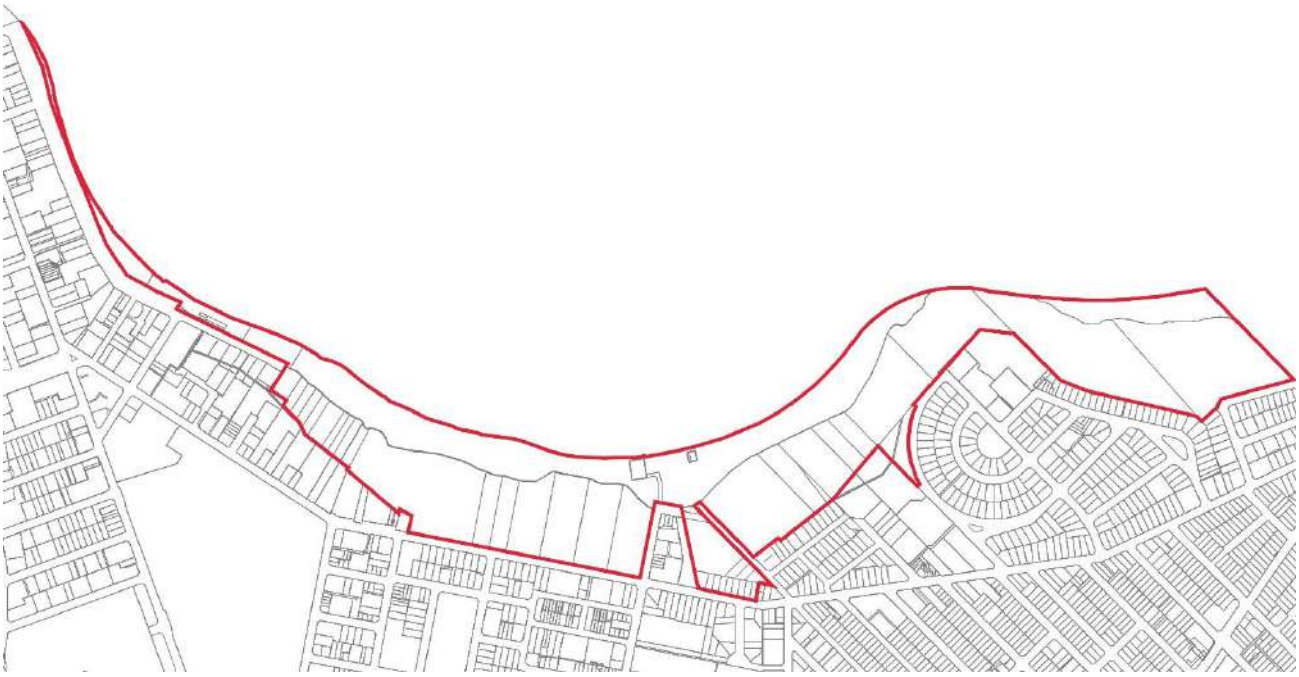
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Park - Site
Other Names:	South Perth foreshore
Street Address	Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Park.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4806
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: Various	
	Survey: Various	Vol/Folio: Various

	Reserve No: SJMP: Various; CP:	LANDGATE PIN: Various

PLACE TYPE	Urban Open Space
Original Use:	Farming Pastoral: market gardens
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	Industrial Manufacturing: Dairy butter or Cheese factory



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The parkland adjacent to the foreshore has aesthetic value as a large and well maintained area of open parkland located between the densely developed urban area of South Perth and the Swan River. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of South Perth by farmers, and the long association with Chinese Market Gardeners who worked the foreshore lands from the 1880s to the 1940s. • The place has historic value for its association with horse racing and other sports which were organised on these flat lands in the late 19th century and first half of the 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with Sir James Mitchell, Premier and Governor of Western Australia. • The place has social value for the many members of the community of Western Australia who have visited the place for passive recreation, organised sport, social events or enjoy the visual qualities of the park when viewed from the river or land
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	N/A	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:
Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Reserve create a green edge to South Perth providing large open space of approximately 65 hectares on the foreshore of the Swan River. The area is mostly lawn with a few stands of trees scattered throughout the space. Two lakes in Clydesdale Reserve create a picturesque setting for events and recreation as well as enhancing the habitat for riverine fauna.

The parks are predominantly used for sporting activities and recreation although more formal social events are also held there. Facilities includes dining opportunities, the jetties, sailing club, cycling and picnic areas as well as providing key views towards the City of Perth and Kings Park.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land along the South Perth foreshore predominantly comprises the area known as Sir James Mitchell Park (named after the Premier of Western Australia from 1919-24, 1930-33 and Governor 1948-51) and the adjoining Clydesdale Park (named after Alexander McAllister Clydesdale, who served as Council Member and Mayor at various intervals between 1908 and 1945).

Part of the present parkland was once the vineyard of the Tondut family, the first to be issued with a licence to sell wine in the Swan River Colony in 1851. As early as the 1880s, much of the foreshore area was occupied by Chinese market gardeners who grew fine fruit and vegetables, which they carted around for sale in South Perth.

The gold discoveries in Western Australian in the mid-1880s lead to a growth in population which demanded more produce which was largely supplied from South Perth. The construction of the first Mends Street jetty in 1894 facilitated the distribution from these foreshore market gardens. In the 1920s, there was concern among some elements of the population that the living conditions of the Chinese gardeners were below standard and they were subject to health inspections and licensing requirements. Nevertheless, the growers continued to be valued for the high quality of their produce.

Kensington Park Racecourse was situated on the land bounded by Meadowvale Avenue, Mill Point Road, Hurlingham Road and the river. It was opened by Alexander McAllister Clydesdale, the lessee of the site, in the 1890s and was one of the first non-agricultural developments on the foreshore. At the entrance to the racecourse was the Tea Gardens Hotel. The stables were located on what is now Clydesdale Park. The racecourse closed in 1913, when horse racing was relocated to Goodwood. The Hurlingham grounds were disused for some years until they reopened in 1925 as the Hurlingham Polo and Sports Grounds. During the 1940s, the grounds were also used by local football, hockey, soccer, and rugby clubs. After World War II, a large portion of the land was resumed by the State Government for housing for returned servicemen.

Reclamation to reshape the river edge began in 1935 and completed in 1966, with approximately 40 acres (16 hectares) of additional foreshore land. The landfill assisted in controlling nuisances such as bulrush fluff, mosquitoes, and rodents. A pocket of paperbark wetlands (known as the Melaleuca Grove) was retained.

In 1939, a 10.3 acre freehold property on the foreshore adjoining the eastern side of Douglas Avenue and behind Jubilee Street, formerly owned by Arthur Douglas, was sold to the South Perth Council, which resolved at that time that the land be purchased 'for the purpose of a reserve'.

By the 1940s, developers were eyeing the market gardening area for development. Around 1950, the Road Board entered into negotiations with some sporting clubs with a view to redeveloping the area, and by 1952 the Chinese market gardeners had been served eviction notices. However plans for the redevelopment of the foreshore did not,

materialise as expected, and the area reverted to swampland for the next 20 years. In 1950, the Road Board named the foreshore area 'Sir James Mitchell Park' as part of its intention to develop this area and in recognition of Sir James Mitchell, Governor of Western Australia who had been a prominent figure in Western Australian public life since 1905.

In 1975, after many years of public debate and policy change, the Tooby report, entitled 'Site Planning and Landscape Design of Sir James Mitchell Park', commissioned by the South Perth City Council, was prepared. The final plan in 1977 recommended that Sir James Mitchell Park should be used predominantly for passive recreation, with no commercial buildings only public amenities within the park.

The City of South Perth secured funding in 1985, from the State and Federal Governments, and the development and landscaping of the foreshore area began. Initially, there was to be no commercial development, but ultimately a restaurant at the Coode Street jetty and a restaurant at the Mends Street jetty, were approved.

In the late 1980s, the City of South Perth created of Lake Douglas, the first of three artificial foreshore lakes created in low-lying areas of the foreshore during 1985-86. Lakes Douglas, Hurlingham and Tondut were constructed later and they assist in stormwater management.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment. Occupations: Rural industry and market gardening
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

Mill Point Reserve
Place No: 63

Category
3

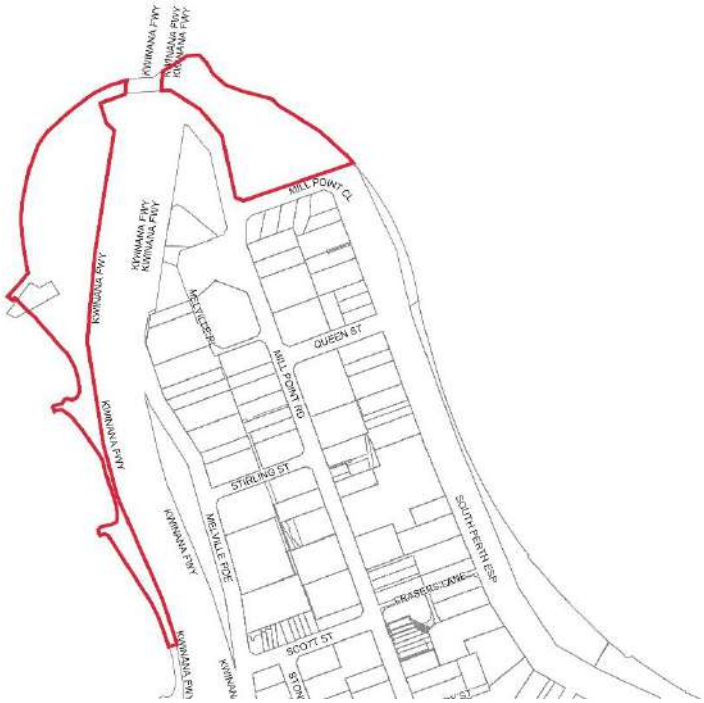


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mill Point Reserve - Site
Other Names:	Buryalup
Street Address	Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the Reserve.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4799
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Schedule G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 920	
	Survey: Plan 214831	Vol/Folio: LR3119-157
	Reserve No: 33804	LANDGATE PIN: 1052645

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Park/Reserve
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	Farming/Pastoral



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an area of well-maintained and landscaped parkland adjacent to the river and established residential area. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape as it is visible from the Narrows Bridge and its evolution is observed by many commuters from all parts of the metropolitan area. • The place has historic value for its association with the indigenous occupation of the land prior to, and following, European settlement in 1829. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of the peninsula when Millers Pool was used by the adjacent mill for transport. • The place has historic value for its association with the many programs of works and improvements undertaken by successive authorities which have changed the shape and extent of the shoreline on the peninsula. • The place has research value for its potential to provide information about the success or failure of regenerated coastal environments since the establishment of the new environmentally sensitive landscape. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have used the parklands for passive recreation.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

	Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	N/A	**Walls:**	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:
The Mill Point Reserve extends around the South Perth promontory under the Narrows Bridge. The area to the east of the Bridge was upgraded in late 2016/early 2017 to create a new public space with a jetty in the manmade lake, seating areas, new planting and parking facilities.

The two green sections of Reserve are separated by the road and parking facilities under the Narrow before returning to a parkland setting to the west of the bridge, providing gardens and additional parking facilities as well as boat ramp access to the river.

The Reserve is fully accessible to vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists with a road way leading through the area supplemented by separate walkways and cycle paths.

The Main Roads Department has erected a plaque on a natural limestone plinth that blends into the landscape.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Mill Point Reserve, while a natural feature in itself, has been substantially modified by European settlement over time. Mill Point Reserve was once the traditional camping and fishing grounds of the Ballaruk Aboriginal people. As a rich area of food and water the foreshore was a logical location for early settlers to camp. The establishment of Shenton's Mill near this site was prompted by the location of the pool at the peninsula which provided sheltered mooring for boats.

The Aboriginal name for the area is 'Buryalup', which was part of the Whadjuk territory. Descendants of the people who traditionally used the area include Corrie and Violet Bodney, traditional custodians for the area. Their link to the area was by continuous association through their great-great-grandparents, Moonyel and Kunyiath. The Bodneys' early memories of the area include camping there as children, and they continued to fish for crab, cobbler and mullet throughout their lives.

During the 1930s, the foreshore and river on the eastern and western side of Mill Point underwent considerable 'improvement' works including dredging, infill and construction of solid walls on the rivers edge. These changes removed areas of swamp land that were the habitat for many of the native species that were sought by the indigenous people. Nevertheless the area was still popular with campers and the land on the peninsula was becoming more densely settled.

The construction of the Narrows Bridge and Kwinana Freeway from 1959 created further dislocation from the river foreshore on the western side of the peninsula. The freeway as a barrier had the positive outcome of enabling the native flora and fauna to regenerate and this area of the river and foreshore are now well recognised for the quantity of migratory birdlife.

In 1994, the Main Roads Department and the City of South Perth erected a plaque on the site to recognise the original occupants of the land. The plaque was a result of consultation with the custodians of the land after clearance was required to carry out work on limestone river walls. After 12 months negotiation, the plaque was prepared with words formulated in conjunction with Aboriginal people.

In 2005, the City of South Perth was approached by the Managing Director of Lawrence Associates Architects, Garry Lawrence, with a draft concept plan for the restoration and reuse of the 'Old Mill precinct' as a tourist-oriented heritage precinct. This proposal included a range of elements which provoked discussion in the community about the future use of the land on the peninsular. One well received element in the plan was the reinstatement of the former Miller's Pool, close to its original shape and location within the Mill Point Reserve, with an outlet into the Swan River and sedge inlets to create breeding sites for swans.

At a meeting in September 2014, the Council decided to endorse the concept of the reinstatement of Miller's Pool for further design development and community and stakeholder engagement. Works began on the project in late 2016 and was formally opened in February 2017.

The Miller's Pool project resulted in landscape, environmental and amenity improvements include picnic and seating areas, a boardwalk and small viewing jetty across the pool and planting of native vegetation and trees. A view towards the Old Mill was highlighted by an avenue of trees. Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principals were used to treat storm water run-off and approximately 30,000 native seedlings and plants, and almost 90 trees were planted in the area, with 20 existing trees retained on the site including two significant Eucalyptus trees.

Interpretation and public art were included in the project and the City of South Perth's Aboriginal Reference Group worked collaboratively with an indigenous advisor for comment and approval of the public art installed on the site.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

South Perth Post Office
Place No: 64

Category
1

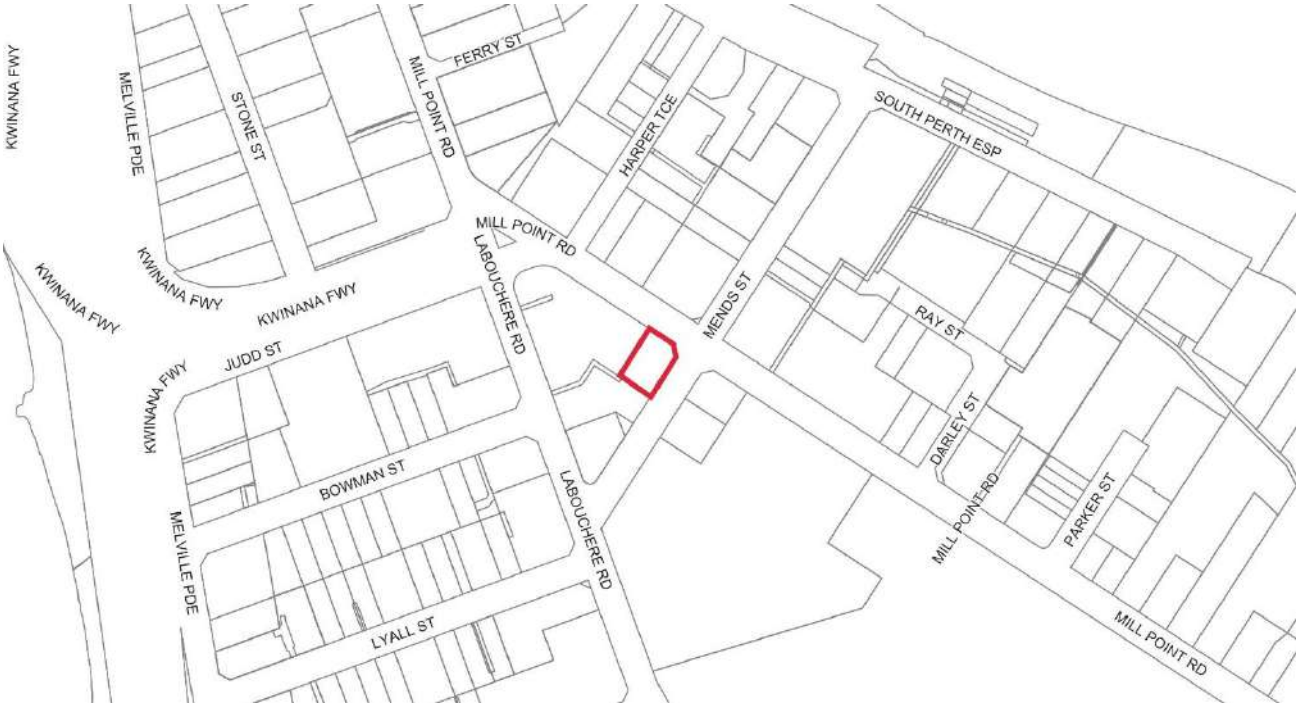


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Post Office - Site
Other Names:	Mends Street Post Office
Street Address	103 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the South Perth Post Office building.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2391
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 688	
	Survey: Plan 403809	Vol/Folio: 600-189A
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146122

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Transport/Communications: Post Office
Current Use:	Transport/Communications: Post Office
Other Use:	Residence: Single storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its form and detail which demonstrate the Federation Bungalow style expressed in brick and iron for a government building of a domestic scale. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the community since 1900 on a prominent corner in the commercial precinct. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the late 19th century and the provision of services to the growing community. • The place has historic value for its association with architect John Grainger who was an influential architect in Western Australia in the late 19th and early 20th century. • The place has social value as it has been a place in which all members of the community have attended and provided an informal meeting place for the exchange of information.
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 1 – Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1900; 1950s; 1995-6	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume
Physical Description: The South Perth Post Office (fmr) is located on what is now a major intersection, at the corner of Mill Point Road and Mends Street. The Post Office is one of a group of heritage buildings in the vicinity, including the Mechanics' Institute Hall (Former) (c1890), Windsor Hotel (1898), South Perth Road Board Office (Former) (1904), and South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Former) (1908).			

The former South Perth Post Office is a single storey building of simple design executed in domestic scale, with residential quarters originally attached. The former South Perth Post Office is of single storey construction with an asymmetric plan form. The place is red brick with painted rendered plinth. The original galvanised corrugated iron roof has been replaced with a grey colorbond corrugated roof. The brick chimneys have been retained.

The masonry generally is face brick with render extending several courses down as a frieze. The head of the former opening on the south-eastern (Mends Street) elevation is a round arch formed with red brick voussoirs.

A number of alterations had been made to the building up until 1981, generally reflecting the changes in the post and telegraph service. The demise of the telegram service meant that there was no need for residential quarters, and the vacated space was taken up by other postal services. Further external and internal alterations have been made since 1995 resulting in the loss of fabric and architectural details, such as cornices and joinery.

The three windows with decorative cornice to the brick mullions and wall have been retained however, the windows have been truncated resulting in the deep rendered sill. The windows were originally similar to the dimensions of the sash on the north east elevation. The openings to the shop have been altered and post office boxes introduced on the east side.

Changes have been made to the building to facilitate adaptive reuse for retail services associated with Sokich & Co Jewellers in 2023. These included internal alterations to suit its new retail use such as improved bathrooms, as well as alterations to windows and removal of the post office boxes from three elevations.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Throughout the 19th century the growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time communication with Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population and development, and in South Perth the land facing Perth Water was progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904.

The establishment of the Zoological Gardens in South Perth in 1898 led to the development of Mends Street as an important business centre. At that time, South Perth was relatively inaccessible by horse and cart and part of the attraction of a trip to the zoo was the ferry ride from Perth to the Mends Street Jetty. From the jetty many people then chose to walk the short distance along Mends Street to the zoo. Businesses consequently grew up along Mends Street and there was an increase in settlers in the district.

The government responded to the needs of the growing community by providing essential services. Prior to Federation in 1901, each of the Australian colonies managed their own postal services. In Western Australian, the Post Master General oversaw postal services managed by the Colonial Post and Telegraph Department.

The first Post and Telegraph Office in South Perth started in 1898 from a room located at the foot of the stairs in the Windsor Hotel. The first postmistress was Theresa O'Dea. At that time about fifty letters a day were delivered and three letter boxes had to be cleared. By 1898 the status of Post and Telegraph Office was conferred on the district, and in 1900 a site for a Post Office was set aside on the south-western corner of Mends Street and Mill Point Road, the latter then known as Suburban Road. The contract for construction was awarded to F S Warner for £939, and the brick and iron building was constructed in 1900.

The design of the Post Office was undertaken by the Public Works Department at that time under the direction of Principal Architect John Grainger (1854-1917). The design of the Post Office incorporated a residence, as was common practice at that time, for the Post Mistress Miss J Benson.

Federation in 1901 saw the transfer of responsibility for postal services to the Commonwealth Government. Later additions and alterations were overseen by the Post Master Generals Department of the Commonwealth Government but local government resources through the Public Works Department were often used.

In 1939, a new Post Office and Telephone Exchange Building was constructed in Angelo Street which drew some of the workload away from the original Post Office which was renamed the 'Mends Street Post Office'. A photograph of the post office in 1937 shows that some of the verandahs had been enclosed with a variety of materials including weatherboards and panels of what is probably asbestos. These photographs also demonstrate that the roof appears to have been a dark coloured corrugated iron, probably red as was common practice in the early 20th century. Aerial photographs suggest the roof cladding changed to corrugated galvanised iron in the 1950s.

In 1982, the name was changed from 'Mends Street Post Office' to 'South Perth Post Office' and in 1995-6 the place was restored to its original design removing the enclosures of the verandahs.

By 2004, the City of South Perth had acquired all land bounded by Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, apart from the South Perth Post Office site. This triangle of land was designated as the 'Civic Triangle' and was flagged for potential sale and development. In September 2014, the Civic Triangle was sold to developers, the Finbar Group Ltd who then acquired the South Perth Post Office site from Australia Post. Between 2021 and 2024 the Finbar Group Ltd constructed the Civic Heart Development which retained the properties identified for their heritage values; the South Perth Police Station and the South Perth Post Office. The Post Office has been adapted for retail services trading as Soklich and Co Jewellers. The Police Station has been adapted for food and beverage services and is trading as The Station Restaurant.

Historic Theme:	Transport and Communications: Mail Services
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	John Grainger
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Heritage Impact Statement, Prepared for Robert Nagel Design by Griffiths Architects, January 2023.

Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club
Place No: 65

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club - Site
Other Names:	Mends Street Reserve; Mends Street Recreation Reserve; Windsor Park; South Perth and Deaf Bowling Club Inc.
Street Address	111 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to both Windsor Park and to the South Perth Bowling Club. Category of Significance '2' will continue to apply to the whole of the Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club site until individual elements of the site have been assessed and an appropriate Category of Significance allocated to each.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 3566
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 993	
	Survey: Plan 188180	Vol/Folio: LR3116-472
	Reserve No: 1022	LANDGATE PIN: 146429

PLACE TYPE	Urban park
Original Use:	Park/Reserve
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	Social/Recreational: Sports building



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a well maintained publicly accessible parkland with integrated interpretation and public art that is a contrast to the built up urban environment adjacent. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision of recreational public space, as a Village Green, for the South Perth community since 1886. • The place has historic value for its association with many sporting groups which have used this site since the early 20th century. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the co-ordination between various government organisations to develop a community space that recognises historic uses. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have used this place for formal sports, passive recreation and social events since the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

	High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1886; 1950s	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Post war International	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:

Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club is a large open space bounded by Labouchere Road, Mends Street, Mill Point Road and Perth Zoo. All evidence of other organised sporting activities is gone, apart from the Bowling Club, situated on the Labouchere Road / Mends Street corner. The clubhouse building is functional and has been modernised and expanded over time. The external brick walls have been rendered and painted and full height aluminium windows and doors dominate the west elevation, with similar openings to the east elevation.

The bowling club and associated car park form the western edge of Windsor Park, whilst the former Mechanic's Institute and Roads Board building form the north corner of the park.

Following its redesign, Windsor Park has been maintained as a formal public garden, featuring a wide boulevard leading from the north-western corner of the Park directly to the main public entrance to the Perth Zoo. The gardens contain an oval and other minor paths, seating, formal flower beds and statuary, including the 'Magic Tree' by artist Coral Lowry, Mandurah (2005); and the 'May Gibbs Inspiration' by artists Joan Walsh-Smith and Charles Smith (2005) which depicts a girl seated on a bench under a tree reading a May Gibbs book. The work recognises the special relationship between the South Perth area and May Gibbs – an artist, cartoonist and children's book author who arrived with her family in South Perth in 1890 and who lived in the area for 20 years. The sculpture is inspired by May Gibbs' love of the bush and wildlife and her love of writing for children.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Windsor Park was established as a reserve in 1886 as a village green for South Perth and has been used by residents of the district for recreational purposes since that time. Over the years, the sports of tennis, lawn bowls, cricket, rugby, football and soccer have been played on the green. The South Perth Bowling Club is the last remaining formal sporting body.

The South Perth Bowling Club was established in 1916 with one green and a small weatherboard clubhouse.

In 1958, the South Perth Men's replaced their old clubhouse with a new one and in 1978 when the men were planning extensions to the main clubhouse, the women joined them. Previously the Women's club had a small clubrooms and green adjacent, originally established as a croquet green. Extensions were completed in 1979 and all members unified in the new facility.

Significant renovations were undertaken in 2013 including the replacement of the original tile roof with corrugated zincalume.

In 1987, Architects and Planners, Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown, along with Hassell Planning Consultants Pty Ltd, Scott and Furphy Engineers and Tract Landscape Architects, undertook the 'Mends Street and Perth Zoo Precinct Study'. The study partners were City of South Perth, Perth Zoo Board, State Planning Commission (later renamed 'Western Australian Planning Commission'), and the South Perth Bicentennial Committee. At the conclusion of the Study, a Development Concept was produced.

The Development Concept recommended that wider or regional community interests be given priority, particularly in respect of Windsor Park and the Perth Zoo.

In order to facilitate the proposed works for improvement of the Zoo and related access and parking, during the 1990s, more than one hectare of land was transferred from Windsor Park to the Perth Zoo site. The transfer required the removal or relocation of some of the long-standing uses from Windsor Park, including the Scout Hall, tennis courts (in 1988), rugby/football oval, and some of the bowling greens. In 2004, following the reduction in size of Windsor Park, to better serve the changing needs of the community, the City of South Perth undertook major redesign and landscaping improvements to the Park, including a grand pedestrian avenue leading from Mill Point Road / Mends Street through to the Perth Zoo entrance, commissioned sculptured artworks and rearrangement of flowerbeds.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Social and civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Windsor Hotel
Place No: 66

Category
1

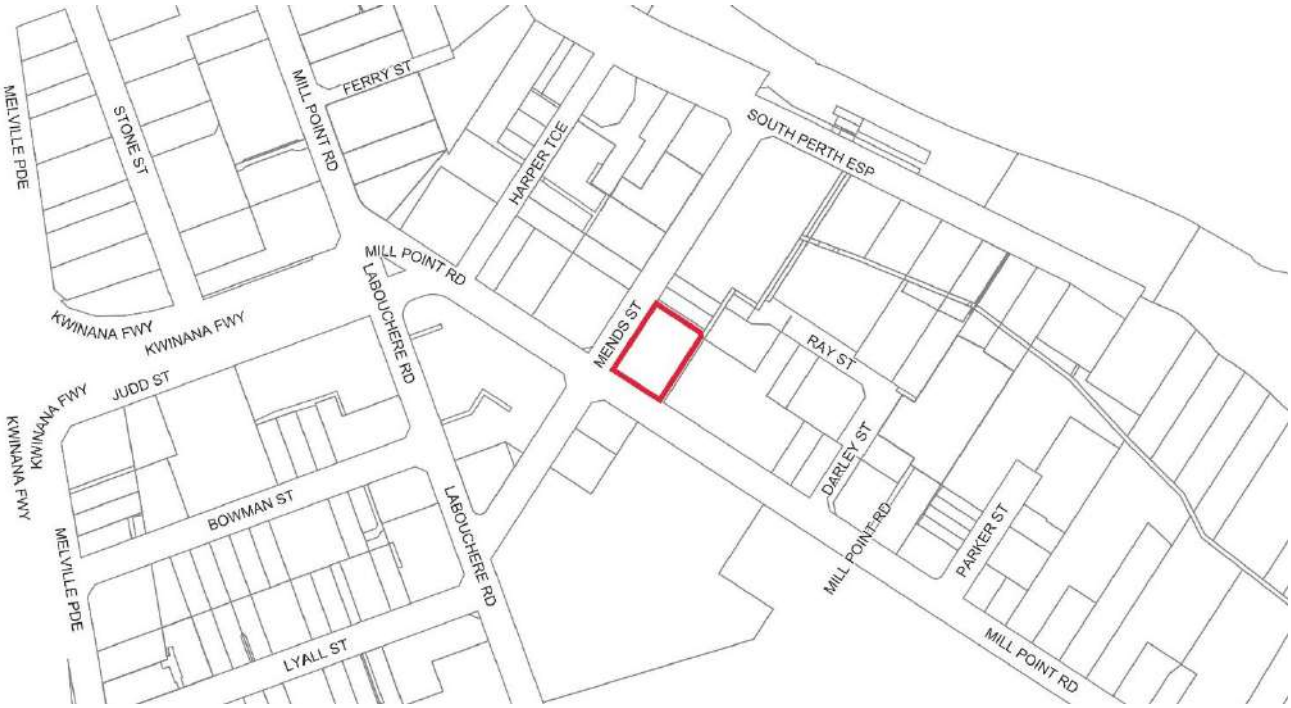


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Windsor Hotel - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	112 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the original Federation-style section of the Windsor Hotel. It does not apply to the later additions to the north and to the east of the original hotel building.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2392
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 100	
	Survey: Diagram 39529	Vol/Folio: 323-2A
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146332

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Hotel
Current Use:	Commercial: Hotel
Other Use:	Communications: Post office



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the Register Entry for Place 2392 Windsor Hotel prepared in 1995.* Windsor Hotel has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is representative of the Australian pub tradition as a two storey hotel with verandahs, located on a prominent street corner; • the place is a fine example of Federation Filigree Style; • the place is a landmark in the townscape of South Perth; • the place is closely associated with the early development of suburban housing south of the river in the late 1890s; and, • the place is a fine example of the commercial architecture of J.J. Talbot Hobbs, one of Perth's prominent architects of the 1890s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example.

	Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1898; 1962; 1965; 1970; 1980s	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:

The Windsor Hotel, prominently located at the intersection of Mends Street and Mill Point Road, is an important component of the Mends Street heritage precinct. The building was sited to take advantage of the patrons visiting the Perth Zoo whose journey included a ferry trip across the Swan River. The intact street verandah is scarce in suburban Perth, particularly with intact cast iron lace and columns.

The two storey Windsor Hotel building, designed by architect J J Talbot Hobbs and constructed in 1898, is a good example of Federation Filigree style combining Italianate details with decorative cast iron filigree verandahs. The building is constructed with tuck-pointed brickwork in Flemish bond and its corrugated iron roof is concealed behind a parapet. The verandah and balcony extend along both street façades and are covered with a lean-to roof. The verandah roof is broken by gables which highlight the main entrance to each street façade and the truncated corner. The verandah roof is supported on fine, ornamental cast iron posts with capitals and cast iron balustrading. The truncated façade is also rendered.

At the lower level, the windows are plain arched sash windows, recessed behind the outer face of the building. They are connected at their springing point by brick ornamental arched mouldings. The rendered and painted brick street dado wall, dividing the al fresco area from the public footpath, is visually intrusive and conceals the foundation of the verandah columns. It provides a severe line of demarcation and its removal should either be encouraged or alternatives sought.

The main entry to the Windsor Hotel is located off Mill Point Road. The double door entrance has a rendered masonry arch surround with leadlight fanlights and side lights of clear glass. Since 1962, there have been a series of alterations and modernisations to the original hotel.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The hotel was built for George Thomas Strickland (c1859-1947) by architect, Joseph John Talbot Hobbs (1864-1938) and the contract, let in April 1898, was worth £4,050. Shortly after the opening, Strickland passed the management of the hotel over to his nephew, William Henry James Strickland (1862-1940). The name of the hotel was likely to have been a dedication to the family name of the British Royal Family.

Hobbs gained his architectural training in England, and arrived in Western Australia in 1887. He soon established a reputation as one of Perth's finest architects. His early commissions include, Christ Church, Claremont (1892), the Weld Club, Perth (1892) and the Swan Brewery, Perth (1897). He designed many large residences for wealthy colonists who prospered during the gold boom period including, Haddon Hall, South Perth (1897); Walter James' Minnawarra (1899); and, his own residence, the Bungalow (1904). Hobbs later had a distinguished military career serving as Lieutenant General during the First World War and was knighted for his service.

The opening of the Windsor Hotel came at a time when the popularity of South Perth was increasing. From the mid-1880s, there was slow but appreciable growth in the number of residents in South Perth and within ten years it had become a well-established suburb. After the mid-1890s a speculative element entered into the sale of South Perth suburban land. Some of the larger sections were bought for the purpose of quick sub-division and sale to take advantage of rising prosperity and the prospect of ferry or bridge communication being established with Perth. In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed.

By the turn-of-the-century there were four jetties at South Perth, and boats were the chief means of communication with the city. By the end of the 1890s South Perth was progressing, and a number of substantial facilities were being developed. The Zoological Gardens opened in October 1898, a school opened and postal facilities were established. As the area developed rapidly, some public facilities were not able to be built quickly enough and for a short while the Windsor Hotel served as the Post and Telegraph Office, which operated from a room at the foot of the stairs with Miss Theresa O'Dea as Postmistress. This arrangement would have been facilitated by the owner of the Windsor Hotel, George Strickland who had strong ties to the Post and Telegraph Services as he previously held the position of Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphy in the colony.

A lengthy description of the Windsor Hotel in January 1899 shortly after its opening stressed the picturesque locality with access to breezes making the hotel a delightful resort. At that time the hotel included the entry hall, public bar, a large dining room to accommodate 100 diners, post and telegraph office, commercial room, billiard room, private bar, drawing room on the first floor, two bridal chambers, nine single bedrooms, bathrooms and lavatories for ladies and gentlemen, and broad and expansive balconies.

George Strickland owned all the land on the eastern side of Mends Street between the Esplanade and Suburban Road and built a large home facing the Esplanade at the same time he built the Windsor Hotel. Strickland offered the Windsor Hotel for auction in 1924; but was not in fact sold until 1929 when it was purchased by Mary Thomas, later the well-known hotel owner Mary Raine for £25,000. Management of the Windsor Hotel was transferred to Jack and Dora Carter who held the license until 1945. Later licensees were Cole and Meg Sangster. The Sangsters retained the lease of the Windsor Hotel for ten years after Mary Raine bequeathed the Windsor Hotel and several other properties to the University of WA in 1957.

Since 1962, there have been extensive additions, alterations, and some remodelling, that have taken place. The number of patrons had been steadily increasing since the opening of the Narrows Bridge. Three architectural firms in particular have been involved in additions and alterations to the place; Cameron Chisholm & Nicol (1962, 1965, 1970), Oldfield Knott (1980s) and Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown (1980, 1991). The major works were carried out in 1962, 1965, and 1970.

In 1998, Mr Geoffrey Ogden, the former Licensee, purchased the hotel from the University of Western Australia (Raine Foundation). Since that time the hotel has continued to be well maintained, adapted and upgraded in response to changing standards and customer expectations.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Hospitality Industry and tourism
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Joseph John Talbot Hobbs
Builder	
Association	Cameron Chisholm & Nicol Architects Oldfield Knott Architects Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown Architects
Owners	Mary Raine George Thomas Strickland

Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Documentation for Place 2392 prepared in 1995 for inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places. Sangster, Meg, 'The Mary Raine Story, from Putney to Perth' self-published 2001. The West Australian, 25 January 1899, p. 2. The Daily News, 23 November 1905, p. 5. The Sunday Times, 23 December 1923, p.8.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (fmr)
Place No: 67

Category
1



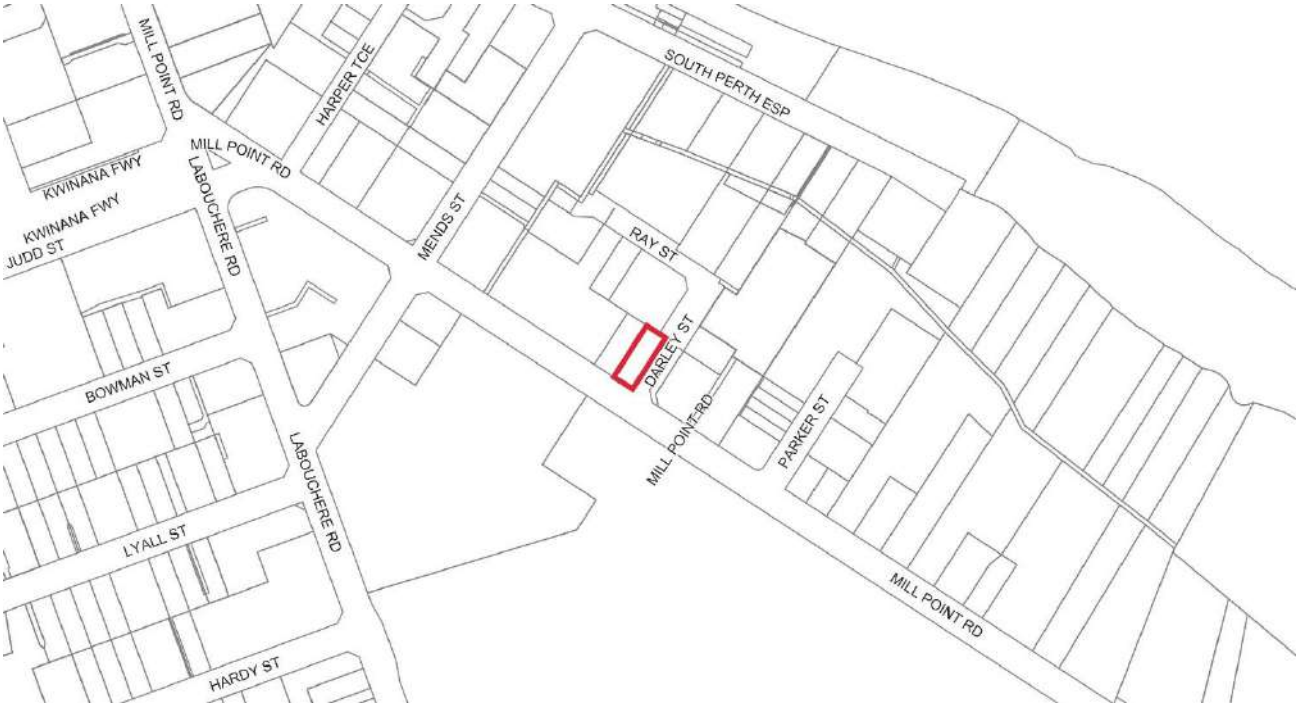
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Le Petit Niçois Restaurant, Ladislav's Restaurant, Habanero Latino Restaurant, Soprano's Restaurant
Street Address	130 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4689
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 5	
	Survey: Diagram 982	Vol/Folio: 1332-113

	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146298

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: Two Storey
Current Use:	Commercial: Restaurant
Other Use:	Residential: boarding house



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of Stidworthy Residence (fmr) in the State Register of Heritage Places in 1997.* Stidworthy Residence (fmr), a two-storey brick and tile residence with a timber framed street facade at first floor level, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value for its unusual and eclectic design; • the place is significant as a substantial addition to the built landscape of the developing municipality of South Perth at the turn of the century, and for its close association with the history of Perth Zoological Gardens; • the shop is the only remaining example of a number of 'tearooms' which were popular in the area; it is a representation of the recreational habits of Perth residents at this time; • the place has retained a clear sense of its original mixed-use function and represents the way of life of a particular class of people in Perth in the early twentieth century;

	• the place has landmark value within South Perth due to its prominent location and open situation on the corner of Mill Point Road and Darley Street; • the place has streetscape value for its proximity to other historic buildings and the prominent mature palm trees on the site; and, • the place is representative of the work of its original owner, designer and builder who was a figure of some local prominence in his field.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1900; 1997;	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
The Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (Former) is a local landmark due to its distinctive architectural style, prominent location along Mill Point Road and mature palm trees to the corner of the site.

The former Stidworthy Residence is a distinctive two-storey building with no setback from the Mill Point Road boundary. There is symmetry to the façade with a recessed centrally located entrance door flanked by full height windows. The upper level contains two 3-section timber framed casement windows and balconies down both sides connected by a canopy across the façade, supported on prominent curved brackets. The upper floor roof overhangs the ground floor supported on solid masonry columns of the Tuscan order. The side balconies have timber balustrades and posts.

The building is of rendered brick construction to the majority of the structure with the overhang being clad with scalloped edge timber weatherboards. The masonry walls behind the timber section rise to form a parapet wall which hides a low pitched roof.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (Fmr), situated on the corner of Mill Point Road and Darley Street, South Perth was designed and constructed in c1901-1902 by its owner, Mr Frederick Stidworthy, a local South Perth builder/contractor and stone mason.

The site forms part of the land originally granted to William Fisher Mends. Most of the property was subsequently purchased by Supreme Court Judge, Sir Edward Albert Stone, who purchased it on 14 January 1885 and sold portion of it to Charles Darley on 26 June 1892. Darley subdivided the land and sold Lot 5 to Frederick Stidworthy (c1858-1918) on 1 April 1900.

Stidworthy and his wife, Lucy, and their eight children had moved from New South Wales to Perth around 1900 at the suggestion of Ernest Le Souef, who was the Director of the new Zoological Gardens at South Perth. Stidworthy designed and built all the early stonework at the Zoological Gardens, including the cave-like bear pits.

In mid-1900, Frederick Stidworthy advertised for a labourer to undertake plastering work and a carpenter for a project opposite the zoo. In November 1900, he advertised for a tuck pointer for a project opposite the Zoo. This information indicates the residence was constructed in 1900. In February 1901, Frederick Stidworthy applied for an Eating House licence 'for the shop or rooms which I now occupy, or intend to occupy, situated opposite the

Zoological Gardens, Suburban Road South Perth and known as the Refreshment Rooms; now holding a temporary licence'.

After the Stidworthys moved into their family home, they catered for boarders, and from 1902 until 1918, Lucy Stidworthy operated tea rooms from the shop front of the building. This was in the early years of the Zoological Gardens, when the Zoo entrance was located in Suburban Road opposite. The Zoo was a popular recreational destination, and the tea rooms were frequented by visitors to the Zoo.

In 1906, the property was transferred to Lucy Stidworthy. On 15 July 1918, Frederick Stidworthy died after being stabbed in an altercation at or near the City Hotel, in Barrack Street, Perth. The Stidworthy family continued to live at this address until 1935. The building was then leased to Mr John Randall, a hotel keeper, for five years. Mrs M E Randall rented out apartments within the property.

During World War II, members of the Stidworthy family moved into the 'maid's quarters', a timber structure which had been situated at the rear of the block. City records show that a building licence for a laundry and wash house was issued in 1958. This outbuilding was demolished in 1996. The property was in the ownership of various members of the Stidworthy family from 1900 to 1952, and rooms were rented to a number of people over the years, including from 1938 to 1941 to a Miss P Hafferen, who was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories for these years as a dressmaker.

In December 1963, the Council considered a report by the City's Senior Health Inspector, regarding the unauthorised use of portion of the building as a boarding house. At that time, the premises consisted of three flats and a café. Two of the flats were above the café, and one of these was legitimately rented. The remainder of the building was rented by Mr Marcos Dindic. The shop front was used as a café and served meals prepared in the kitchen of the downstairs flat which was occupied by Mr Dindic. The other upstairs flat was let by Dindic to boarders, with five beds available for use.

In 1979, a French-style restaurant, Le Petit Niçois, opened, and operated for at least ten years, followed by Ladislav's Restaurant until June 1993. After this the building was vacant and was badly damaged by squatters and vandals.

In October 1996, the City of South Perth was contacted by Philip Pendal MLA, who urgently requested the City to take steps to ensure the restoration and protection of the building. Fred Stidworthy's granddaughter, Mrs Rhonda McDonald, was also supportive. In December 1996 the City of South Perth declared the building to be unfit for human habitation. Concurrently, the Heritage Council of Western Australia undertook an assessment of the place for possible listing in the State Register of Heritage Places. The building was given an Interim Entry on 27 June 1997, and it was permanently registered on 15 May 1998.

In October 1997, the Council approved major renovations and the building was extensively restored to operate as a restaurant. A structural report undertaken at the time confirmed that the building was basically sound despite the damage from squatters.

The building was reroofed, re-plumbed, rewired and reglazed. Terracotta cobble stones and floor tiles were imported from Mexico for the courtyard and ground floor. The upstairs floorboards and jarrah staircase were repaired and the damaged or missing balustrades were replaced with timber turned to match the original pieces; and new doors and window frames were made from red cedar to match the original frames.

The refurbished restaurant was named Habanero, and this was Perth's first Latino restaurant. The restaurant occupied the full ground and upper floors of the building, using the several small rooms as separate dining areas, with some alfresco dining in the forecourt. The restoration works included the construction of a 10-bay car park at the rear. The landmark palm trees growing along the Darley Street frontage were also retained, although some were required to be relocated because their growth was restricted by the small planter box in which they grew. Some

internal walls were removed to enlarge the main dining area, with 'drop panels' retained as evidence of the location of the former walls. Some windows were also bricked up, while others were created and new double-width doors were opened at the ground floor for better access to the alfresco areas. From c2001, the restaurant has operated as Soprano's Pizzeria Ristorante. At that time, a new dome-shaped masonry pizza oven was built on the exterior of the eastern wall, along with weather protection for an alfresco dining courtyard along the Darley Street frontage.	
Historic Theme:	People: Famous and Infamous People Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Frederick Stidworthy
Builder	Frederick Stidworthy
Association	Philip Pendal MLA
Owners	Frederick and Lucy Stidworthy
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for Place 4689 Stidworthy Residence (fmr) prepared in 1997. The West Australian, 9 July 1900, p. 8; 15 August 1900, p. 1; 23 November 1900, p. 8; 18 February 1901, p. 3.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

252 Mill Point Road

Place No: 68

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 252 Mill Point Road - Site
Other Names:	Mill Point Cellars, McCamey and Company Pty Ltd
Street Address	252 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 9190
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Feb 1996

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 12	
	Survey: Plan 3285	Vol/Folio: 1739-506
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 149222

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop and premises
Current Use:	Commercial: Shop
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements and form of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premise. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the late 1920s which is well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1924; 1989; 1994; 2000	Walls:	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	Roof:	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:
The Corner Shop/Office: 252 Mill Point Road is a commercial building located on the corner of Mill Point Road and Douglas Avenue, and is one of a group of shops clustered around this intersection. The main frontage to the shop overlooks Mill Point Road with an angled elevation overlooking the intersection and a return elevation along Douglas Avenue. A curved verandah wraps around the entire frontage.

The shop is of brick construction, painted with rendered parapet and displays Inter-War stripped classical influences in its remaining fabric. The parapet has been little altered but the shop frontage has neem subsequently altered to accommodate new occupiers.

The brickwork has been rendered and painted and the original shop windows have been replaced. Traditional double shop doors have been replaced with a single door. A sign covers the truncated angled wall and it unknown whether a window was originally incorporated into this wall.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1912. At this time, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade.

It was not until the Inter War period that South Perth was more densely settled. As one of the main roads in the district Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) was a logical site for commercial development and for a clustering of commercial premises to occur on these locations. This junction of Mill Point Road (formerly Suburban Road) and Douglas Avenue (formerly River Street) was one of these sites of clustered commercial development with the four shops typically offering a butcher, tea rooms, grocer and fruiterer in the mid-20th century.

From the readily available information this building was constructed c1924 and the first occupant was grocer Ernest William Waller. No detail of the owner or builder of these premises has been found in the current research. It was common practice at this time for small business operators to live in the premises behind the shop.

Ernest William Waller and Sydney Forrester Waller are recorded in the Electoral Rolls as living at these premises in 1925.

There were several occupants recorded living at these premises in the Post Office Directories in the following years. From 1928, the place is designated as being the premises for a wine, or wine and spirit merchant and until the mid-1930s the place was designated as 270 Suburban Road. The residents identified in the Post Office Directories until 1949 were:

1925-1926 Ernest Waller, grocer
1927 John D McDonald, grocer
1928-1934 May & Gilbert, grocer and wine merchants
1935-1937 Sydney T Hoare, grocer, wine and spirit merchants
1938 Andrew C Gerick, grocer, wine and spirit merchants
1939-1946 H. D. Smith, grocer, wine and spirit merchants
1947-1949 Cecil C. Allen, grocer

Although the premises were designated as being used only as a grocers in 1949 the place continued to have a long association with the sale of alcohol for in the second half of the 20th century it was a bottle shop known as 'Mill Point Cellars'.

In 1989, the shop was converted for use as the office of McCamey Real Estate, and continues in that function today [2024]. In 1994, two storey alterations and additions were made to the building. Further modifications were made

to the building in 2000. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original shop and premises can still be determined although portion of the original residence, accessed from Douglas Avenue, has been demolished or incorporated into the two storey addition.	
Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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Commercial Premises, 254 Mill Point Road
Place No: 69

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 254 Mill Point Road - Site
Other Names:	Bookcaffé; Mill Point Caffé Bookshop
Street Address	254 Mill Point Road
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 11431
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1997

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1	
	Survey: Plan 1800	Vol/Folio: 1453-698
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 149226

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop and premises
Current Use:	Commercial: Shop
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements and form of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premise. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with well-known Western Australian writer Tom Hungerford and his family, notably his parents Arthur and Minnie Hungerford who built the place and operated the shop during the 1920s whilst living in the rear residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the 1920s which is well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1924; 1987; 1986	**Walls:**	Brick: painted

Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:

The Corner Shop/Café: 254 Mill Point Road is located on the north-eastern corner of Mill Point Road and Douglas Avenue, and is one of a group of shops clustered around the intersection.

Alterations have occurred to the inter-war building which has reduced its level of authenticity but some of the original design intent remains visible.

The building is located on a corner, with windows to Mill Point Road and Douglas Avenue with the entrance located into the truncated angled wall. The original shop windows have been replaced although the existing windows are sympathetic to the building's design. The shop entrance door has also been replaced. The parapet is devoid of any articulation and just presents as a plain element with some moulded capping. The parapet is rendered whilst the elevations are brick, both have been painted. Rendered lintels are visible above the window to the recessed section of façade, albeit painted to match the rest of the building.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1897. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads.

It was not until the Inter War period that South Perth was more densely settled. As one of the main roads in the district Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) was a logical site for commercial development and for a clustering of commercial premises to occur on these locations. This junction of Mill Point Road (formerly Suburban Road) and Douglas Avenue (formerly River Street) was one of these sites of clustered commercial development with the four shops typically offering a butcher, tea rooms, grocer and fruiterer.

This place was built c1921 although previous research has identified that the land was owned by Arthur Townsend Hungerford (1869-1939) from 1914. Arthur Hungerford was born in Cork, Ireland and arrived in Sydney in 1875. He worked in different parts of Australia until settling in Western Australian in the early 1900s. In 1909, he married Minnie Hedley in Busselton and the couple settled in Perth not long afterwards. The Hungerfords including their four children lived at this shop and premises until 1929 and then relocated not far to 7 Jubilee Street.

In 1926, in addition to the grocery business, Arthur Hungerford ran a lending library, charging three pence a time. The youngest Hungerford child, Thomas Arthur Guy (Tom) Hungerford, AM (5 May 1915 – 19 June 2011), was an avid reader and later became a prolific and highly acclaimed writer. His book 'Stories from Suburban Road' has been popular, reflecting life in South Perth during the Great Depression years of the 1930s. These stories were later adapted into a sell-out play (performed by the Old Mill Theatre company) and television series.

The shop and premises continued to be used as a combined shop and residence throughout the 20th century. Between 1930 and 1949 the Post Office Directories record that the property was used as a grocery store and a Post and Telegraph Office, with a public telephone.

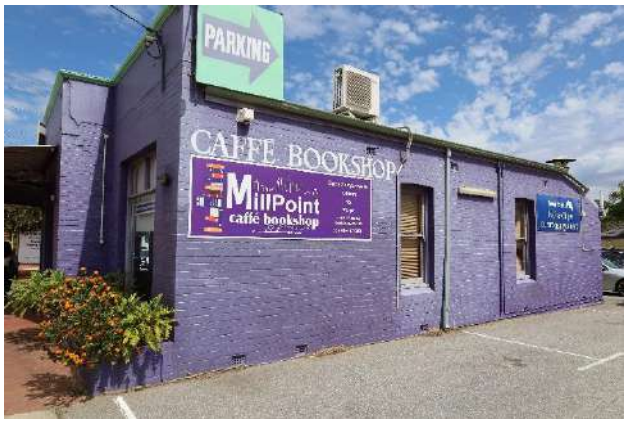
The building underwent modifications in 1987, involving the removal of a wall of the shop to expand it into the adjoining former house. Further alterations to the building took place in 1996 to adapt it for its current function as a bookshop and café.

Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the original shop and premises can still be readily determined despite these later additions.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: Famous and Infamous People
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. T.A.G. Hungerford 'Stories from Suburban Road an autobiographical collection', Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1983. The Literary Larkin, a critical biography of TAG Hungerford by Michael Crouch, University of Western Australia Press, 2005.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Clayton's Butcher Shop (Fmr)
Place No: 70

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Art of Real Estate
Other Names:	Clayton's Butcher Shop – Site; Commercial Premises, 271 Suburban Road; Rogers & Sons Butchers; Shop 317 Suburban Road
Street Address	271 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26658
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 697	
	Survey: Diagram 96846	Vol/Folio: 2155-451
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1268384

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop and premises
Current Use:	Commercial: Shop
Other Use:	Residential: Single storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining form, scale and detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape since 1918. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement and development of this portion of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has historic value for its association with well-known local family, the Claytons who have lived and worked from these premises since 1931. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a butcher since 1919.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1918	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume
Physical Description:			

Inter-war single storey building on a corner site along Mill Point Road, forming one of a cluster of shops around the intersection with Tate Street and Douglas Avenue.

The brick building is a long narrow rectangular shape with a narrow frontage to Mill Point Road and extends in a long range towards the rear. The east elevation can be seen quite clearly incorporating stepped heights, the highest being towards the shop frontage and gradually declining in height by way of four stepped wall heights. The lowest section is of more recent construction than the remainder of the shop. Windows and doors have been infilled along the east elevation with metal sheeting placed over the openings. The brickwork has been painted but the stretcher bond remains visible. A 'false' roof has been placed over the building incorporating solar panels. The flat roof remains under the solar panel canopy.

The façade has been altered but retains the original stepped parapet. The doors are now double aluminium framed openings with tiled step threshold. The shop window has also been altered.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1896. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads.

It was not until the Inter War period that South Perth was more densely settled. As one of the main roads in the district Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) was a logical site for commercial development and for a clustering of commercial premises to occur on these locations. This junction of Mill Point Road (formerly Suburban Road) and Douglas Avenue (formerly River Street) was one of these sites of clustered commercial development with the four shops typically offering a butcher, tea rooms, grocer and fruiterer.

From the readily available information this building was constructed c1918 and the first occupant was butcher, Rogers & Sons. No detail of the owner or builder of these premises has been found in the current research. It was common practice at this time for small business operators to live in the premises behind the shop.

Rogers worked as a butcher at these premises until 1931 when James (Jim) Clayton (c1898-1962) quit his job as a mounted policeman, left Northampton were he had been stationed and bought the butcher shop. After six weeks training with Rogers, Jim became a butcher and moved into the premises with his wife Winifred Bessie Clayton, nee Moore (c1891-1972).

Initially Jim Clayton used a horse and cart to collect the meat from the Perth markets. The horse was stabled at the rear of the family home next to the shop. By the time his son Jim Jnr started they could afford a truck to pick up and deliver their goods.

Jim Jnr (James Wallace Clayton) (1916-1960) started a more extensive apprenticeship in 1938. Jim returned from the Second World War to a wife, young toddler (Geoff), the family home and the family business. As Geoff grew up next door to the shop, he helped out by delivering meat orders on his bicycle. At the end of every week he would take the leftover meat to the Chinese vegetable gardeners, who lived along the South Perth foreshore, and swap them for a box of vegetables.

Geoff started his formal training in 1956 alongside Jim jnr. Shortly after completing his apprenticeship, Geoff was left to run the family business after the sudden death of his father. He ran the shop over the next 19 years with a number of staff until finally his son, Trevor, was old enough to start his apprenticeship. Trevor became the next

generation of Clayton sons to learn the trade from his father starting in 1979. The Claytons continued to run the family business from this premises until 2022 when the property became a real estate office, 'Art Of Real Estate'.

During the time the Claytons operated their business at these premises, family members lived at residences at 313 and 317 Mill Point Road.

In 1999, the lot was subdivided and a residence was constructed on the rear of the original lot, orientated to Tate Street.

Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the place have not changed significantly since 1930 although it is apparent that small structures were built and demolished in the lot since that time.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: local heroes and battlers
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Clayton Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Claytons Butchers website http://claytonsbutcher.com/about-us/

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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NO
ENTRY


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100+

Commercial Premises, 273 Mill Point Road
Place No: 71

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 273 Mill Point Road - Site
Other Names:	Ciao Italia
Street Address	273 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the brick and iron commercial premises on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26659
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	February 2006 Re-nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 6	
	Survey: Plan 1543	Vol/Folio: 1647-626
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 148748

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop
Current Use:	Commercial: Shop
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements and form of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premise. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the late 1920s which is well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1928	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume
Physical Description: Single storey rendered brick inter-war retail premises with traditional parapet wall and angled entrance addressing the intersection of Douglas Avenue and Mill Point Road. The general arrangement of the shop frontage has been retained though the windows and doors are not original. A deep awning extends around the full extent of the street frontage. Signage relating to the current use of the property has been placed on the angled element of the parapet which may obscure some decorative detail.			
Condition:	Good		
Integrity	Moderate		
Authenticity	Moderate		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION			
This property was part of Swan Location 39, originally acquired by the Douglas family in 1885 and subdivided after 1892. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads. It was not until the Inter War period that South Perth was more densely settled. As one of the main roads in the district Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) was a logical site for commercial development and for a clustering of commercial premises to occur on these locations. This junction of Mill Point Road (formerly Suburban Road) and Douglas Avenue (formerly River Street) was one of these sites of clustered commercial development with the four shops typically offering a butcher, tea rooms, grocer and fruiterer. From the readily available information these two shops were built c1928 and originally would have included premises at the rear for the shopkeeper and family. Post Office Directories indicate the first occupants of the shops were: 273a Gomer Evans, cool drinks; 273 John Walker, fruiterer. In the following year the occupants were; 273a Mrs Agnes Potter, cool drinks; 273 Leonard Morgan, green grocer. In subsequent years the two shops had a variety of occupants however the corner property was predominantly used as a mixed business. A long term occupant of the corner premises were Ernest and Adelaide Grinham who managed the mixed business in the corner premises and later Adelaide Grinham occupied 273a next door to sell frocks. In the mid-1960s, Vasilious (Vic) Paikos established his family business in the premises. He continued the greengrocer shop and deli, and then opened a Fish and Chip Shop within 273a. After his death the businesses were leased out, while the family retained ownership of the property. The corner shop has been an Italian Restaurant, Ciao Italia Café, since 1998 and subsequently occupied both commercial premises.			
Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements		
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	

Association	
Owners	Paikos Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place A7 Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1981.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Commercial Premises, 333 Mill Point Road

Place No: 72

Category
4



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 333 Mill Point Road - Site
Other Names:	Bowen's Deli (fmr)
Street Address	333 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies only to the commercial premises located on the Mill Point Road boundary. The two storey residence in the centre and rear of the lot are not included.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26660
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	February 2006 Renominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3	
	Survey: Plan 1575	Vol/Folio: 1654-645
	Reserve No: -------	LANDGATE PIN: 149933

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop
Current Use:	Commercial: Shop
Other Use:	Residential: single storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has some aesthetic value for the form and remaining detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premises. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the late 1920s which was well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1929; 2016	Walls:	Brick: painted

Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:

No. 333 Mill Point Road is an upgraded traditional shop of the inter-war period. The shop presents with a double frontage with an off-centre entrance door which is a recent adaptation of the original traditional symmetrical shop frontage. The shop windows and entrance door are not original.

The stepped parapet is the main feature of the façade. This has been retained albeit looking as though it has been clad with metal sheeting. There is no decorative feature to the parapet. The brick finish to the side elevation has been rendered and painted.

The original residence to the rear has been demolished and recently redeveloped with substantial two storey residence and café/kitchen to the rear which has reduced the prominence of the shop in the local street scene.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1896. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads.

This shop and the former attached single storey residence were built in 1929, and operated as a local general store until c2016. The property was originally part of the large landholding owned by John Daniel Manning in the 19th century informally known as the Manning Estate and until the mid-1940s Mill Point Road was known as Suburban Road. During the Inter War years the lots south of Mill Point Road were being rapidly settled by working families and the area to the north was still used predominantly for agriculture.

This land parcel was owned by Walter Stewart Martin in 1928 and in November 1928 an application was received by the South Perth Road Board to build a brick shop and dwelling in Banksia Terrace for £875, the applicant was D. J. Whitfield. This application was likely to be for these premises as there were no other commercial properties in the street in subsequent years. It has not been established what the relationship was between the owner and the applicant. In 1929, the place was occupied by Mrs Mabel Mason who ran a mixed business from the premises.

Mabel Mason managed the business for only a few years, a later long term occupant and manager until 1952 was Henry Claude Stubbs (c1874-1952), his wife Amelia, and seven children. Previous research has determined that the property was owned by absentee landlords during the majority of the late 20th century. One of these owners was the Bowen family who gave their name to the place. No details of this family have been found in this research. Subsequent owners were the Beekink family.

In 2016, the residence which was attached to the shop premises was demolished and a new two storey residence constructed. As part of these works the roof cladding of the shop was removed and replaced with zincalume. The front façade of the shop underwent major alterations to accommodate a new commercial occupant.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: local heroes and battlers
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Bowen Family Beekink Family
Sources	The West Australian, 24 Nov 1928, p.4. City of South Perth 2004 MHI entry. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Draft documentation for Local Heritage Inventory 2005 Place A6

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





St Mary the Virgin Church, St Mary's Hall (fmr) and Monument

Category 1

Place No: 73

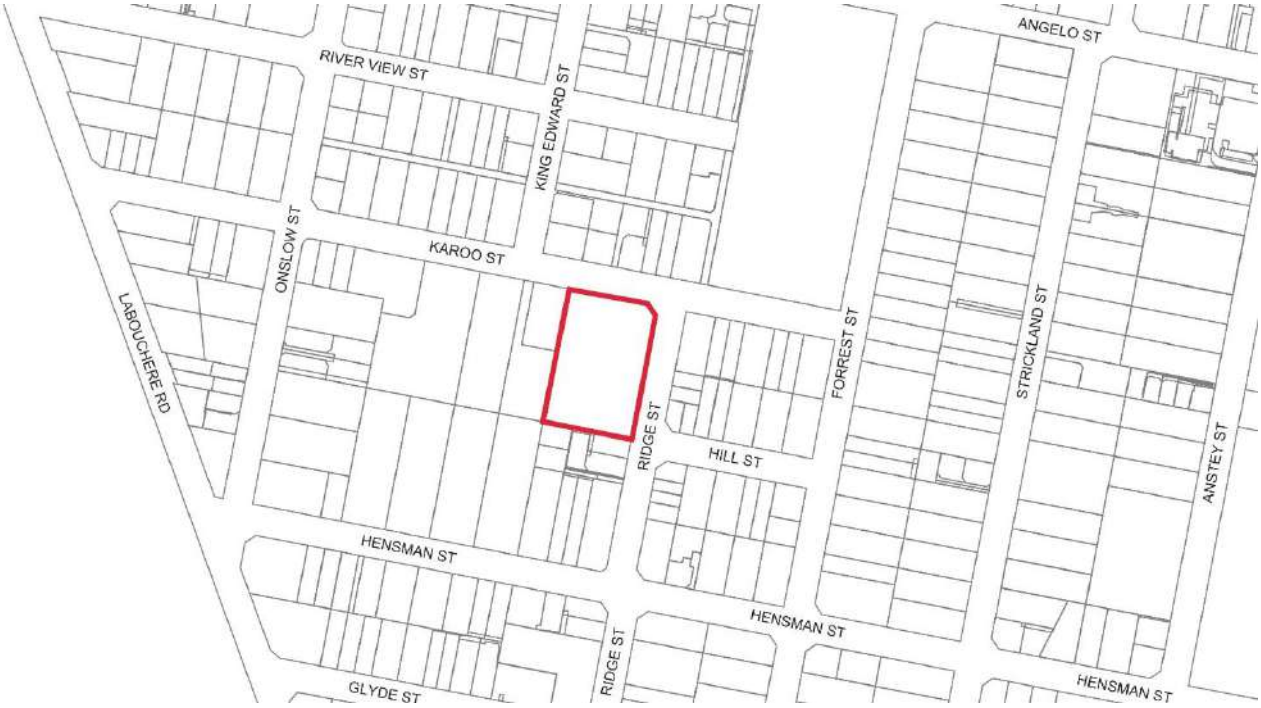


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Saint Mary the Virgin Church, Saint Mary's Hall (fmr), and Monument - Site
Other Names:	9 Ridge Street
Street Address	9 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Saint Mary the Virgin Church, the Saint Mary's Hall (Former) and the Monument. The listing does not apply to the 1993 Saint Mary's Close residential retirement complex, Parish Hall and Parish Office.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2385
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 87	
	Survey: Diagram 83901	Vol/Folio: 1972-921
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1087716

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Church Hall
Current Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Church Hall
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the State Register Entry for Place 2385 St Mary's Anglican Church Complex, prepared in 2007.* St Mary's Anglican Church Complex, comprising the Inter-War Gothic style Church (1931, 1950, 1958), the Inter-War Functionalist style former Hall (1936, 1956, 1993) the Statue of Christ (1970), and the Garden of Remembrance (1980) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is a landmark as a distinctive church building and tall monument located in a prominent position, clearly visible from many vantage points around Perth; • the Statue of Christ donated by Stanley Lovelock and designed by architect Bruce Tomlinson, is a fine example of a monument using stylised representation, distinguished by its height and prominence the Church is

	rare as a church constructed of reinforced concrete in the 1930s, and was reported in 1931 to be the first use of this construction method for a church in Western Australia; • the Church was designed by well-known Perth architect, George Herbert Parry, with additions and completion overseen by William T. Leighton, in accordance with Parry's original concept; and, • the former Hall is a rare, though modest, example of an Inter-War Functionalist style hall in the Perth metropolitan area. • The Parish Hall Complex (1993) and St Mary's Close residential development (1993) have low significance. The Garden of Remembrance has high value to relatives and friends of those memorialised there, and contributes to the cultural heritage significance of the place as a whole.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	Church: 1931, 1950, 1958 Church Hall: 1936, 1956, 1993 Monument: 1970	**Walls:**	Concrete: Reinforced
Architectural Style	Church - Inter-War Gothic Church Hall - Inter War Functionalist	**Roof:**	Metal: Colorbond

Physical Description:

St Mary's Anglican Church complex comprises the church, church hall (fmr), Statue of Christ, garden of Remembrance, the Parish Hall Complex and residential units of St Mary's Close. It is only the Church (1931), Church Hall (1936) and Statue of Christ (1970) that are entered on the City of Perth's MI

The complex is located on a prominent elevated corner site on the rise of the highest hill in South Perth. It is located at the intersection of Ridge Street and Karoo Street and is surrounded by residential development.

The Church is located on the corner of the lot with the Statue of Christ positioned in the garden adjacent to the church and the former Church Hall, now forming part of the associated St Mary's Close residential development is to the south of the Church overlooking Ridge Street.

St Mary's Anglican Church has been constructed on an east-west axis, running parallel with Karoo Street. The changing topography around the church together with the massing of the church building and prominence of the monument combine to emphasise the presence of the church in the locality making it a local landmark.

The Church is of reinforced concrete construction display design influences of the Inter-War Gothic style. The north and south elevations are divided into a series of bays creating a strong rhythm to the structure. Each bay is formed by buttresses and each contains four windows with tracery and leaded lights, each pane separated by concrete mullion. The placement of the windows creates a continuous glazed band throughout the middle of the elevations. The buttresses continue up above the roof line creating a pinnacle roofline. The top third of the north and south elevations are enlivened though mouldings, reflecting the pattern of the windows below. The lower section of the elevations contains four blank bays with centrally located decorative wall vents.

The east end of the church is of similar presentation to the side elevations with the exception of there being two rows of windows. The verticality of the façade is emphasised by the buttresses and pinnacles, the parapet wall and the windows.

The roof to the main body of the church is flat, obscured from view by the parapet walls. The north and south projecting wings, which present in the same manner as the east elevation, have obscured pitched and tiled roofs hidden by the parapet walls.

The church is set within a simple landscaped setting to the north and east elevations with a more formal setting to the south incorporating a driveway providing access to the residential units and the former St Mary's Hall. The new parish hall is constructed close to the west end of the church, connected by a covered walkway.

The former St Mary's Hall is a single storey brick and tile building with a rendered frontage of Inter-War Functionalist design, 'streamline modern', with curved walls divided into bands. The roof is hipped and tiled, part of which is obscured by the tall parapet to the main façade feature. "St Mary's Hall" is inscribed on the pediment.

The main façade element is a rendered projecting bay with curved return walls divided into bands and three tall multi-paned windows to the Ridge Street frontage. Similar curved and banded walls form the entries into the two units.

The monument, Statue of Christ, is a tall refined concrete tower in three sections, the bottom two each containing three piers and the top section being the cross. The monument sits high above the church and is thought to be over 30m in height contributing to its landmark status in the locality.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, the discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in the population of Perth, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904.

After the mid-1890s, a speculative element entered into the sale of South Perth suburban land. In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed, and, in 1902, the suburb became a municipality. By the turn of the century there were four jetties at South Perth, the Zoological Gardens had opened (in 1898), and a school and postal facilities were established.

The first Anglican Church in South Perth was St Mary's, a wooden building consecrated on 5 February 1899, on the corner of Onslow Street and Suburban Road (now Mill Point Road). Plans were made to acquire two blocks, one near Coode Street and the other near Mends Street, to move the church to one location, and build a mission hall on the other. Towards the end of October 1901, Anglican Bishop Riley dedicated the Holy Trinity Mission Hall in Douglas Avenue, South Perth. At the end of the same year,
Bishop Riley returned to rededicate an enlarged St Mary's Anglican Church, with a new sanctuary, on its new site in Labouchere Road, South Perth.

Around 1919, the Holy Trinity Mission Hall was removed from its Douglas Avenue site and re-erected in the space behind St Mary's Anglican Church in Labouchere Road. The Hall was now used for a Sunday School and a meeting place for the Ladies' Guild and other groups.

On 25 April 1929, a large group of Parishioners attended a meeting at St Mary's to discuss a proposal to build a new Anglican church. Not long afterwards, the Rector of St Mary's, John Bell, arranged the purchase of an acre of land on the corner of Karoo and Ridge Streets, on a prominent hill in South Perth. However, this site was unpopular with many parishioners, as they considered that the climb to the top of the hill was too physically demanding. Nonetheless, the plan to establish a church on the Karoo Street site was endorsed by the new Archbishop of Perth, Henry Le Fanu. In December 1930, planning for the new church, to be constructed of reinforced concrete, commenced, under the direction of the architect, George Herbert Parry.

Parry (1882-1947) was born in Perth, the son of Anglican Bishop Parry. He was educated in Perth and later, in England. In 1911, Parry started his own practice. He had a particular interest in ecclesiastic work probably stemming from his family background, and subsequently designed many churches in Western Australia.

Although reinforced concrete was a relatively cheap form of construction, the Parish only had sufficient funds to proceed with an initial section of the building. In March 1931, A.T. Brine and Sons' tender of £2,333 was accepted for constructing the nave, a temporary sanctuary, two vestries, a porch to a height of 16 feet, and an elaborately detailed west end. Part of the expense was to be met by selling the Parish land on Labouchere Road.

The foundation stone for the new church was laid on 3 May 1931 by the Governor of Western Australia, Sir William Campion, in the presence of Archbishop Le Fanu and Rector Bell.10 Seven months later, the church was consecrated over the two days of 7 and 8 November 1931, before a large crowd of 400 people in the church and 200 to 300 outside.

The Parish Building Committee had wanted to relocate the old parish hall, which was the former St Mary's Anglican Church from Labouchere Road beside the new church, but the South Perth Roads Board refused permission.

In 1935, the church committee began planning for a parish hall and a rectory and, on 30 September 1936, the foundation stone for the Parish Hall was laid by (retired) Canon P.U. Henn. The completed Hall and Rectory were dedicated by the Archbishop on 5 November 1936.

Construction was by W. Ralph and Son, with the project supervised by local parishioner and builder, E.W. Grigg, there being insufficient funds to engage an architect. It is likely that the St Mary's Hall was, in fact, designed by William G. Bennett, then working with the architectural firm of Eales, Cohen and Bennett.

During World War Two all works were put on hold the Parish Hall was blacked out. Furthermore, Roads Board workers dug trenches on the vacant land beside the Parish Hall, as a refuge for the congregation in the event of an air raid.

On the occasion of the Victory in the Pacific celebrations in August 1945, the Rector of St Mary's proposed that the chancel and the sanctuary of the Church should be completed as a memorial to those who had died in war. However, he did not pursue the matter further until 1950, when an appeal was launched to first clear the Church's debt. In 1950, a new porch was built on the Church. The building work was carried out by parishioners working under the supervision of architect William T. Leighton, who lived nearby on Ridge Street, to a design in accordance with Parry's original concept. This addition was dedicated by the Archbishop of 30 May 1950.

In 1955, extensions to the Parish Hall were commenced. For a cost of £2,625, builder, Tom Lees erected the addition, and furniture, fittings and landscaping were provided. The extended Parish Hall was dedicated and renamed the Henn Memorial Hall by the Archbishop on 21 March 1956.

Later in 1956, plans for the completion of the Church were made. In December of that year, sketch plans for the extensions to the Church prepared by William Leighton for architects, Hobbs, Winning and Leighton, of which he was a partner, were placed on display at St Mary's. In September 1957, the winning tender of £16,550, from T.W. Lees and Sons, was accepted and work commenced. On 3 November 1957, 400 people gathered for the laying of the foundation stone by the Governor of Western Australia, Sir Charles Gairdner.

On 13 July 1958, Assistant Bishop of Perth, Rev R.E. Freeth, consecrated and opened the additions. On 9 November 1958, Robert Moline, Archbishop of Perth, dedicated a War Memorial Chapel in the north transept. Flanking the Chapel Altar were two stained glass windows, one of St Mary and the other of St Mark. Later in the year, a third window, depicting St Francis, was installed. Already on the north wall was a window depicting St Cecilia, the Patron Saint of Music.

In May 1968, a proposal was put forward by Stanley Lovelock, a retired farmer living nearby, that he would bequeath $20,000 to St Mary's Anglican Church to build, during his lifetime, a monumental statue of Christ in the Church grounds. Apparently, Lovelock had been inspired by the statue of Christ overlooking and blessing Rio de Janeiro and wanted something similar for Perth. Parishioner Bruce Tomlinson, an architect and town-planner, was brought in to advise on the practicality of the project. Tomlinson designed a structure built of three slender columns of reinforced concrete, 300 feet high, and surmounted by a symbolic, rather than a figurative representation of Christ. After Tomlinson more accurately costed the idea and the support of the congregation was assured, the height of the proposed structure was reduced by half. While technical difficulties delayed construction at first, on 8 March 1970, Archbishop Sambell blessed the completed Statue of Christ.

Restoration works were undertaken to the exterior and interior of the church during the early 1970s because of ongoing problems with the concrete construction.

In 1979, money was donated to the Church to build a Garden of Remembrance, as a place for the ashes of cremated parishioners. In 1993, an aged care complex was constructed on the site which required the demolition of all buildings on the site except the church and church hall.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Bruce Tomlinson Hobbs, Winning & Leighton William Garnsworthy Bennett Herbert Parry
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for Place 2385 St Mary's Anglican Church Complex prepared in 2007 by the State Heritage Office

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Hewett Residence (fmr)

Place No: 74

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Hewett Residence (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Residence, 20 Ridge Street
Street Address	20 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4818
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 803	
	Survey: Plan 406876	Vol/Folio: 2891-359
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 12209894

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: single storey
Current Use:	Residence: single storey
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in brick, tile and stone that demonstrates the form and detail of the style. • The place is a landmark in the streetscape as one of the remaining original residences built when the area was settled. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of South Perth in the Inter War period by professional and affluent men and their families. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent writer and academic Dorothy Hewett and her family, notably her father Arthur Thomas Hewett who built the house. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of houses built for professional men and their families in the Inter War period.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1935	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile: Terracotta
Physical Description:			

20 Ridge Street is a single storey California Bungalow style residence built in an elevated position to take advantage of long views over the river.

The house is of single storey construction built with tuckpointed brickwork to the lower sections, rendered brickwork to the upper sections of the wall and sitting on an ashlar limestone plinth. The roof has Marseilles patterned tiles with hipped half-timbered jerkinhead gables. A stone chimney with terracotta honey pot flue projects from the southern plain of the roof.

The house presents with an asymmetric façade containing staggered projecting bays and a recessed entry. The high stone boundary wall obscured much of the façade from clear view however the panoramic curved window remains one of the key features of the façade. The window is curved, and is made up from segments of clear glazed casement sashes. The adjacent section of façade is more angular in form with non-original windows and doors.

Original windows to the place are inter-war leaded lights which were typical features of this style of house. The recessed entry porch contains such windows and also retains the original leaded light door.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This residence was built in c1935 by Arthur Thomas (Tom) Hewett a carpenter and builder by trade and later farmer and investor. Tom Hewett (c1892-1966) married Doris (Rene) Coade (c1896-1971) in 1922. The Hewett family moved from Wickepin and settled in South Perth in 1935, initially living with Rene's parents Edward and Mary Coade, at 19 Ridge Street (corner Glyde Street) while Tom Hewett built this house.

Tom and Rene Hewett had two children, Dorothy and Lesley. Dorothy Coade Hewett AM D.Litt. (21.5.1923 – 25.8.2002) was a prominent Australian feminist poet, novelist and playwright. Dorothy Hewett was initially educated at home and through correspondence courses while in Wickepin, but after the family moved to Perth in 1935, from the age of 15, she attended Perth College.

The Hewett and Coade families had a literary and artistic background, the Regal Theatre in Subiaco, was built by Dorothy Hewett's grandfather Edward Coade, and her father was the manager when it opened as a cinema on 27 April, 1938. Dorothy was a talented writer and studied English at the University of WA where she embraced a bohemian lifestyle. In 1944, Dorothy married communist lawyer, Lloyd Davies and joined the Communist Party in 1946. During her second year at UWA, she won a major drama competition and a national poetry competition. In 1948, her marriage with Lloyd Davies ended in an acrimonious divorce, with Lloyd suing her for defamation over a particular poem in one of her books. The book was later withdrawn.
In the 1950s she relocated to Sydney to live with Les Flood, with whom she had three sons. This relationship ended in 1958, and she returned to Perth.

In 1960, Hewett married Merv Lilley, also a poet, former seaman, community commentator and unionist, and the marriage lasted until the end of her life. They had two daughters, Kate and Rose. She taught English at UWA from 1961 to 1973, becoming a prolific and popular writer, and one of Australia's leading playwrights. When Dorothy and Merv Lilley returned to Perth they lived in a house in Forrest Street, South Perth that was in the rear of 20 Ridge Street that was built in 1959 and demolished in 1992. Dorothy Hewett's parents lived at 20 Ridge Street until their deaths, Tom in 1966 and Rene in 1971.

The form and extent of the residence at 20 Ridge Street has not changed significantly since its construction although it is likely that the interior has been modified to suit current standards.

Historic Theme:	People: Famous and Infamous People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value

	Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	Arthur Hewett
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS







South Perth Civic Centre, Library & Memorial

Place No: 76

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Civic Centre, Library and War Memorial - Site
Other Names:	Council offices; Civic Centre
Street Address	55 Sandgate Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the buildings comprising the Administrative Offices, Council Chamber and associated Council Members' facilities, Reception Area, Library, Community Centre comprising the Community Hall and other community facilities, War Memorial, and Memorial Gardens. The listing does not include any improvements on the adjoining Lots 1 and 2.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2399
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3	
	Survey: Plan 14563	Vol/Folio: 1748-108
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 147101

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Governmental: Administration Educational: Library
Current Use:	Governmental: Administration Educational: Library
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for the retained elements and form of its original 1960 design in the Post War International style set within a well maintained formal gardens • The place has aesthetic value as a prominent landmark in the streetscape since 1960. • The place has historic value for its association with the attainment of 'City' status by the City of South Perth in 1959. • The place has historic value for its association with many members of the South Perth community who have served their community as elected members, volunteers or staff of the City of South Perth since 1960. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended this place for a variety of purposes including attendance at the library, council meetings and social or community events at the halls.

Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1960; 1974; 1978; 1988; 1989; 1993; 2005; 2009-11	**Walls:**	Brick: common Concrete: other concrete
Architectural Style	Post War International	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:

The City of South Perth Civic Centre complex is located at the corner of Sandgate Street and South Terrace, and is oriented diagonally across the site. The site drops away towards the rear towards the Ernest Johnson Oval with the difference in ground levels being used to full advantage within the building, incorporating a lower floor of the linear complex at the playing field level, and 'at grade' public access to the civic buildings at the upper level.

The two-storey Community Centre building was originally opened as the 'City Hall' incorporating a Main Hall and a Lesser Hall. The building is located at the south-western (South Terrace) end of the complex, with the 2010 Library in the centre and the extended Administration Offices at the north-eastern (Sandgate Street) end. The Memorial Garden is at the south-eastern corner of the site. The original spatial qualities of the Civic Centre have changed over time as the City's needs and have resulted in the construction of new buildings, culminating with the new Library c.2010

Originally, the predominant materials used in the construction of the Civic Centre included salmon-coloured pressed brick masonry with painted, pressed cement brise soleil block panels set flush with the painted reinforced concrete frame, with some sections of rendered and painted concrete frame as reveal linings containing metal framed curtain wall elements. Some pink-hued exposed aggregate panels completed the architect's original palette.

Although the original buildings have been extended and altered over time, much of their external appearance remains extant including the face brickwork and the feature windows. The council Offices at the north eastern end of the range have been rendered and extended to the rear and the side elevations, as well as adding a deep verandah to the front. The windows have retained their original pattern albeit the arrangement of the façade has been severed due to the construction of the verandah. the rendering of the brickwork has also fractured the original uniformity of the complex.

The various roofs are of corrugated zincalume sheeting, replacing the previous asbestos sheeting. The entrance paving and pedestrian forecourt is square pre-cast pressed cement slabs.

None of the original fabric of the first Library on the site remains extant. The building was completely rebuilt in 2009 replacing a small detached structure with a much larger integral building which removed the open spatial qualities of the early complex arrangement. The construction of the new Library introduced a wider range of materials and colours, in contrast with the original salmon-coloured brickwork of the other buildings within the complex. A curved yellow structure encloses portion of the Library. .

The War Memorial in the Memorial Garden is a grey granite obelisk reminiscent of that in King's Park, but smaller in size. The Memorial is also set across the diagonal of the intersection, the rose garden areas being delineated by Toodyay stone, and brick paving, with grassed areas and a stand of flagpoles. The gardens retain some shade trees.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1955, South Perth had the status of Road Board, having been 'demoted' from Municipal status in 1922. In 1955 it was proposed that South Perth revert to Municipal Council status. The reversion was gazetted in 1956. In 1958, plans for a Civic Centre were drawn up by Duncan Stephen and Mercer, Architects and Engineers. In 1959, the Council petitioned the Governor to declare the Municipal District of South Perth a 'City', and this was approved in April 1959.

The City of South Perth Civic Centre complex was opened in December 1960. The builder was A Doubikin. It comprised a Council Chamber, City Offices, Public Library, and two City Halls – a main hall and a lesser (undercroft) hall. After fifty-five years of use, the 1904 Road Board Offices on the corner of Mill Point Road and Mends Street were no longer used for Council administration and were leased out for private use over the subsequent thirty years.

A popular decorative feature of the new 1960 administration building was a large linoleum mosaic fresco depicting the history of the City, with images including the first indigenous inhabitants, the Old Mill, a black swan and the river, among others. The fresco, approximately 6 metres wide and 1.2 metres tall, had been fixed to a dado wall above the original 'Rates/Finance' counter in a prominent location in the front foyer. Unfortunately, no graphic or photographic record of this iconic fresco exists to the City's knowledge.

Over the years, the original Administration building has been modified and expanded periodically as the size and needs of the staff accommodated in the building changed and increased. The key changes to the buildings are itemised below:

- 1970: Additions and modifications to existing kitchens to the Main and Lesser City Halls, by Duncan Stephen and Mercer, Architects and Engineers were undertaken at an estimated cost of $36,000.
- 1974: Alterations and additions to the offices, under the management of Duncan, Stephen and Mercer, Architects, with Bruechle, Gilchrist and Evans Pty Ltd as Consulting Engineers. Addition of a new Reception Room for use by Council functions, and the creation of new Engineering offices and a large engineering drawing office. All of these areas were located along the north-western side of the building overlooking the Ernest Johnson Oval, with garaging and a new staff room beneath.
- 1978: Major additions to the front (south-eastern side) of the Walter Murdoch Library, designed by Banham and Associates, Architects, including Librarians' offices and additional Library display area and shelving space. These works included a new entrance ramp leading from the carpark.
- 1988: Major two-storey additions to the Administration building occurred at the rear of the building overlooking the Ernest Johnson Reserve, at the same time creating expanded undercroft garaging for the City's fleet vehicles. This work was designed by R J Knott and Associates, Designers.
- 1988: A War Memorial was built in the grounds of the Civic Centre, with the surrounding grounds named the 'Memorial Gardens'. In 1923, a World War I Memorial had been built at the corner of Labouchere Road and Angelo Street, but noise from traffic and zoo animals proved to be problematic to services being held at that location. The new Memorial alleviated these problems, and has become the site of formal remembrance services on ANZAC Day (25 April) and Armistice Day (11 November) each year.
- 1989: R J Knott and Associates were responsible for advising the City options for improvements to the Library After considering various options for the expansion of the Library, the Council decided to extend the existing building rather than relocating it.
- 1989: R J Knott and Associates were engaged to expand the Councillors' Room in a westerly direction over an undercroft area, at an estimated cost of $16,000.
- 1993: A colonnaded portico was added to the Administration offices and Council Chamber entrances, designed by Robin Knott and Associates. Further major changes, designed by Woodhead Australia Interior Design were made to the partitioning of the administration offices and the replacement of the former

individual departmental customer counters with a single, long, curved customer counter serviced by customer service officers in an expanded central foyer area. These extensive internal changes required the removal of the large linoleum mosaic fresco in the front foyer of the administration building.

- 1993: The Library was further extended to designs prepared by Donaldson and Warn Architects. The builder was K R Stewart Pty Ltd. These additions extended the Library to the north-west, with additional shelving space and reading and study areas in 'wings' overlooking Ernest Johnson Oval. The administrative officers were rehoused in new areas at the lower ground floor level.
- 1994: A new administration building and operations centre was constructed on the southern side of Thelma Street, and the whole of the City's Infrastructure Directorate (including engineers, works, parks, environment and related administrative officers) relocated from the City of South Perth Civic Centre to the new Operations Centre at Thelma Street. In 1995, the old depot was demolished and the land was subdivided into 31 new housing lots.
- 2000: A large proportion of the undercroft parking area of the administrative offices at the Civic Centre was converted into a staff lunch/recreation room and a training area, at a cost of $21,000, by King and Nugent, Builders.
- 2005: Significant customer focused renovations and expansions to the Administration building and Council Chamber designed by Peter Hunt Architect. The program included a complete internal redesign of the layout and fit-out of the administration office, and the introduction of a lift as part of the City's disabled access inclusion policy. The Council Chamber was also enlarged and modernised.
- 2010: The two-storey Hall building originally housed the Main Hall at the upper level and a Lesser Hall at the lower level. As part of the 2009 project, the Lesser Hall was replaced with community rooms, including the South Perth Life Long Learning Centre and the Child Health Centre. Work concluded in January 2011, with the 'new' buildings being opened to the public the following month. Peter Hunt Architect designed these works, with Badge Constructions as the builder, and BPA as the Structural and Civil Engineers.

2017: On an adjacent site on the Ernest Johnson Oval new community facilities were built to replace the existing buildings which housed sporting and community groups.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities Outside Influences: World Wars and other Wars
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Duncan Stephen & Mercer Banham & Associates R J Knott & Associates Donaldson & Warn Peter Hunt Architect
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Mends Street Jetty

Place No: 77

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mends Street Jetty - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	South Perth Esplanade, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applied to the South Perth Jetty structure.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	31°58'15.6"S 115°51'13.7"E

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4834
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing March 2003

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 840	
	Survey: Plan 243171	Vol/Folio: LR3144-755
	Reserve No: 28779	LANDGATE PIN: ----------

PLACE TYPE	Other structure
Original Use:	Transport/communications: Water: Jetty
Current Use:	Transport/communications: Water: Jetty
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The jetty and its associated buildings have aesthetic value as a collection of structures in a landscaped setting adjacent to Perth water which are a landmark in the district and when viewed from the city of Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the earliest jetty at the site built in 1894 which was a key element in the development of the commercial strip in South Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the Perth Zoo which was a strong motivation for visitors to South Perth in the late 19th century until the present day. • The place has historic value for its association with the tram stop located adjacent to the jetty which was in operation from 1922 to 1950. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who use the ferries for commuting or for recreational purposes.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1975; c1997	**Walls:**	N/A

Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A
Physical Description: The Mends Street Jetty has been rebuilt since its first construction. The timber pile-driven jetty has a concrete deck. Since the 1990s, the jetty has had a substantial timber building on the shore end, providing kiosk and high quality dining facilities and now forms an integral aspect of the South Perth foreshore and a terminating feature of Mends Street.			
Condition:	Good		
Integrity	High		
Authenticity	Low		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION			
The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s when the discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. It was during this period that much of the infrastructure of South Perth was developed. Prior to this period although there was considerable river traffic around the small colony, boats would have pulled up at accessible sites or private jetties on the South Perth foreshore. In March 1894, the South Perth Road Board called for tenders to construct a jetty at a site near Mends Street. Plans had been prepared by the Road Board and soundings taken for its construction. It is probable that construction followed in 1894 as the jetty was in place in 1895 when stairs to the jetty were added by the Road Board. The first regular ferry service using Mends Street Jetty was established by Joseph Charles who introduced two ferries, Queen (later Empress) and Princess in c1897, to run between the William Street and Queen Street jetties in South Perth. This service was then extended to Mends Street. In November 1898, the South Perth Roads Board received a request from the South Perth Ferry Company to widen the head of the jetty on the west side and at that time they had the sole right to use the portion erected by them. This request was consistent with the need to improve the ferry service to South Perth for the Perth Zoo which opened in October 1898. Ernest Le Souef, Director of the Zoo, and C Y O'Connor, Government Engineer in Chief, saw the necessity of improving the cross-river ferry service, in order to ensure the success of the Zoo. To provide for an adequate ferry service, they proposed that the jetty at Mends Street be widened to 15 feet (5 metres). The improved Mends Street Jetty would coincide with the building of a new jetty at the end of Barrack Street. Charles and S W Copley, business partners, expanded their ferry service with the introduction of the locally constructed ferry, Duchess. The Duchess made its inaugural South Perth run to Mends Street Jetty on 11 December 1898, two months after the Perth Zoo was opened. The superior capacity of the Duchess allowed large groups of people to attend the zoo, as attested by The West Australian on 12 December 1898, which reported that approximately 1,000 people visited the zoo the day after the Duchess went into service. The Duchess became the bastion of the South Perth ferry service under Captain J Game, until she was retired in 1927. The original entrance to the Perth Zoo in Mill Point Road (then known as Suburban Road) was only a five minute walk from the Mends Street Jetty. The ease of access from the jetty to the zoo was the catalyst to the development of the Mends Street commercial centre. Recognising the need for shelter at the jetty for inclement weather, the South Perth Road Board commissioned prominent local architect, Henry Prockter, to design a shelter shed in 1901. On a map of South Perth by Real Estate Agents, Owtram and Purkiss, dated 1902, Mends Street Jetty was one of three jetties on the south side of Perth Water, the other two being at Queen Street and Coode Street. The ferry service from Mends Street Jetty was a problematic service as often the service did not meet commuters' needs. This led to the nationalization of the Mends Street ferry service in 1904. (The Olsen and Sutton service to Coode Street continued successfully). However, despite the State Government purchasing the Mends Street			

ferries, the service did not improve the number of services or profitability. In 1927, with the retirement of the Duchess, the ferry service deteriorated.

During the late 1930s, the South Perth foreshore underwent considerable reclamation works which shifted the river's edge. This resulted in portion of the jetty being on the land. Although no documentary evidence has been found in this research it is probably that the jetty was rebuilt as part of these works. Improvements to the entry to the jetty including gardens and a shelter were constructed as part of the reclamation works.

The route from Barrack Street to the Mends Street Jetty was plied by the Mayflower and the Foam until 1943 with the inauguration of a new ferry, the Duchess II which was more adequate for the service.

In c1975, the jetty was rebuilt to a design by the Public Works Department at a location slightly to the east of the original location.

In the 1990s the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (incorporating some of the responsibilities of the Department of Transport) commissioned a major upgrade of facilities at the Mends Street Jetty. The Department replaced the old 1960s concrete shelter and toilets with a new shelter, and privately operated restaurant and kiosk for the use of commuters or visitors to the jetty. At the time of this major redevelopment, the jetty was modified and widened at the shore end, so as to accommodate a café and kiosk for passengers, a ticketing area, public toilets and boardwalk around the western side of the building. Passenger shelters were also provided along the jetty. The new buildings were opened in December 1998.

Since c1997, the ferry service from Perth to Mends Street Jetty managed by Transperth continues to operate three boats, the MV Shelley Taylor-Smith, MV Phillip Pendal, and MV Tricia.

Historic Theme:	Transport and Communications: River and Sea transport Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. The Inquirer and Commercial News, 16 March 1894, p.10; 11 Oct 1895, p.11. The Western Mail, 25 January 1940, p. 18.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS









Clontarf

Place No: 79

Category
1



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Clontarf - Site
Other Names:	St Joseph's Boys' Orphanage, Clontarf Boys' Home, Saint Peter's Intermediate Orphanage, Clontarf Boys' Town, Clontarf Aboriginal College, Clontarf Campus, Clontarf Orphanage Industrial School for Junior Roman Catholic Boys
Street Address	295 Manning Road, Waterford
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	Entry applies to the portions of the site contained within Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 2401 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing and Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2401
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986

	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 5000	
	Survey: Plan 70746	Vol/Folio: 2781-431
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 11949981

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: Institutional Housing Educational: Combined School
Current Use:	Educational: Combined School
Other Use:	Religious: Church



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is taken from the Register Entry for Place 2401 Clontarf prepared by the State Heritage Office in 2001.* Clontarf, a large site containing buildings of a former orphanage, farm and school dating from 1901 to 1973 in a variety of styles, some later buildings, 'Brother Keaney's Gardens' (former), sports grounds, swimming pool (former), gardens and wetlands, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is important for its schooling of day boys and boarders, residential care education and supervision of orphans, vagrants, children from suffering families, child migrants and Aboriginal children from 1901 to the 1980s. It represents memories and associations for those in whose lives it played an important role and is a tangible reminder of the

	institutionalisation, abuse and exploitation suffered by some boys at the hands of those charged with their care; • the buildings constructed in the period 1935-41 (including the clock tower) are examples of the technical achievements of the Christian Brothers and the children who worked under their supervision; • the elegant proportions and fine interior detailing of the Inter-War Romanesque style chapel is of aesthetic value and demonstrates the level of technical excellence achieved by the boys and Brothers through the progressive construction process on the site; • the main building is a fine example of Victorian Romanesque style by Architect Michael Cavanagh, constructed in local limestone with soft red brick detailing; • the chapel is associated with architect Marie Jackson; • is valued by the Christian Brothers as a demonstration of the organisation's philanthropic educational basis; • is valued by the Aboriginal community of Perth and Western Australia as a place of education and self-determination integral to the formation of their modern culture; • is of aesthetic value for its formal entry statements, driveway, mature trees, rose gardens, expansive lawns, wetlands and homogenous group of pale walled, terracotta roofed buildings; and, • the site has landmark qualities and contributes to the community's sense of place.
Classification of Significance	**Category 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1901; 1935-1941; 1957; 1973; 1974/5; 1985; 1999	**Walls:**	Brick: common Brick: Rendered Stone: Limestone
Architectural Style	Victorian Romanesque Inter-War Romanesque	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
Clontarf is located on the southern side of Manning Road adjacent to the Canning River. The site presents as a collection of buildings of assorted design, style and purpose, arranged around the centrepiece of the original 1901 building, central driveway and adjacent lawn areas. The site is unified by a number of similar wall/gate features containing semicircular
entry statements, tall pillars and/or low machicolated or solid walls constructed in smooth or roughcast rendered painted brickwork.

The site also features a number of statues and memorials including a statue of Christian Brothers' founder Edmund Rice located north of the Brothers' residence and statues of the Virgin Mary and St Joseph located in the central lawn area. Other structures in the grounds include an electrical substation, clock tower, handball courts, swimming pool, basketball courts and retaining walls.

Brothers' Residence (1985)

This building is located in the gardens on the eastern side of the main driveway. It originally provided four bedrooms and shared living areas for the brothers but was extended in 1991 to provide a further self-contained flat at the northern end, connected to the original building by a covered walkway.

Former Presbytery/Chaplain's Residence (1936; 1973)
This residence is located on the eastern side of the central driveway between the Chapel and the Brother's Residence. The former Presbytery is a brick bungalow with a hipped terracotta tiled roof.

Chapel (1940-41; 1972; 1974-78)
The chapel is located to the north-east of the main building on the eastern side of the central driveway. It replaced an earlier chapel located in the main building. The chapel is an Inter-War Romanesque styled rendered brick building with a terracotta tiled roof concealed behind parapet gables on the north and south ends. All windows and doors are set in round arched openings accentuated by a rendered hood mould detail on the surrounding wall. The windows are leadlight and the doors are in diagonal set v-jointed boarding.

Library (1974-75)
The Library in located at the south-east corner of the main building. It was constructed as a library and science block and is currently used by Clontarf Aboriginal College as a library and computer room. The Library is a long rectangular concrete block building with a tiled gable
roof. Pre-cast concrete box gutters obscure the eaves on the north and south elevations. The doors and windows are aluminium framed.

Gymnasium (former) (1938; 1957; 1962)
The Gymnasium is located at the south-east corner of the site on the edge of the embankment leading down to the foreshore and the adjacent wetlands. It was constructed as a mechanics workshop and changed to a Gymnasium in 1957 which involved bricking in of the lower part of windows and alterations to doorways. The timber floor was added in 1962.

Former Technical Trades Building (1935-37)
This building is located to the south-east of the main building, south of the Library and west of the former Gymnasium. It was constructed in stages from 1935-37. The north-eastern and southern wings of the building were demolished in late 1999 and conservation works carried out on the remaining portion including the original water tower and classroom/dormitory.

Main Building (1901; 1939-40; 1947; 1972)
The main building is located at the termination of the central driveway. It was constructed in 1901 as the St Joseph's Orphanage. This two-storey Victorian Romanesque style rusticated limestone building has a terracotta-tiled roof set behind parapet gables. It has a symmetrical
façade with arcaded verandahs at first and second floor in between the gable ends. The building has brick detailing around windows, doors, elliptical arches of the ground floor arcade, first floor verandah balustrade, string-courses and chimneys. Some of the brick detail has been rendered over. The building is basically u-shaped and a two-storey verandah surrounds a central courtyard at the rear of the building and extends across the southern
faces of the two side wings. Original windows are double hung timber sashes with a central glazing bead. Some have been replaced with aluminium frames. Original doors are multi-panelled in solid timber or half-glazed French doors. Some of these have also been replaced with flush panel doors or filled with aluminium framed windows with solid base panels.

Classroom Block (1937-38; c1961; 1964)
The classroom block is located to the south-west of the main building on the edge of the embankment which leads down to the sports ground. It was constructed in 1937-38 to provide classrooms, library and handball court. By 1961, verandah piers had been replaced and the handball court was converted to a squash court in 1964. The building is constructed of rendered and face-brick and has a hipped tiled roof. In plan the building is essentially U-

shaped with the long axis being in the centre of the "U" and extending along an east-west axis. A tower is located centrally along this axis. The tower has a hipped tiled roof and concrete cantilever balconies projecting to the east and west.

Keaney Memorial Hall, former shower block and toilets (Recreation Hall)
(c.1927; 1938; 1940; 1954; 1960; 1963)
The Recreation Hall is located on the western side of the main building. The Hall, which was originally timber framed with an iron roof, was apparently brought to the site from Mundaring Weir c.1927. The toilet block to the west of the hall was constructed in 1938. The shower block is probably that constructed in 1929 also referred to as a bathroom block. In 1940, the walls of the hall were replaced with brick and in 1951, the shower block was converted into a locker room. In 1954, a new brick façade was added to the east elevation, an additional set of double doors were added to the south elevation and a tuck-shop installed at the eastern end of the hall. The former shower block was renovated in 1960 and the toilet block in 1987. A roof was also constructed to join the three buildings in 1963.

Garage/work shop (1958; 1998)
The workshop is located on the south side of the east-west driveway, southwest of the former Dining Room/Kitchen. The workshop consists of a rendered brick building with a low pitched steel roof set behind a small parapet on the western end of the northern elevation.

Former Kitchen and Dining Room (1939-40; 1949-50; 1951; 1957; 1969)
This building is located at south-west corner of the central lawn area, at the junction of the western secondary driveway and the road which runs east-west across the front of the main building. It originally contained dining rooms from the boys and Brothers, a kitchen, storerooms and cool rooms. A tower on the south-west corner was removed and the ceilings and floor replaced in the boys dining room in 1949-50. In 1951 the Brothers dining room was renovated and a new cool room installed and in 1957 the kitchen was renovated. The front of the building was tuckpointed in 1969.

Former Matron's Residence and former Laundry (Noolbenger) (1952; 1962)
These buildings are located on the western side of the central lawn area adjacent to the secondary driveway between the former Kitchen/dining room and Jackson House. The laundry was constructed in 1952 and the residence in 1962.

Jackson House (Abmusic) (c.1942)
This building is also located on the western side of the central lawn area adjacent to the secondary driveway. It was brought to the site by the RAAF during World War II and was since used as a convent (c1948-1966), hostel (1966-81), MS Society (1981-86) and Abmusic College (1986-1999).

Abmusic Building (1998-9)
Located at the north-western corner of the site and having its main entry facing south, this is a collection of five single-storey buildings surrounding a central courtyard connected by covered walkways and verandahs, purpose built for the Aboriginal and Islander College of Music. The building is constructed in rendered brickwork and has a curved Colorbond steel roof and Aluminium framed windows. Salvaged pine power poles have been used to support undulating verandahs and walkways. This building is in excellent condition.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the assessment documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2001.

In 1802, the Christian Brothers' organisation (the Brothers) was founded by Edmund Rice in Waterford, Ireland, to educate poor boys, this later developed to the institutional care of orphans. In 1868, the Brothers first arrived in

eastern Australia, and then, in 1894, they came to Western Australia. On 23 November 1897, the Brothers assumed management of St Joseph's boys' orphanage in Subiaco, which had been established in 1872 by the Sisters of Mercy.

In 1897, Canning Location 87 and Canning Locations 57 and 65 were purchased for a new orphanage. The land was on the north bank of the Canning River and was uncleared bushland with a fresh water spring. The site was named Clontarf by Brother Treacy, the leaders of the brothers in Australia after a town in Ireland, and it was to be a place where boys could be accommodated and cared for, given primary education, religious teaching and receive basic training in manual skills and farm practices.

By 1900, plans were under way for the construction of the main building at Clontarf. The architect, Michael Francis Cavanagh, was commissioned to design the buildings and the building contract was awarded to Mr J. Coghill for the cost of £8500. Cavanagh, originally from Victoria, had been practicing in Western Australia since 1895 and had designed several other Catholic institutions.

Limestone and other materials used in the construction were shipped up the Canning River, but were off-loaded on the south side of the river due to the location of a small channel. A jetty was therefore extended most of the way across the river and a small rail-line was installed to move the stone on trolleys pulled by mules.

On 3 January 1901 the foundation stone of the main building was laid by the Most Reverend Matthew Gibney D. D., Lord Bishop of Perth. Although the site was named Clontarf, the actual orphanage was named St Joseph's Boys' Orphanage after the orphanage in Subiaco. On 8 September 1901, the main building, which included a chapel, had been completed and was ready for occupation. The boys from St Joseph's, Subiaco, were relocated to Clontarf.

At the time of its establishment, the boys who resided at Clontarf were predominantly aged between six and fourteen. The boys were either orphans, or abandoned or had one parent (usually the mother) who was unable to support them. In its first few years, there were between 100 to 150 boys based at Clontarf under the care of five or six Brothers. After the age of fourteen, most boys left to either find work and/or return to their family. Those who did stay on - because of lack
of any other opportunity - assisted the Brothers in the day-to-day running of the institution, but no longer attended school.

In 1903, sports grounds for cricket and football were established between the main buildings and the river, as well as a jetty and boat shed. Additional recreation space was later provided by reclaimed swampland.

In 1908, the Brothers purchased a further 28 acres of land to the east of the Clontarf site, comprising Lots 80, 81, 82 and 83.

In 1914, a statue of St Joseph was placed in the grounds in front of the main building. In 1918, a bandstand was constructed as a performance venue for Clontarf's newly formed brass band. In 1919, a manual arts block for carpentry and boot-making was erected to the south-east of the main building.

By the early 1920s, Clontarf was a fully operational farm with orchards and vegetable gardens at the north-eastern end of the site, cultivated and tended by the boys. There was also a dairy, a poultry yard, piggery and stock runs. As a result,
Clontarf was near self-sufficient. The grounds were fenced with post and rail fences, and picket fences all painted white. A number of outbuildings (most of which are no longer extant) had been constructed including a bakehouse, laundry, toilets, storerooms and a water tower.

Sometime between 1926 and 1929, an area now referred to as 'Brother Keaney's Garden' was established, and this included a lake surrounded by palm trees. Brother Keaney was the Superior of Clontarf for two terms until 1942.

In a 1927 report, the Recreation Hall is first mentioned. This timber and iron hall was relocated from Mundaring Weir to Clontarf and erected south-west of the main building. In addition to general recreational activities, it was used as a gymnasium and had a stage at one end for presentations and performances, and later as a cinema. In 1940, the timber walls were replaced with brick. Also in 1927, hot showers were introduced to the home. In 1929, a bathroom block was added to the south-west of the main building.

In 1929, a grotto to honour Our Lady of Lourdes was constructed on the slope towards the Canning River. In 1954, this was moved to the south of the Chapel to make way for handball courts. The grave of student Michael Bowman, who was killed in a bus accident in 1955, is located behind the grotto.

By the late 1920s, a matron had been employed at Clontarf, and her quarters were located in a small building to the west of the main building.

Circa 1935, a small dormitory with a water tower - containing a concrete water tank - was built, south of the manual arts building. This was extended in 1937, originally for classrooms, but becoming the Technical Trades Block. All brick work and most of the carpentry was done by the boys.

From 1936, under the direction of Supervisor Brother Paul Keaney, Clontarf underwent probably its greatest phase of development to date both in the construction of further accommodation and facilities, as well as in the training schemes for the resident boys. In order to achieve this, Brother Keaney attracted generous donations of money, materials and services, as well as substantial Lotteries Commission grants. In addition, c.1936, Locations 14 and 15 were purchased, extending Clontarf's boundaries further westward, and 90 acres were purchased to the east. In 1936, the Chaplain's Residence was built on the east of the entrance avenue.

In 1937, the British child migrant scheme began but it was not until August 1938 that the first boys went to Christian Brothers' homes in Western Australia. The boys went to Clontarf, Bindoon and Castledare. By 1938, enrolments at Clontarf had increased to 208. To accommodate the extra boys, a new classroom block was built, officially opening on 20 March 1938. This new block was designed by architects Howard, Bonner and Tracey and included a tower with small balconies, a library with a large fireplace in the western room, and a large handball court and later (1940) a tennis court. Other works completed in the period 1938 to 1940 include a toilet block and a mechanics' workshop, a bakehouse which included a clock tower, flour mill, laundry and servants' quarters, new entrance gates at the Manning Road end, and a
pavilion on the oval (north).

In 1940, the dining and kitchen block was completed, containing the boys' dining room, Brothers' refectory, kitchen, refrigeration and storerooms Originally the building had two towers, but only the north-west tower remains.

In 1939-40, the timber verandahs were removed from the rear of the main building and replaced with concrete walled and jarrah floored verandahs on all but the north side of the building. Towers were also added at this time on the south-west and south-east corners, possibly being used as bedrooms for the older boys.

In 1940, a two-storey annex was added to the western side of the main building, resulting in the loss of the former matron's quarters. This annexe was later demolished.

At the end of 1940, foundations were laid for the much needed larger chapel, designed by architect, Marie Jackson. The majority of building works were carried out by Clontarf boys and Brothers. The rose window was apparently designed and manufactured in Ireland, and the original bell was a personal gift of the Archbishop. On 20 December 1941, the new chapel was consecrated, with an official opening ceremony held the following day. It was at this ceremony that the name 'Clontarf Boys' Town' was suggested.

During the Second World War, on 1 March 1942, the RAAF took occupation of Clontarf. The Brothers and boys were relocated to the farms at Bindoon and Tardun. On 1 February 1945, the RAAF moved out. Although some buildings

were added to the site by the RAAF during its occupation, much furniture and equipment belonging to Clontarf has been either lost or destroyed, and the farm and grounds had become neglected. Upon returning to Clontarf, the Brothers and the boys set about bringing the institution back to what it was before the war.

In 1947, the main building was extensively renovated. Other works carried out after the War included the renovation and upgrade of the Dining and Kitchen block (1949-50), the reopening of the bakery (1948), reinstatement of partitions in the classroom block (1951) and re-equipping of the Technical block (1951-52). In 1949, an outdoor stage/auditorium designed
by the architect, Edgar Henderson, was erected in the quadrangle.

Some of the former RAAF buildings left on site were utilised by the Brothers after the War, and the remainder were progressively demolished. Some of the former RAAF buildings left on site were utilised by the Brothers
after the War, and the remainder were progressively demolished.

Works to the grounds and gardens and the farm were also carried out in the period immediately after the War. The palms along the entrance avenue and in front of the main building were replaced with roses and other flowering shrubs. In 1950, the quadrangle was cemented and a picket fence erected from the rear of the quadrangle to the convent. The farm was brought back to its pre-War state with clearing and fencing as well as improvements to the building and the building of a new dairy (1951).

In 1952, the artist Antony Paraphilaekos [sic] was commissioned to paint a mural of the crucifixion on the dome of the sanctuary.

After the War the Education Department reorganised and increased provision of secondary education in line with developments in other countries - particularly Britain. This meant that many of the boys were able to sit for their Junior Certificate at Clontarf, which previously had been undertaken at nearby Aquinas College. Some also went on to complete their Leaving at Aquinas while still residing at Clontarf. In addition, there was an influx of British and Maltese migrants from the late 1940s early 1950s. These two events resulted in an increase in residential numbers, which peaked at
249 in 1953.

In 1954, following the death of Brother Keaney, the recreation hall underwent a major renovation, including a new brick facade, and was renamed the Keaney Memorial Hall. In 1957, another memorial was established in honour of the founder of the Christian Brothers - Brother Edmund Rice. A garden, including a statue of Brother Rice, a rose garden and a pond, was developed between the presbytery and Manning Road.

Between 1957 and 1958 several works occurred. In 1957, the former mechanics' workshop was renovated and converted into a gymnasium. In 1958, a new garage was built. On 7 March 1958, the first swimming pool was opened at Clontarf.

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The 1960s saw the beginning of the selling off of Clontarf land by the Brothers. In 1966, the Sisters vacated their convent, which was then renovated and turned into a hostel, named Jackson House. The hostel was used by both WAIT (now Curtin University) students and senior boys.

The 1970s were a transition period for Clontarf. In 1973, it was announced that Clontarf was to move toward becoming a treatment centre for adolescents with problems. From 1977, very few day boys were enrolled, and by the 1980s, the number of resident boys had more than halved.

The chapel also underwent several changes during the 1970s. In 1972, two stained glass panels from the original chapel in the main building were incorporated into the chapel doors, and between 1974 and 1978, the original chapel windows were replaced with five new stained windows. Circa 1974, the manual arts building was demolished to make way for the new science and library building. This building, designed by Henderson and Thompson, was completed in 1975.

In the late 1980s, allegations of sexual and physical abuse and exploitation were made against the Christian Brothers by former students/residents of their institutions. An organisation named 'Voices' was established by former students/residents to represent and provide counselling for those who had experienced abuse at the Christian Brothers' orphanages. The Christian Brothers accepted that there was strong evidence that many of the allegations were true, and made a public apology. The existence of many of the buildings at Christian Brothers institutions built by staff and children
under their supervision is a tangible reminder of the perceived exploitation of the former residents.

In 1983, the treatment Centre for Adolescents closed which prompted two years of study and community consultation, which led to the decision to reopen, a school for Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 18. On 2 May 1986, Clontarf Aboriginal College was officially opened in the main building. Aboriginal children from all over the state attended the College. With
increased use by the Aboriginal community generally, many fledgling Aboriginal organisations were offered low cost rental arrangements to utilise other buildings on the site.

The Brothers retained the use of the chapel and their two residences.

On 22 April 2013, after more than a decade of negotiations, the ownership of the 12.3 hectare Clontarf campus passed to the Indigenous Land Corporation in the form of a $26 million gift that had to be approved by the Vatican.

Clontarf Aboriginal College continues [2018] to operate at the site and develop its programs for Aboriginal boys and girls from all regions of the state.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Occupations: Rural Industry and market gardens Social and civic activities: Education and Science Social and civic activities: Religion People: Aboriginal People People: Famous and infamous people
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Michael Francis Cavanagh Marie Jackson Howard, Bonner & Tracey Edgar Le Blond Henderson
Builder	
Association	
Owners	

Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Assessment Documentation for Place 2401 Clontarf prepared by the State Heritage Office. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Residences: Hobbs Avenue, Inter-war California Bungalow Group

Category 2

Place No: 80



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Hobbs Avenue Inter-War California Bungalow Group
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	Nos. 6-18 and 7-13 Hobbs Avenue
Other Reference Numbers:	-
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to those dwellings located on Hobbs Avenue between Nos. 6-18 and 7-13 Hobbs Avenue. It does not include the northern most dwelling on Lot 10 with the street address of No. 3 Throssell Street.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office Inherit No.	inherit database No: No
Included in Heritage List?	No

History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot, Plan, Diagram, Volume and Folio:					
	Southern side			Northern side		
	No.	Lot	Plan/ Dia/Vol/Fol	No.	Lot	Plan/ Dia/Vol/Fol
	7	189	P4528/1048/309	6	179	P4528/1766/275
	9	190	P4528 /1034/37	8	6	D10004/1045/722
	11	191	P4528/1692/759	10	5	D10004/10458/721
	13	192	P4528/1539/969	12	4	D10004/153/100A
				14	3	D10004/1926/820
				16 (Lot 2)	10	D65634/1771/827
				18 (Lot 1)		
	Reserve No: -			LANDGATE PIN: -		

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building of Group
Original Use:	Residences: Single Storey Dwellings
Current Use:	Residence: Single and Two-Storey Dwellings
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact streetscape developed during the inter-war period in the Inter-War Californian Bungalow style.

	• The place has aesthetic value for its avenue of mature trees and regular setbacks to the houses. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Como in the interwar period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd, who was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 Hobbs Avenue, Como.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 – Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1935/36-1940	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile

Physical description

The Hobbs Avenue Inter-War California Bungalow Group includes 11 freestanding dwellings on Hobbs Avenue between Throssell Street and Canning Highway. The group is located diagonally opposite the Collier Primary School at 17 Hobbs Avenue, which opened in 1948 following World War II.

Each dwelling has been built in the style typical of the Inter-War California Bungalow with range of asymmetric low pitched tile roofs and exposed projecting rafters. Roof gables, hips and window canopies provide interest to each elevation, including some dwellings exhibiting jerkinhead gable roofs with timber detailing. Walls are exposed brick and/ or have a painted rendered finish. Each dwelling has a verandah oriented towards the street contained beneath the primary roof. A range of verandah posts are present, including pylon-shaped tapering upwards from a wide base with decorative infill rendered panels.

Places have been modified to accommodate residential development including additions and alterations, car parking structures and swimming pools. The majority are single storey.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of buildings.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Hobbs Avenue was named in honour of architect and WWI soldier, Lieutenant General Sir Joseph John Talbot HOBBS KCB KCMG VD FRIBA (24.8.1864 - 21.4.1938). It was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

This section of Hobbs Avenue was developed during the inter-war period during which the California Bungalow house design was a popular design. Part of the appeal of this design was its simplicity which became affordable and through growing a number of pattern books, available to the average person.

From the readily available information these residences were built between 1935/36-1940. Information on each place including the first occupants is detailed in the table below. Later occupants have not been determined.

Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the majority of those residence along the northern side of Hobbs Avenue, being, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. In 1937, W. Wainwright Brown was fined £3 with £2.6.6. costs for commencing construction on Hobbs Avenue before laying the plans and specifications before the South Perth Road Board.

Northern side of Hobbs Avenue	
No. 6	House was designed for G Millman in 1937/38 at a cost of £600. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as George Spicer. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow.
No. 8	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1935/36 at a cost of £725. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Fredrick K. Lyons. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
No. 10	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1935/36 at a cost of £650. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as T.J Morris. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
No. 12	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1937/38 at a cost of £800. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Harry A. Jackson. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Garage has since been enclosed into the dwelling.
No. 14	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1935/36 at a cost of £600. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Jonathon A. Smith then Harris. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16. Garage has since been enclosed into the dwelling.
No. 16 Lot 2	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1936/37 at a cost of £700. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Fredrick V. Smith. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
No. 18 Lot 1	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1936/37 at a cost of £750. Wises Post Office Directory 1939/40 indicates the resident as Ernest E. Buckhold. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.

South side of Hobbs Avenue	
No. 7	House was designed for S Perica in 1937 at a cost of £700. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Thomas W. Martin. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow with Spanish Mission Revival influences.
No. 9	House was built by Lucas in 1940 at a cost of £600. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. The place has been modified to include a carport in front of the dwelling.
No. 11	House was built before 1938 as present in 1938 Metropolitan Water Works Board Plan. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow.
No. 13	House was built for Mr T.A Grainger in 1938 by the Workers Home Board.

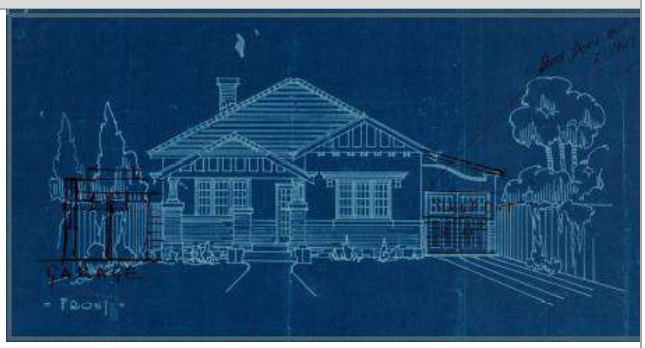
	Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Thomas W. Grainger. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. The place has been modified to include a rear two-storey addition.
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	Nos. 8-18 W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd, Cannington
Association:	-
Owners:	Various
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth , Gina Fraser, 2015. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1938. Trove, The West Australian Saturday July 3 1937, page 17 Police Courts Perth. The California Bungalow in Australia, Graeme Bulter, 1992, page 27.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



No. 6 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 6 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1937)



No. 8 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 8 Hobbs Avenue – Blueprints (1935)



No. 10 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 10 Hobbs Avenue – Blueprints (1935)



No. 12 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 12 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1935)



No. 14 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 14 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1936)



No. 16 Lot 2, Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 16 Hobbs Avenue – Blueprints (1936)



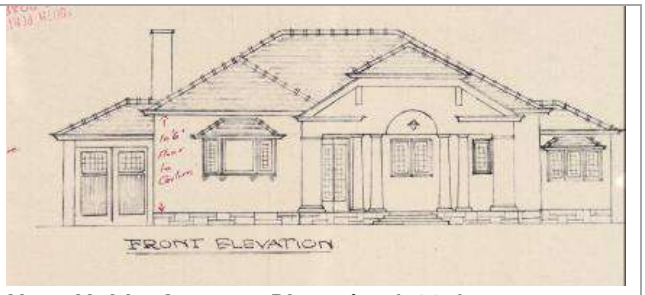
No. 18 Lot 1, Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 18 Lot 1, Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1936)



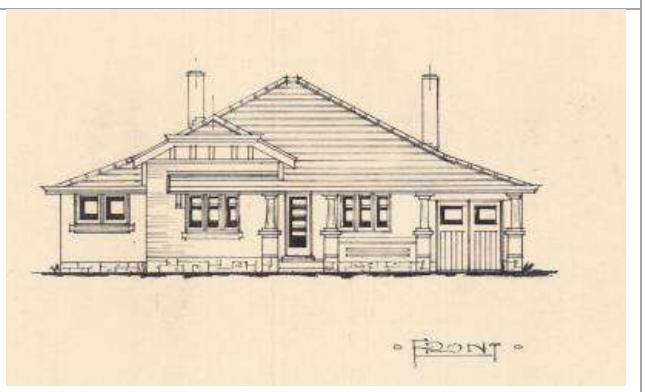
No. 7 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 7 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprint (1937)



No. 9 Hobbs Avenue 2024



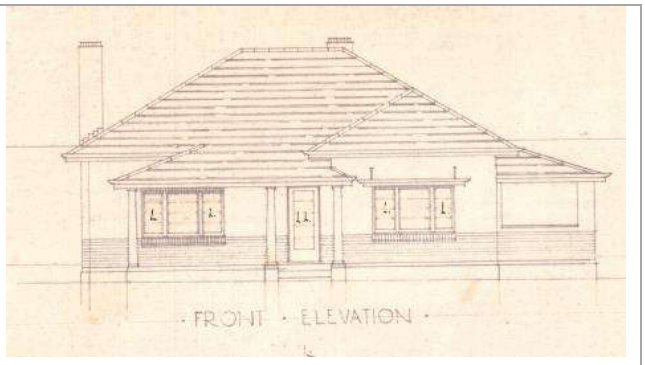
No. 9 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1940)



No. 11 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 13 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 13 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprint (1938)

Residence, 7 Courthope Street

Place No: 81

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	-
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	7 Courthope Street, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 7 Courthope Street, Kensington.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 279	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: P3850/077/248
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building of Group
Original Use:	Residence: Singe Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance:	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Kensington in the inter-war period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance:	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1935/36	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile

Physical Description:

The house is located on the southern side of Courthope Street, off Gwenyfred Street near the boundary between the City of South Perth and Town of Victoria Park in Kensington.

It is a large free standing single storey brick and tile house constructed in 1935/36 in the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. The roof includes a hipped half-timbered jerkinhead gable to the street.

A footpath leads from the front boundary to a verandah via steps, finished in red concrete. The house sits on several courses of limestone foundation. A substantial verandah presents to the street, with a curved awning and circular column cement verandah posts. Front casement windows frame decorative leadlight panes of glass. The roof is low pitch and finished in tile including white gables with contrasting dark timber battening. The walls are tuck pointed brick to dado height, with light coloured rendered walls above.

The original blueprints reveal the house is entered off the front verandah leading to an entry Hall and Lobby, off which are a Lounge Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, 2 Bedrooms, Bathroom, with a Laundry and WC accessed off the rear Verandah. Inside features include lead and etched glass, solid jarrah doors, door fames, picture rails and windows.

Alterations to the dwelling include a front carport.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of building.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Courthope Street was named after the Courthope family, who included Edward Lane Courthope, Ann Courthope and Edward Bryan Courthope.

The dwelling was approved by the City of South Perth in June 1936 for F. T Wells Esq. However, postal directory records indicate A.J.C Wroth resided at 7 Courthope Street from construction in 1935/36.

The residence was designed by Architect JHO (John Harrison Osborne) Hargrave. Other Perth landmarks designed by JHO Hargrave includes the Bassendean Hotel which he designed with E.S. Porter and was built in 1929. JHO Hargrave also resided on Onslow Street at No. 7.

T & G Chambers was the Consulting Engineer and construction was undertaken by James Thomas Goodlet.

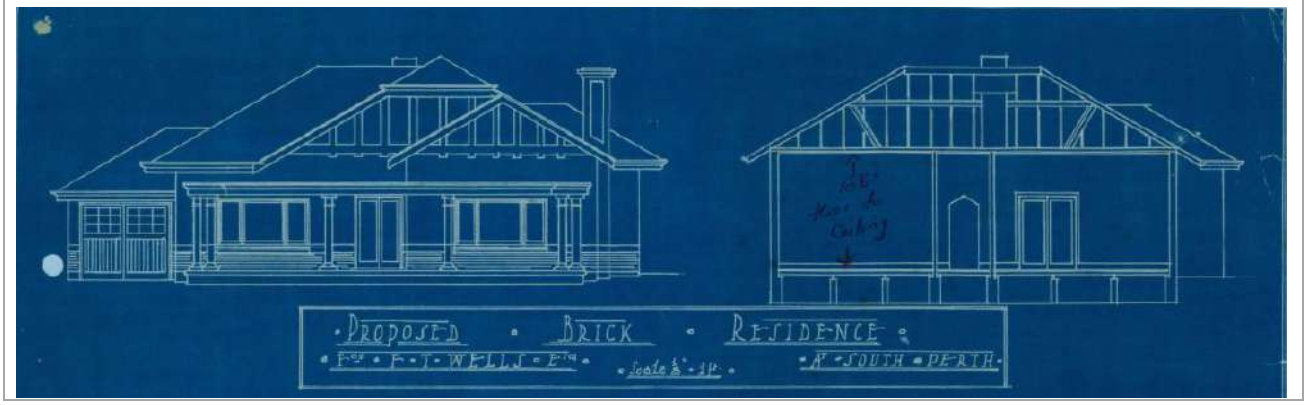
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People or People: Innovators
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	
Other Keywords:	
Demolition:	

Designer:	Architect JHO (John Harrison Osborne) Hargrave, with T & G Chambers as Consulting Engineers
Builder:	James Thomas Goodlet
Association:	
Owners:	F. T Wells Esq
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1936. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1930/39. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth , Gina Fraser, 2015.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Blueprints (1936)



Residences, Hovia Terrace, Kensington

Place No: 82

Category 3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residences, Hovia Terrace, Kensington
Other Names:	-
Street Address	Nos. 29 (Lot 1), 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 57, 59, 61; and Nos. 36, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 56, 58, 60.
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to those dwellings located on Hovia Terrace listed as:- Nos. 29 (front Lot 1), 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 57, 59, 61; and Nos. 36, 40, 42, 46, 48, 50, 52, 56, 58, 60.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

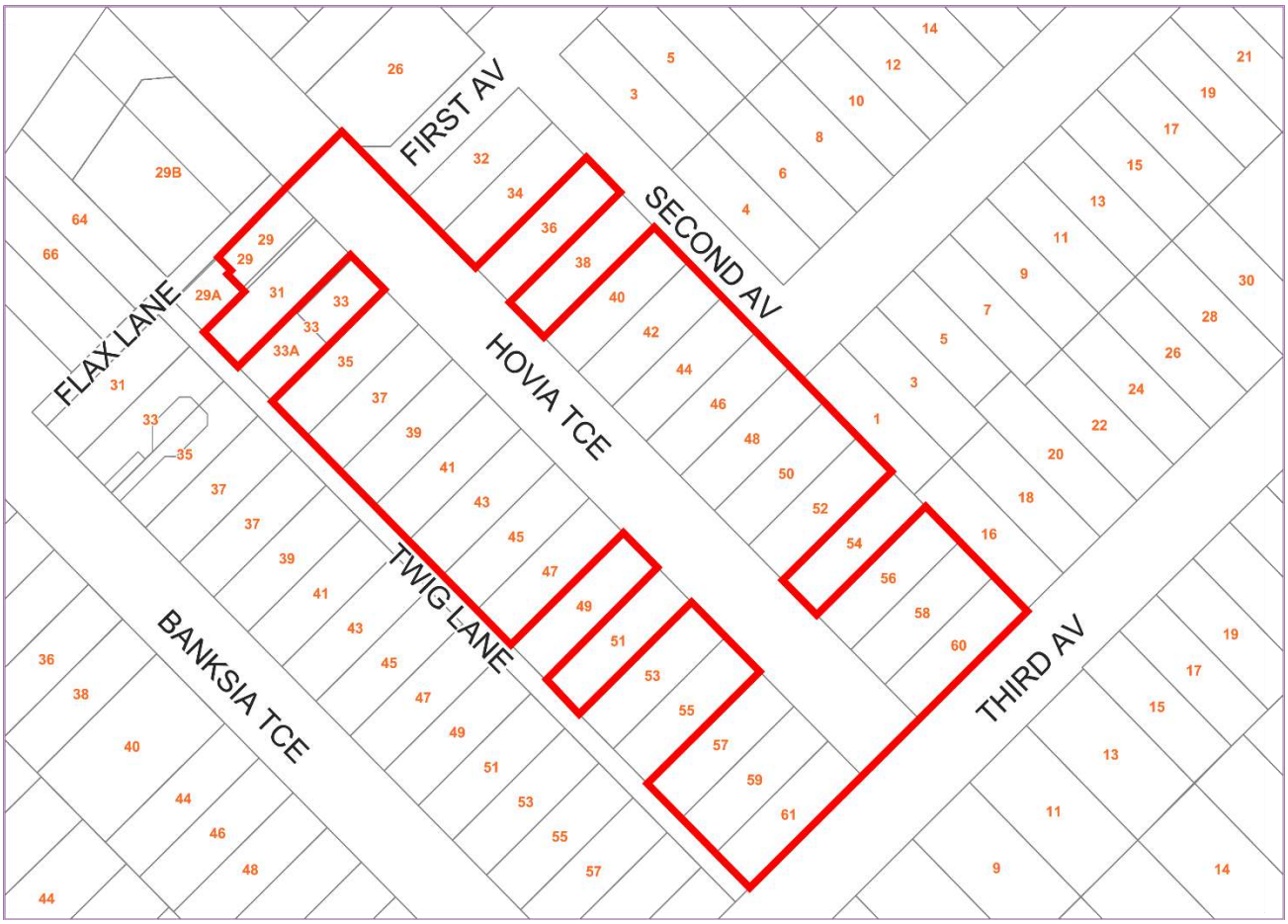
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use:	Residences: Single Dwellings
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwellings
Other Use:	-

LAND DESCRIPTION

Lot, Plan/Diagram/Volume and Folio:

Southern side			Northern side		
No.	Lot	Dia/Plan/Vol/Folio	No.	Lot	Dia/Plan/Vol/Folio
29 (front)	1 (SP61350)	61350/2754/787	36	10	P2427/1764/556
31	40	P2427/1440/984	40	12	P2427/1048/871
35	37	P2427/1561/733	42	13	P2427/1478/799
37	36	P2427/1827/266	44	14	P2427/1278/949
39	35	P2427/1778/910	46	15	P2427/1649/395
41	34	P2427/1248/50	48	16	P2427/1560/614
43	32	P2427/1154/213	50	17	P2427/2041/346
45	31	P2427/1154/212	52	18	P2427/1447/585
47	30	P2427/1154/211	56	20	P2427/243/179A

	51	28	P2427/1697/750	58	21	P2427/1568/400
	57	25	P2427/959/172	60	22	P2427/1075/189
	59	24	P2427/1896/500			
	61	23	P2427/1303/370			



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact streetscape developed in the Inter-War Weatherboard Dwelling, Inter-War California Bungalow and Post-War Bungalow styles. • The place has aesthetic value for its avenue of mature trees and regular setbacks to the houses. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Kensington in the inter-war period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with W.T Chamberlain who was responsible for the development of Nos. 56, 58, 60, 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace, Kensington.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 – Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1924-1953	**Walls:**	Weatherboard; Brick
Architectural Style	Weatherboard Dwellings Inter-War California Bungalows Post-War Bungalows	**Roof:**	Iron; Tile

Physical Description:

The Weatherboard Dwellings along this section of Hovia Terrace were originally modest structures of simple design with minimal ornamentation. The roofs are hipped and constructed from corrugated iron. Each dwelling has a front verandah with some contained under the primary iron roof, while others are attached separately affording weather protection to the entry. Dwellings were built on timber stumps and typically included one or two rooms across the front, including two Bedrooms, a Kitchen, a Living Room. All those on the south side of Hovia Terrace had rear access via Twig Lane.

Nos. 40, 56, 58, 60, 41 Hovia Terrace are examples of Inter-War California Bungalows. The design of these dwellings includes low-pitched roofs constructed from tile and exposed rafters projecting from the roof. The walls are constructed from brick and are finished in either face brick or painted render. A front verandah, often in an 'L' shape or at one corner of the front building, is contained beneath the primary roof.

Nos. 43, 45, 47 are examples of Post-War Bungalows. These dwellings were typically designed with low pitch roof, and plain brick walls with minimum decorative external features. The original internal design included an entry opening into the Lounge Room, with two Bedrooms, a Kitchen, Bathroom and Laundry with W.C toward the rear of the dwelling.

Places have been modified to accommodate residential development including additions and alterations, car parking structures and swimming pools. The majority remain single storey.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of buildings.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	Moderate extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Hovia Terrace is one of several street names of local plants, including Banksia, Hovia, Jarrah, The Pines, Wattle (see entries for these names). It was possibly also named after an early Western Australian family who were influential in South Perth.

Hovia Terrace was developed as part of the Manning Estate in the early 1900's. This estate offered land for sale under the Land Transfer Act (fmr) between Banksia Terrace (formerly Banksia Street), Canning Highway (formerly Main Fremantle Road), Hovia Terrace and Third Avenue. Advertising for the estate offered good building sites, wide streets, elevated healthy positions, charming views and proximity to the tram that ran along portion of Canning Highway (formerly Main Fremantle Road). Neighbouring residential estates included the Longleat Estate to the east.

This section of Hovia Terrace located to the east of Canning Highway, represents a reasonably intact streetscape from the early 20th century. It provides examples of Weatherboard Dwellings constructed from jarrah and corrugated iron, as well as examples of Inter-war California Bungalows and Post-War Bungalows constructed later from brick and tile. It reflects the transition from weatherboard and timber construction to 'brick only' areas developed in response to community demand across Suth Perth and Kensington until after WWII.

The oldest dwellings along this section of Hovia Terrace are Weatherboard Dwellings. In the early 20th Century, jarrah weatherboard and iron roof housing emerged as the predominant building material for working families due to its affordability, solidity and insulating properties. This building material was lightweight, making transport and handling easier and construction could occur with hand tools. Examples of this type of housing include Nos. 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 51, 57, 59, 61, 36, 42, 44, 46, 48, 20, 52 Hovia Terrace.

From 1913 onward the Californian Bungalow house design rose in popularity. Part of the appeal of this design was its simplicity which became affordable and through growing a number of pattern books, available to the average person. In this way, this street provides examples of the transition from weatherboard construction to the 'brick only' requirements of the late 1920's.

Contractor W.T Chamberlain built several homes along Hovia Terrace including Nos. 56, 58, 60 along the northern side of Hovia Terrace between 1941 – 1943 and later Nos. 43, 45, 47 on the southern side of Hovia Terrace in 1953. W.T Chamberlain was also responsible for construction of the residence at 38 Ridge Street, South Perth in 1940.

From the readily available information these residences were built between 1924-1953. Information on each place including the first occupants is detailed in the table below. Later occupants have not been determined.

Southern side of Hovia Terrace	
No. 29 Strata Lot 1 (Front)	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was George W.T. Smith. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a new two-storey group dwelling located behind the original dwelling.
No. 31 Lot 40	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Arthur M Williamson. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear two storey extension.
No. 35 Lot 37	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Charles Hallengren. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling.
No. 37 Lot 36	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Alfred J Cunningham. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a carport, pool and internal alterations and pergola structure.

No. 39 Lot 35	Dwelling built c1925. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Thomas Steedman. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include sheds, a garage, and a rear extension.
No. 41 Lot 34	Dwelling approved c1935/36 for Mrs G. Harrison by B.E Blackman, Contractor for £400. Wises Post Office Directory 1937/38 indicates the resident was Mrs G. Harrison. Example of an Inter-War California Bungalow in brick and tile. Alterations and additions include a carport ansd rear extension by Greg Davis Architects.
No. 43 Lot 32	Dwelling approved c1953 for W.T Chamberlain for £2000. Chamberlain also built Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 56, 58, 60 Hovia Terrace. Example of a Post-War Bungalow. Alterations include garages, rear extension and pool.
No. 45 Lot 31	Dwelling approved c1953 for W.T Chamberlain for £2000. Chamberlain built Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 56, 58, 60 Hovia Terrace. 8/59 for Melville John McLean for £2750. Good example of a Post-War Bungalow. Alterations include a rear sleepout and enclosure of the front verandah.
No. 47 Lot 30	Dwelling approved c1953 for W.T Chamberlain for £2000. Chamberlain built Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 56, 58, 60 Hovia Terrace. Example of a Post-War Bungalow. Alterations include a garage and carport, pool and rear two-storey addition.
No. 51 Lot 28	Dwelling built c1925. Wises Post Office Directory 1925 indicates the resident was C.G Blackford. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a carport and rear extension.
No 57 Lot 25	Dwelling built c1930. Wises Post Office Directory 1930 indicates the resident was Mrs Marlan Smith. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include enclosure of a verandah, a garage, carport and rear extension.
No. 59 Lot 24	Dwelling built c1930. Wises Post Office Directory 1930 indicates the resident was Peter J Rubery. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include garages, enclosure of a front verandah, pool and a rear extension.
No. 61 Lot 23	Dwelling built c1928. Wises Post Office Directory 1928 indicates the resident was Eryd Ray Thornett. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a garage, rear extension and two storey additions.

Northern side of Hovia Terrace	
No. 36 Lot 10	Dwelling built c1927. Wises Post Office Directory 1928 indicates the resident to be Richard Phillip Tapper. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear extension and a second storey addition.
No. 40 Lot 12	Dwelling approved in 1936 for B.E Blackman, contractor for £400. Wises Post Office Directory 1941/42 indicates the resident was William Gleeson. Example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Alterations include a garage and workshop, a pool and rear extension.
No. 42 Lot 13	Dwelling built c1925. Wises Post Office Directory 1925 indicates the resident was E.F Mercer. Good example of a weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear extension and two-storey addition.

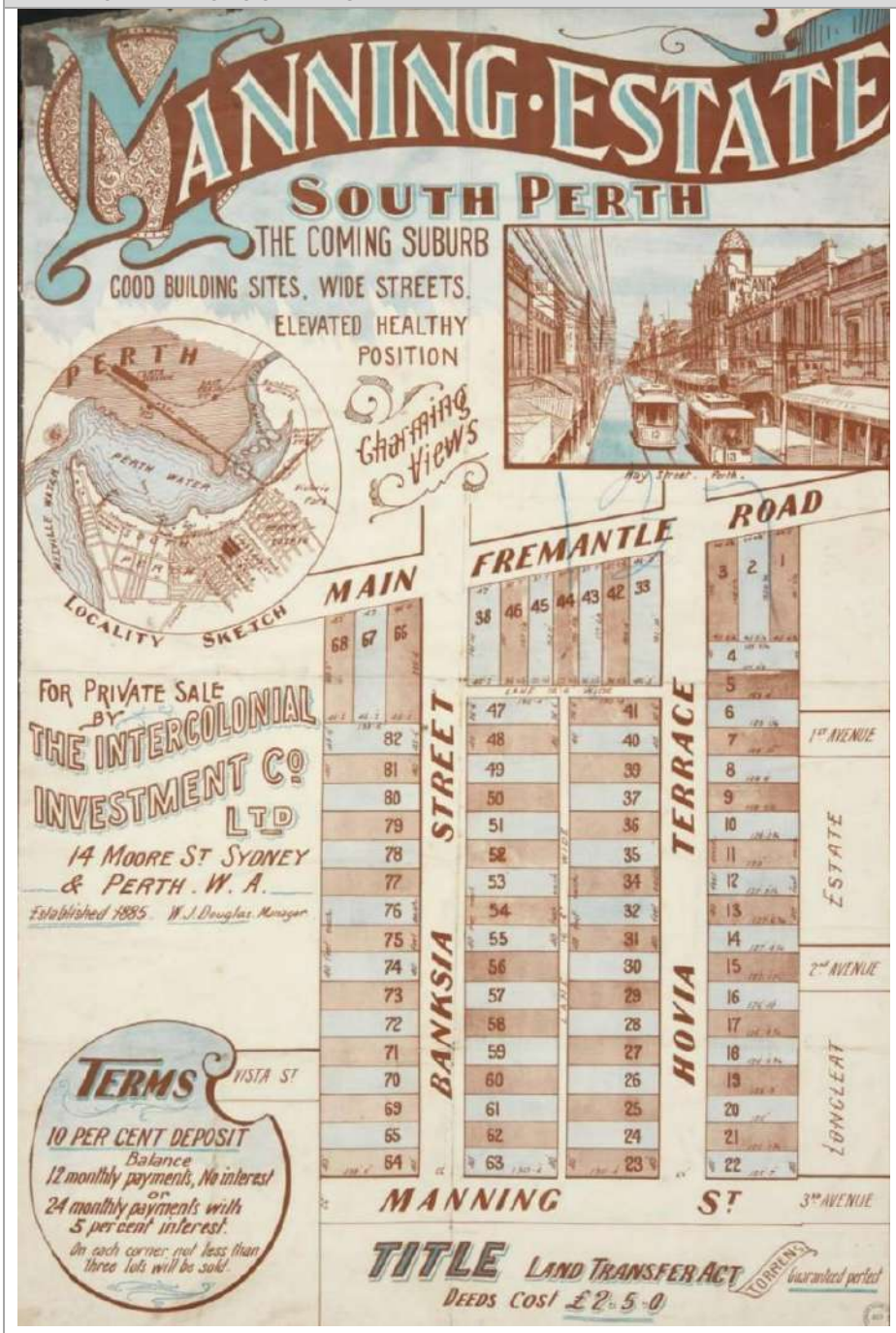
No. 44 Lot 14	Dwelling built c1926. Wises Post Office Directory 1926 indicates the resident was Frank Jackson. Good example of a weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include rear additions, a carport and a garage.
No. 46 Lot 15	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Bert Rickson. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear extension.
No. 48 Lot 16	Dwelling built in 1927/28. Wises Post Office Directory 1928 indicates the resident was H. Elliot. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear extension, carport, and a patio.
No. 50 Lot 17	Dwelling was built c1927. Wises Post Office Directory 1927 indicates the resident was Mrs Margaret Mason. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a pool, rear extension and two-storey addition.
No. 52 Lot 18	Dwelling was built c1926. Wises Post Office Directory 1926 indicates the resident was Frank Drake. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a shed, and a rear extension,
No. 56 Lot 20	Dwelling was approved in 1941 for W.T Chamberlain, contractor as part of group of 3 dwellings (Nos. 56, 58, 60) at a cost of £600 each. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Wises Post Office Directory 1942/43 indicates the resident was Les E. Collins. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Alterations include rear extension and carport.
No. 58 Lot 21	Dwelling was approved 1943 for W.T Chamberlain, Contractor as part of group of 3 dwellings (Nos. 56, 58, 60) at a cost of £600 each. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Wises Post Office Directory 1942/43 indicates the resident was Herbert D. Barrett. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Alterations include a garage was approved and patio.
No. 60 Lot 22	Dwelling was approved in 1943 by W.T Chamberlain, Contractor, as part of group of 3 dwellings (Nos. 56, 58, 60) at a cost of £600 each. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Wises Post Office Directory 1942/43 indicates the resident was John J. Collins. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Alterations include a rear extension.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	-
Other Keywords	-
Demolition	-
Designer	-

Builder	W.T Chamberlain, Contractor
Association	-
Owners	Various
Sources	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 18 December 1936. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth , Gina Fraser, 2015. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1923-1942/43. Trove, The Daily News, Monday 2 April 1928, page 2, South Perth Road Board. State Library of Western Australia, online catalogue, call no. 55/16/15, Manning Estate, South Perth, Intercontinental Investment Company Ltd (approximately 1900).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Manning Estate, South Perth, Intercontinental Investment Company Ltd (approximately 1900)
Source: State Library of Western Australia, call no. 55/16/15

Southern side of Hovia Terrace



No. 29, Strata Lot 1 (Front) Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 31, Lot 40 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 35, Lot 37 Hovia Terrace (2024)



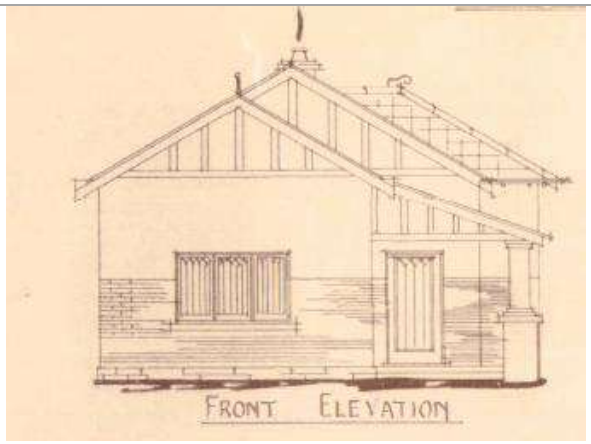
No. 37, Lot 36 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 39, Lot 35 Hovia Terrace (2024)



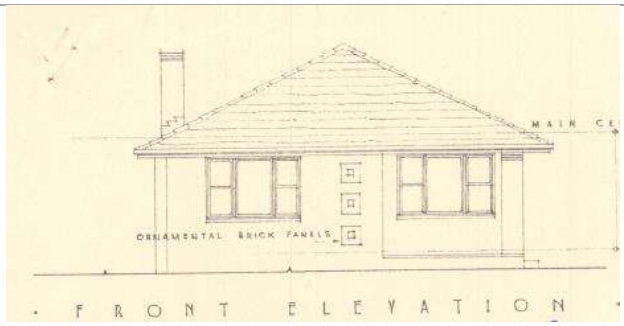
No. 41, Lot 34 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 41 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1936)



No. 43, Lot 32 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 43 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1953)



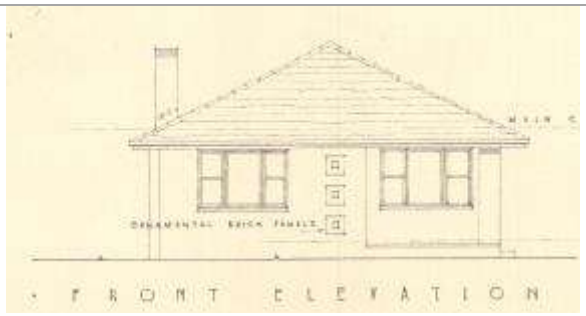
No. 45, Lot 31 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 45 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1953)



No. 47, Lot 30 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 47 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1953)



No. 51, Lot 28 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No 57, Lot 25 Hovia Terraqce (2024)



No. 59, Lot 24 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 61, Lot 23 Hovia Terrace (2024)

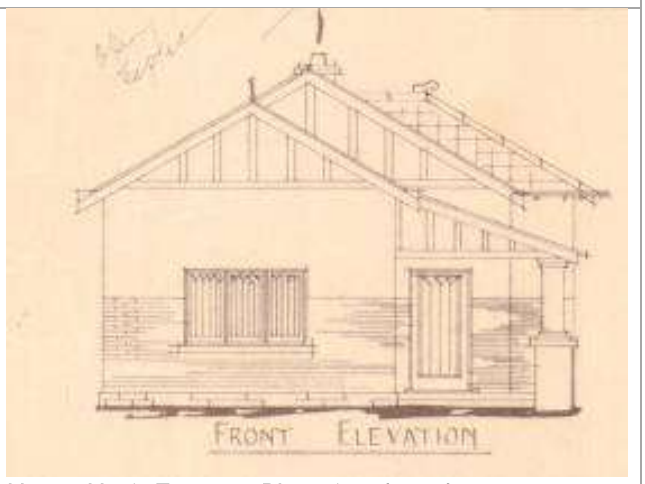
Northern side of Hovia Terrace



No. 36, Lot 10 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 40, Lot 12 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 40 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1936)



No. 42, Lot 13 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 44, Lot 14 Hovia (2024)



No. 46, Lot 15 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 48, Lot 16 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 50, Lot 17 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 52, Lot 18 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 56, Lot 20 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 56 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1941)



No. 58, Lot 21 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 58 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1943)



No. 60, Lot 22 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 60 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1941)

Residence, 83 King George Street

Place No: 83

Category
4



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	-
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	83 King George Street, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 83 King George Street, Kensington.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office.	inherit database no: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 282/P4908	
	Survey:	Vol/Folio: 1901/708
	Property No: 7272	LANDGATE PIN:

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as a demonstration of the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Kensington in the inter-war period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1931	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Terracotta tile with gargoyles

Physical Description:
The lot is located on the northern side of the King George Street close the boundary with Victoria Park.

The exterior of the brick and tile dwelling includes a low pitched roof typical of the Inter-War California Bungalow style including gables finished with roughcast and battens both painted in a light colour. An 'L' shaped verandah

faces the street contained beneath the roof. Narrow verandah posts sit upon wide supporting bases with decorative post corner brackets. The brick walls are rendered with stucco detailing.

The nomination identifies original heritage features inside the residence to include crown and corbel arches, pressed tin wall, lead and etched glass and jarrah floorboards.

The place has been extended to the rear, a pool, a car parking structure and first floor turret have also been added.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of building.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	Moderate extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

King George Street is located close to the local government boundary with the Town of Victoria Park. The road was formerly known as King Street until 6th September 1918. It is named after one of the King Georges of the British royal family and it is one of several streets in the district with Royal or British patriotic connotations.

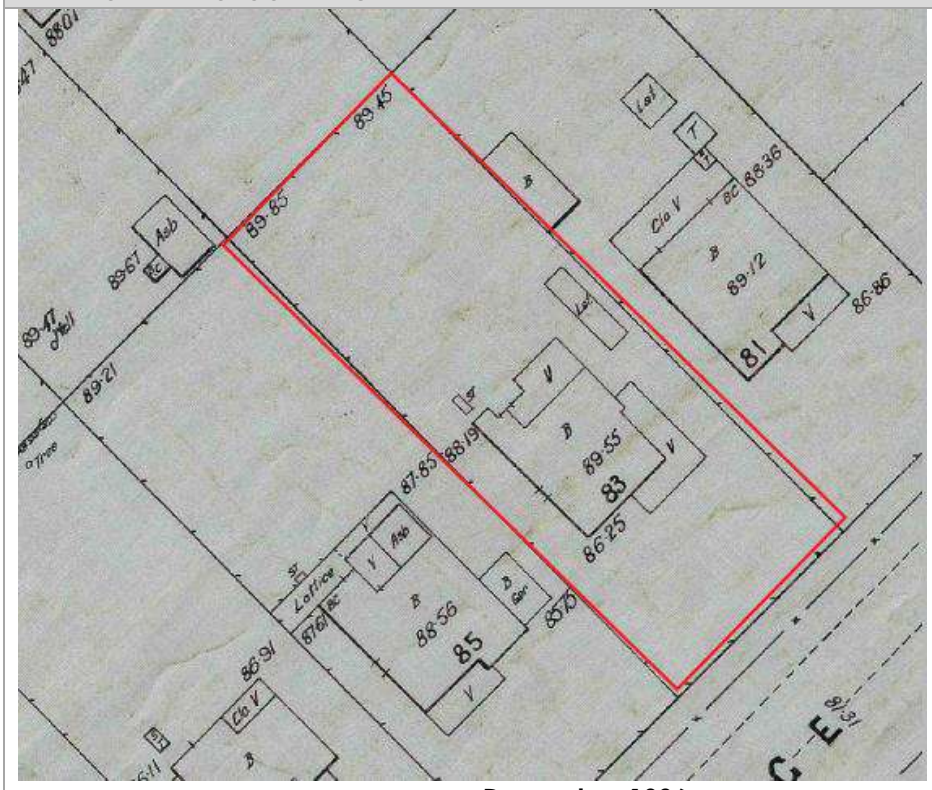
In 1931 six residences appear in the postal directory for King George Street between Gwenyfred Road and Berrick Street, Victoria Park. At this time Mr and Mrs Charles White resided at 83 King George Street with children Pearl Jane, who married John Brown in 1848. This family's' connection continued until at least 1949.

In 1954 Mrs W. Litton and her daughter Phyllis Helen Litton resided at 83 King George Street. This connection continued until the passing in September 1954 of Mrs Irene Phyllis Litton, mother to three children, Joy, Phyllis and Ross. Phyllis Helen Litton lived at 83 King George Street until her marriage in 1954 to Robin Asphar of South Perth.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	Mr and Mrs Charles White; Mrs W. Litton
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 18 December 1936. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth , Gina Fraser, 2015. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1949. Western Australian Department of Justice, Births, Deaths and Marriages. Trove, The West Australian Sunday 29 July 1945, page 14, the Life of Perth. Trove, The West Australian Saturday 10 August 1946, page 7, Coming Events. Trove, The West Australia Monday 26 July 1954, page 20, Engagements. Trove, The West Australian Tuesday 7 September 1954, page 40, Family Notices.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Metropolitan Water Works Board Plan December 1936

Moresby Street Hall

Place No: 84

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Moresby Street Hall
Other Names:	Moresby Street Scout Hall; Moresby Street Reserve
Street Address:	211 Douglas Avenue, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the Community Hall at 211 Douglas Street Kensington.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26359 for the Douglas/Moresby State Housing Group [incl. Shops], Kensington
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 5597	
	Survey: 6097 Diagram: ??	Vol/Folio: 1782-114
	Reserve No: 48	LANDGATE PIN: 148139

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Social Recreational: Community Hall (Scout Troop Hall)
Current Use:	Social Recreational: Community Hall
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an example of post war austerity vernacular design executed in fibrous cement clad walls with louvre windows and the original internal room layout. • The place contributes to the aesthetic values of the setting being located within a well maintained park featuring playground, mature trees, shrubs within a largely built up residential area. • The place has historic value as a purpose Scut Hall enjoyed from 1962 when the suburb was undergoing rapid change. • The place demonstrates historic value through its close association with Mr Bill Gleeson whose activities have been significant as an elected member of the City of South Perth and assistance overseeing the Hall. • The place has social value as the venue for recreational and social gatherings in the City since 1962.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1962	**Walls:**	Fibrous cement cladding and lift up concrete slabs

Architectural Style:	Post-War Austerity Vernacular	**Roof:**	Corrugated iron roof (originally a tiled roof)

Physical Description:
The Moresby Street Hall is situated in a small triangular park with children's playground, mature trees and plantings. The hall and park are well maintained and attended. This site is bound by Moresby Street, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. It was developed opposite a row of shops which together provide a focal point of gathering and activity for the local community.

The Hall is a rendered brick building with corrugated fibrous cement gable, and corrugated iron roof. The front façade has two sets of medium sized windows with white frames, whilst the northern façade as a row of louvre windows just beneath the eaves. The southern side has a lean-to or annex attached.

A sign identifies it as the Morseby Street Hall. It is noted that former signage was removed in 2023 from the front of the hall, that read 'City of South Perth Morseby Street Hall South Perth Troop Scouts'.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Hall was opened in 1962 for use by the 120th WA Troop Southern Suburbs Group Boy Scouts.

Previous Scout sites in South Perth
Scouting commenced in Australia early in the 20th century.

In 1932/32 following much controversy between the South Perth Road Board and the Minister for Lands, a dedicated hall was constructed at Mends Street on land classified as an A Class Reservation. This site replaced '*the 'old' St Mary's Anglican Church Buildings*' which had until that time had housed Scout meetings. The Mends Street building remains standing today having been reclaimed as part of the Perth Zoo in the 1990's.

In 1954 the 120th WA Troop Southern Suburbs Group Boy Scouts held meetings at the Swan Street Hall. This location was provided by the South Perth Road Board.
Morseby Street Scout Hall
In May 1954 Jean C.S MacWilliam, Secretary of the 120th Boy Scouts Troop, requested the South Perth Road Board's assistance to locate a block of land '*possibly near Canning Highway as many of the clubs now joining come from the new area East of the Highway*'. This request included a description of growth in local Scouting noting '*the time is now ripe to endeavour to build a scout hall*' describing Scouting as '*trying to train young people to {have} a sense of Civic Responsibility*'.

In October 1954 the South Perth Road Board identified Reserve Lot No. 215 South Terrace, bound by Moresby Street, South Terrace and Douglas Avenue opposite a row of shops. The Scouts Troop accepted the site that same month describing it as '*a most suitable piece of land*'. The Road Board subsequently requested the State Housing Commission transfer Reserve for this purpose in December 1954.

The Scout Hall may have been designed by an architect parent of a Scout member with an estimate cost of £1,000 in 1954. Whilst the architect is unknown, the original draft floor plan includes the initials 'SJT', which may be Mr S.J Tijou, Group Scout Master.

Fund raising for the Hall included a cake stall held monthly at the front of a Butcher's shop located at the corner of Canning Highway and Douglas Avenue. In 1958 the Road Board assisted its construction by contributing £200.0.0 pounds noting this money '*may be made available as progress payments to the Builder'... 'when building commences on the proposed Scout Hall*'.

Historical aerial mapping shows the Hall to have commenced by 1959. Oral history from Mr Bill Gleeson, a local barber at 4 Morseby Street between 1962-1986 and former City of South Perth Counillor between 1978-1990, indicates construction was not completed until 1962.

Property records confirm completion was delayed. In 1960 the Town Clerk requested Mr SJ Tijou provide details on the Scout Groups plan to complete the work. In response, the Scouts identified an approach to building design including the roof trusses, and with financial assistance from the Victoria Park Rotary Club, they intended to make an immediate start to complete the Hall. The Hall was completed 1962.

While working in Moresby Street, Mr Gleeson managed the Hall voluntarily to the benefit of the Scout Group for 22 years from 1984 – 2006.

Building Alterations
The Hall has been modified for maintenance over the years. The most recent upgrades include a mural painted in 2023 around the entire building by artist George Domahidy.

The following is a summary of maintenance and improvement works:
2023 - Mural painting to exterior of building.
2022 - Repairs to all walls, windows and doors, and internal and external painting.
2008 - Upgrades to the air conditioning system.
2006 - Toilet alterations and improvements.
2004 - Replace flooring with tongue and groove jarrah floors.
1986 – Installation of aluminium framed sliding windows.
1981- Installation of 6 fans on wall brackets and new PowerPoint
1980 – Repaint interior walls, ceilings, sand and seal floors in Hall and kitchen and installation of 'tackboards' in Hall.

State Heritage considerations
In March 2020 the Heritage Council of WA advised it is considering the Morseby Street Hall and Morseby Park as part of a wider place that includes a row of seven houses, including a duplex, a two storey block of flats, and a row of State Housing Commission constructed shops located along Douglas Avenue and Moresby Street, Kensington for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Consideration is ongoing.

Historic Theme:	• Social and Civic activities: Cultural Activities • Social and Civic activities: Community Services and Utilities • Outside Influences: World Wars and other Wars • People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • People: Famous and Infamous People
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value • Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	Scouts Western Australia, Mr Bill Gleeson
Owners:	City of South Perth

Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. Trove, The West Australian, Wednesday 13th January 1932, page 12, 'Scout Hall for South Perth' Peninsula City, A Social History of the City of South Perth, 1995, page 192-193

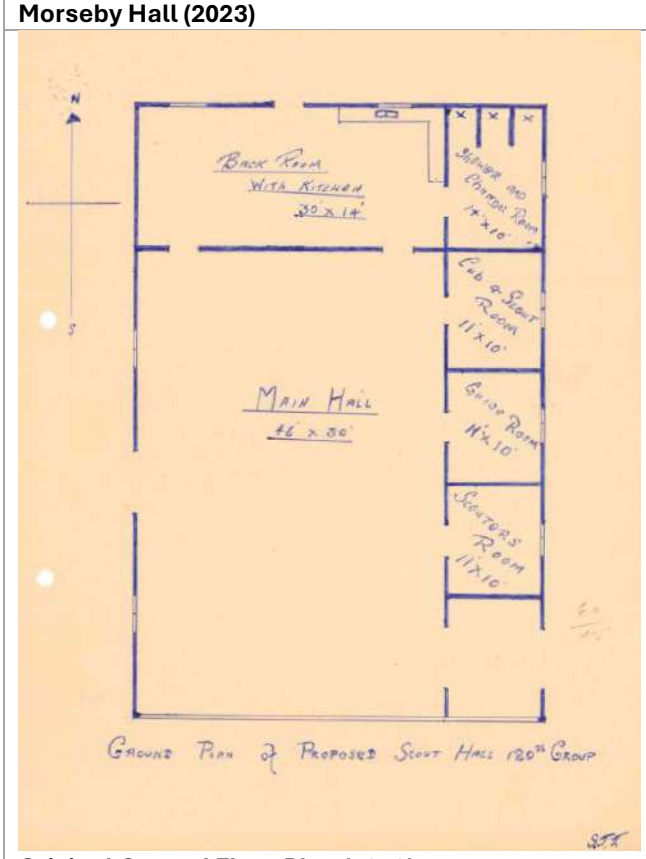
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



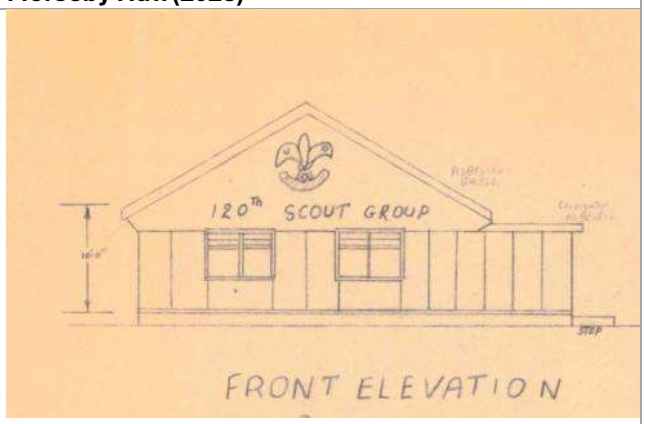
Morseby Hall (2023)



Morseby Hall (2023)



Original Ground Floor Plan (1959)



Original Hall Elevations (1959)

Residence, 49 Forrest Street

Place No: 85

Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence: 49 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Names:	Formerly known as Residence: 44 Angelo Street, South Perth
Street Address	49 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to 49 Forrest Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database No.: 27230
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 146	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: P2409; 1040
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN:

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Two Storey Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Two Storey Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as a demonstration of a dwelling in the Inter-War Old English architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place is a representation of life in the post-depression years, were predominantly wealthy Anglo-Saxon homeowners, sought to display their respectability. • The place is associated with prominent Western Australian Architects Hobbs, Forbes and Partners, established in 1905 by Joseph Talbot Hobbs, EH Dean-Smith and W.J Waldie Forbes. • The place is associated with Major Hugh Annan Corbet the third Deputy Master of The Perth Mint, and a Major and a Military Censor for the Australia Army Intelligence Corp during World War I.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1934	**Walls:**	Rendered brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Old English, Bungalow	**Roof:**	Terracotta tiles
Physical Description:			

The following information is largely drawn from the assessment documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2023.

The subject residence is located at the north-west corner of Angelo Street and Forrest Street, South Perth. The residence historically occupied 2 lots, with the house at 49 Forrest and the garden on 42 Angelo Street.

Constructed in 1934 on sandstone footings, the house is visually reminiscent of an Inter-War Old English architectural style. Described as a bungalow residence in the Hobbs, Forbes & Partners design plans, the house differs from a typical single storey Inter-War Bungalow in its two-storey design as well as the lack of veranda wrapped around the residency's frontage. Visually and in construction, the house notably leans more towards an Inter-War Old English architectural style as a large free standing two storey brick and tile residential home.

The house is of picturesque asymmetric massing, with imitation half-timbered gables and upper storey, decorative forest green bargeboards running along the roof's gable, a steeply pitched tiled hip roof, imitation lime wash brick walls and tall chimneys. Diamond patterned leadlight casement windows frame the four-centred arch entryway that orientates towards Forrest Street.

The front entry way opens into a hallway of jarrah skirting boards and floorboards, with the bedroom, drawing room and dining room retaining the original jarrah skirting boards and floorboards. The entry hallway opens into an inner hall with an extant jarrah staircase. The drawing room and Bedroom 1 retain the original fireplaces with the surrounding inbuilt jarrah cabinet systems. In the 1970s a sunroom was added, encompassing the former veranda, and the kitchen, bathroom, vestibule and laundry have also been modernised with tiling and renovations. The vestibule and kitchen doors and walls have been removed, creating an open plan layout within these rooms. The walls of the dwelling are white and rendered.

The original jarrah boards on the upper level have been replaced, and a smoke room has been added with a secondary room accessible from the wall adjoining the staircase. It is unclear if this addition was added during construction of the house in 1934 or later in the residence's history.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the assessment documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2023.

Angelo Street was named around 1877 after Edward Fox Angelo (1836-1902), RM, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the Military Forces in the colony.

In 1934 Major Hugh Annan Corbet, the third Deputy Master of The Perth Mint, purchased a parcel land encompassing 42 Angelo Street and 49 Forrest Street (formerly known as 44 Angelo Street) on 28th August 1934, with initial plans to build a house on 49 Forrest Street as a retirement home and use of No. 42 Angelo Street as a backyard. The two lots were sold separately in 2022, with the City approving development of a new two-storey at 42 Angelo Street on 14 February 2024.

Corbet commissioned architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes and Partners to design the large two storey brick and tile home to accommodate his family at 49 Forrest Street. On 20 October 1934 a tender of £1,739

proposed by Mr A Woodhouse for the erection of a bungalow for Major HA Corbet in South Perth was accepted with the commissioning architects being Hobbs, Forbes & Partners.

The original Hobbs, Forbes & Partners plans of the house showcase's the solidly upper middle-class origins, with the additions of a drawing room downstairs and a smoking room upstairs; a house accommodating not only a family but also one catering to guests and entertaining.

There is evidence to suggest Sir Joseph Talbot Hobbs and Major Hugh Annan Corbet were friends and members of the same social circle. This includes the following:

- In October 1929 JJ Talbot Hobbs and Hugh Annan Corbet attended a garden party hosted by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the City of Perth to commemorate the Centenary of the State and the City.
- On the 20 April 1934, both men were appointed Commissioners of the Peace by Sargent James Mitchell Lieutenant- Governor at the same ceremony.
- Both men were joint vice-presidents of the WA branch of the Overseas League, and in 1936 JJ Talbot Hobbs was President of Perth Legacy Club and Corbet was his Vice-President.

Hugh Annan Corbet

Hugh Annan Corbet was the original chairman of Melville Roads Board from 1901 to 1904 after it was renamed Melville Road District in 1901. During WWI he served as a Major and Military Censor for the Australian Intelligence Corps. From 1928 - 1936, Hugh Annan Corbet served as the Deputy Master at the Perth Mint. During this time, gold production was at an all-time low, and gold prices were increasing. As the Deputy Master (the equivalent of the CEO today), H A Corbet realised The Mint could help the thousands of prospectors who, because of the Depression, were driven by unemployment to try their luck. He published 'Hints to Prospectors and Owners of Treatment Plants' in 1933. This was popular all over Australia and grew in size and scope through its ten editions. Hugh Annan Corbet was married to Margaret Sophia and together they had 4 children, Effie, Eva, Frances and John. Both Mrs Corbet and Major Corbet died in April 1949 and the house has changed hands multiple times following their passing.

O'Hara Family

From 1974 – 2022 House, 49 Forrest Street, South Perth was owned and occupied by the O'Hara family. During this time, minimal changes were made to the house with a kitchen renovation and addition of a sunroom taking place in the 1970's and a further bathroom renovation and ensuite addition taking place in the 1980's. Many of the original internal features remain intact and the exterior is largely unchanged.

John Talbot Hobbs

The subject residence is closely associated with prominent architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes & Partners. This architectural firm was established in 1905 by Joseph John Talbot Hobbs (later Sir), the senior partner, while other partners included EH Dean-Smith and WJ Waldie Forbes. John Talbot Hobbs, was a prominent Western Australian architect who designed many well-known and significant residential, commercial and public buildings in Western Australia. Hobbs was the first treasurer of the newly formed West Australian Institute of Architects in 1896 (president, 1909-11).

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-

Demolition:	-
Designer:	Architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes & Partners.
Builder:	
Association:	Major Hugh Annan Corbet John Talbot Hobbs
Owners:	Major Hugh Annan Corbet The O'Hara family
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. City of Perth Municipal Inventory, Part B: Thematic Framework, prepared by Heritage Today for the City of South Perth, November 2000. p. 14. Department of Treasury & Finance, An Economic History of Western Australia Since Colonial Settlement, December 2004. Trove, The West Australian Saturday 20 October 1934, page 4. Trove, The West Australian 09 Oct 1929 – Social Events. Government Gazette WA, 20 April 1934, p. 533. Trove, The West Australian Wednesday 12 February 1936 page 9 "Overseas League". Department of Education and Department of Lands and Surveys, Western Australia: Atlas of Human Endeavour 1829-1979, op.cit., p.93. Trove, Harris, Anthea (1999). "STRAIT to the future". Archived from the original on 22 February 2013, The West Australian, Tuesday 5 April 1949, page 1. Trove, The West Australian Tuesday 5 April 1949, page 1, Family Notices. JS Battye Library Australian History Collection, State Library of Western Australia, Hobbs, Smith & Forbes (https://slwa.wa.gov.au/pdf/mn/mn2001_2500/mn2402.pdf). Taylor Architects Biographies, Athol Joseph Hobbs (https://www.taylorarchitects.com.au/Biographies/AJ%20Hobbs%20for%20AIA%20(WA).pdf)

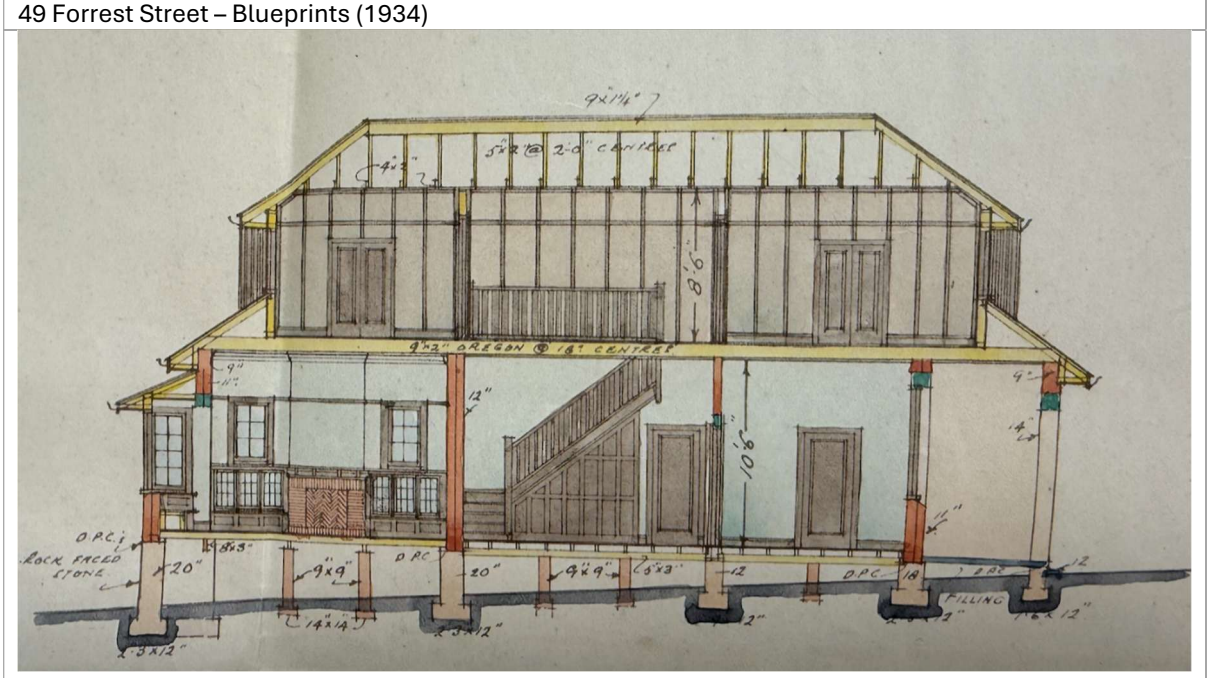
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



49 Forrest Street – Blueprints (1934)



49 Forrest Street – Blueprints (1934)



49 Forrest Street – Blueprints interiors showing staircase and fireplace (1934)

Category
2

Residence, 39 Anstey Street

Place No: 86



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	-
Other Names:	-
Street Address	39 Anstey Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	-
Location Description	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 39 Anstey Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	Inherit data base no. 27583
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 155	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: 2833/1041/64
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146962

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular, the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place is representative of a modestly detailed Weatherboard Dwelling developed following WWI.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1920	**Walls:**	Weatherboard
Architectural Style	Weatherboard Dwelling	**Roof:**	Iron
Physical description: The place is a modest single storey Weatherboard Dwelling with iron roof built during the inter-war period with minimal ornamentation. Most of the lot is occupied with mature trees and vegetation. The residence is located forward toward the street boundary. A full-length verandah runs across the dwellings' front facing the street. The roof is hipped and constructed from a green corrugated iron. The external walls are unpainted weatherboard.			
Condition	Good physical condition of building.		
Integrity	High extent of fabric remains in its original state		
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.		

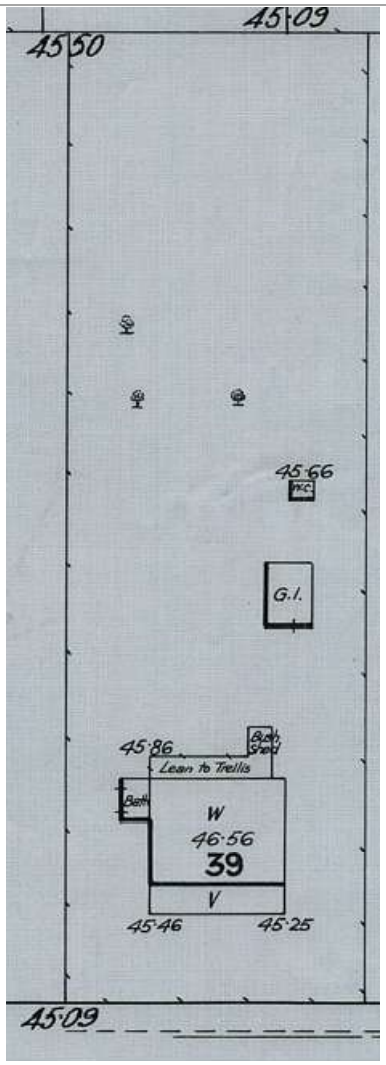
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Anstey Street forms part of a subdivision by William Henry Strickland, a prominent Perth hotelier and businessman, who in 1891 purchased ten South Perth lots to develop a large estate. Most of this land was subdivided in 1906, creating two streets: Strickland and Anstey. In 1907, Postal records list only one name, that of Mr Daniel Hart, within the listing for Anstey Street and it was not until 1916 that these postal records display additional names as connected to Anstey Street. By 1923, nine names were cited within the records and by 1937, survey records indicate that residential structures at No's 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 34, 42; as well as two additional structures between No's 34 and 42 had been erected within the Street. The post WWI period and 1920s marked an episode of residential expansion within South Perth as the suburb gained a reputation of prestige for residences. In June 1928, 49 new residences were approved for construction showcasing the growing desire to reside within the suburb and charting the areas development. The foundation for this residential evolution in South Perth can be witnessed through Anstey Street's growth in the early 20th century.	
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Historic value • Aesthetic Value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1939/40; 1949. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1937. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



39 Anstey Street, Street elevation 2024



Metropolitan Water Works Board Plan August 1937

Residence, Ridgeway

Place No: 87

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Ridgeway
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	19 Glyde Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	-
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 19 Glyde Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	Inherit database No.: No

Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 28	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: 3470
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146835

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 – Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1938/39	**Walls:**	Brick tuck point and render
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Art Deco	**Roof:**	Tile

Physical Description:

The residence is located on the southern side of Glyde Street in South Perth. It is a two storey brick and tile house constructed in 1938/39 in the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style.

As its name implies, the dwelling has been designed to accommodate its elevated position and sloping site with an under-croft garage further increasing the verticality of the house. The dwelling is positioned close toward the street lot boundary with much of the rear of the property landscaped.

The house has a pitched red tile roof and two chimneys. Two substantial and distinctive curved balconies present to the street, with one above the other, both being framed with curved wrought iron balustrades. These balconies would have been built to maximise views towards the Swan River. The original blueprints indicate one balcony to be accessed from the Living Room, the second above this to have access provided from the roof. Windows are both horizontal and vertical in orientation, each with separate panes.

The original blueprints include at ground level a single Garage and several Rooms behind. Above the Garage sits a Balcony which leads to the Living Room. Off the Entry is a Hall, Main Bedroom and Bathroom. Behind these rooms is the Kitchen, two Bedrooms with Buit-in-Robes and a Laundry. A rear Sleepout has been enclosed to form a rear Room. Detailed in the building specifications are directions to 'supply and erect name "RIDGEWAY" in approved position, letters Wunderlich stock No 1633A 2", Chromium plated with red shykings', and to use Bristle Cream Brick for the fireplace surround.

Alterations to the dwelling include a pool and pergola.

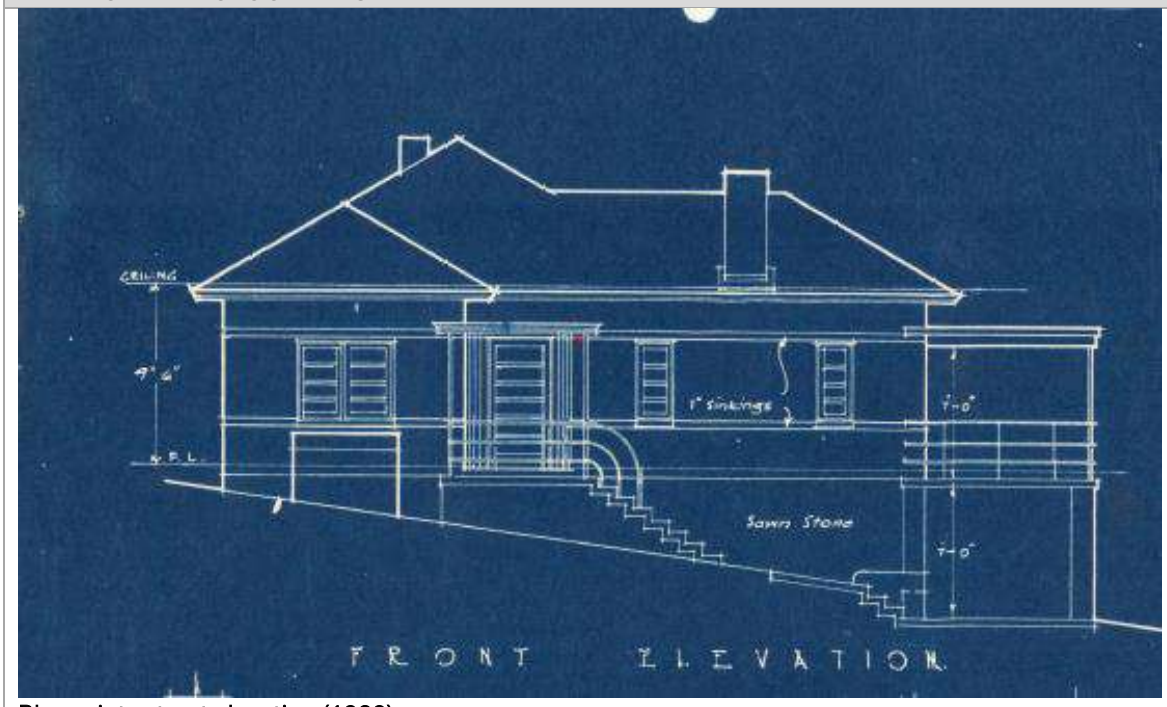
Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building .
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The house was approved by the City of South Perth in June 1938 for D.S Francis Esq and wife, Kathleen Francis (nee. Cooper) and daughter Rosslyn, with an estimated cost of £1100. The residence was built by Peter Morgan.	
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	Peter Morgan
Association:	-
Owners:	Dudley Stillman Francis & Kathleen Francis (nee. Cooper)
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1939/40. Trove The West Australian Saturday 10th June 1939, page 1.

	WA Births Deaths and Marriages. Trove, The West Australian Saturday 10th June 1939, page 1, Family Notices.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Blue prints street elevation (1938)

Residences, 23-25 Labouchere Road

Place No: 88

Category
4



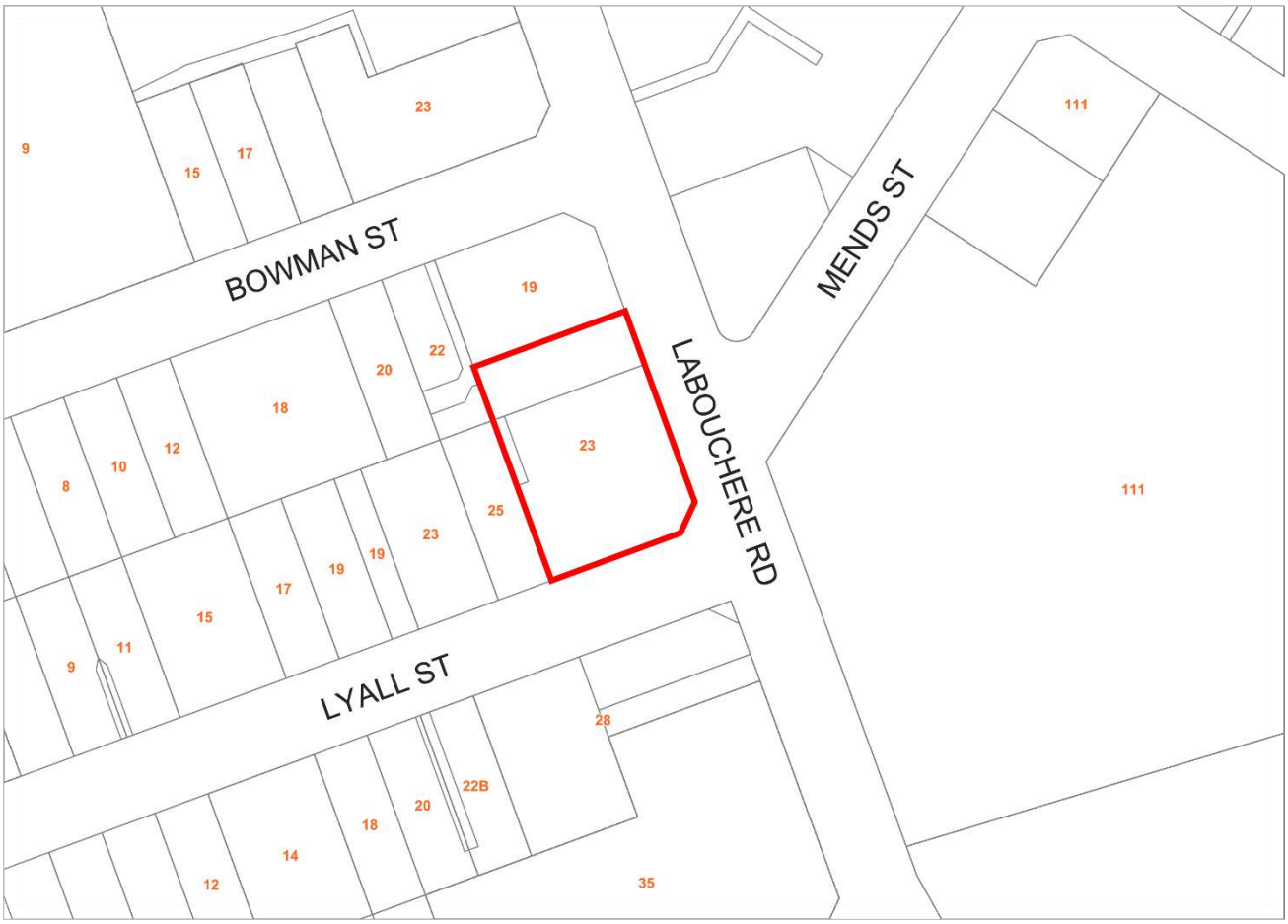


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	23 – 25 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	23 -25 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the two residences at 23 -25 Labouchere Road, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	Inherit database No.: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lots: Lots 2 and 248 are currently subject to an amalgamation.	
	Plan/Volume: Lot 248 - DP421632/1937	Plan/Volume: Lot 2 - 82966
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
coOriginal Use:	Residence: Two, Single Dwellings
Current Use:	Residence: Two, Single Dwellings
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value providing examples of both the Federation Bungalow and Inter-War California Bungalow architectural styles. • The place has historic value as two remaining houses developed opposite the Mends Street Heritage Precinct which includes the Perth Zoo, Police Station (fmr) and Lawn Bowls Club. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 4 - Little Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	No. 23 – c1919/20 No. 25 - c1935/36	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	No. 23 - Federation Bungalow No. 25 – Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	No. 23 – Iron, No. 25 - Tile
Physical Description:			

The place is located at the corner of Labouchere Road and Lyall Street, South Perth.

The Federation Bungalow at No. 23 is a free standing single storey brick and iron house constructed c1919-1920. Its roof is corrugated iron with a simple gable decorated with roughcast and battens pointed white. The 'L' shaped verandah is located beneath the primary roof and is supported with columns, with a base of rendered brick balustrades. The windows are vertical in orientation and the entry door has a transom window above.

The Inter-War California Bungalow at No. 25 is a free standing single storey brick and tile house approved with a garage in c1935/36. Its low pitched roof emphasises horizontal lines and includes a hipped jerkinhead gable. Exposed rafters project from the roof. The walls are built from limestone and rendered brick. Brick is exposed above the porch and side chimney in a decorative pattern. A verandah sits beneath the main roof with substantial pillars of limestone and rendered brick forming a double arch. A chimney protrudes from the side wall, with rendered sections to create a decorative pattern. A casement window with leadlight glass panes is supported by a limestone base with an awning cantilevered above for weather protection.

A garden is located to the south of the residence at No. 25 occupying approximately 1000m^2 with a garage structure accessed from Lyall Street. A Robinia 'Mop Top tree is located at the edge of the lot, at the corner of the site where it intersects with Lyall Street.

The original blueprints reveal the house to have a Lounge Room and Dining Room accessed from the entry Hall via the Font Verandah. Two Bedrooms, a Bathroom, Kitchen, rear Verandah and Sleepout are located toward the rear of the dwelling.

Both dwellings have received minor internal alterations and development of garages.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of buildings.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Labouchere Road was possibly named for Henry Labouchere, 1st Baron Taunton PC (15.8.1798 – 13.7.1869) who was a prominent British Whig and Liberal Party politician during the mid-19th century. He was born in Somerset, UK, into a Huguenot merchant family.

The dwelling was approved by the City of South Perth in June 19345 for A. Oldrini with an estimate cost to construct of £700. The residence was to be built by F.R Richards, Contractor.

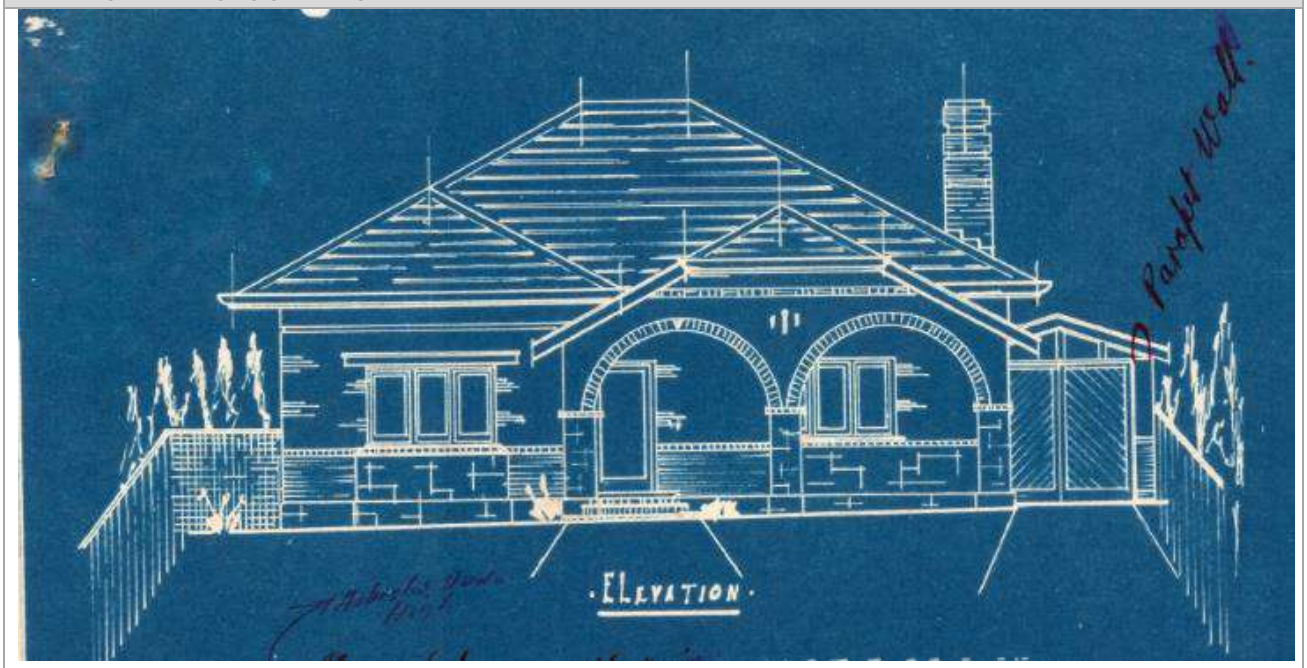
Alfred (Mossy) Oldrini was an accountant who was involved in the Perth Catholic Young Mens Society (CYMS) as a Committee member and as an actor involved in musical theatre. The son of Giuseppe and Domenica Oldrini, he married to Ada Maud (nee Wheeler), daughter of Ambrose and Bridget Wheeler of Hay Street, Subiaco in 1921. The couple lived at 23 Labouchere Road where they welcomed the birth of a son in 1922.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value • Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-

Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	F.R Richards, Contractor
Owners:	Alred Oldrini and Maud Oldrini (nee Wheeler)
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1893-1949. Western Australian Department of Justice, Births, Deaths and Marriages. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 18 November 1937 Trove, Western Mail Thursday 9 February 1922, page 27 Family Notices. Trove, The WA Record Saturday 26 July 1919, page 13, Perth Catholic Young Mens Society. Trove, Sunday Times Sundau 20 October 1912, page 16, Advertising: 'A Fools Paradise'. Trove, The Daily News Wednesday 23 November 1921, page 4, "My Lady Frayle". Trove, The Dail News Thursday 23 November 1944, page 7, Publican Sues Agent for Libel.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Labouchere Road Blueprints (1935)



25 Labouchere Road – Garden facing Lyall Street

Residence, 9 Onslow Street

Place No: 89

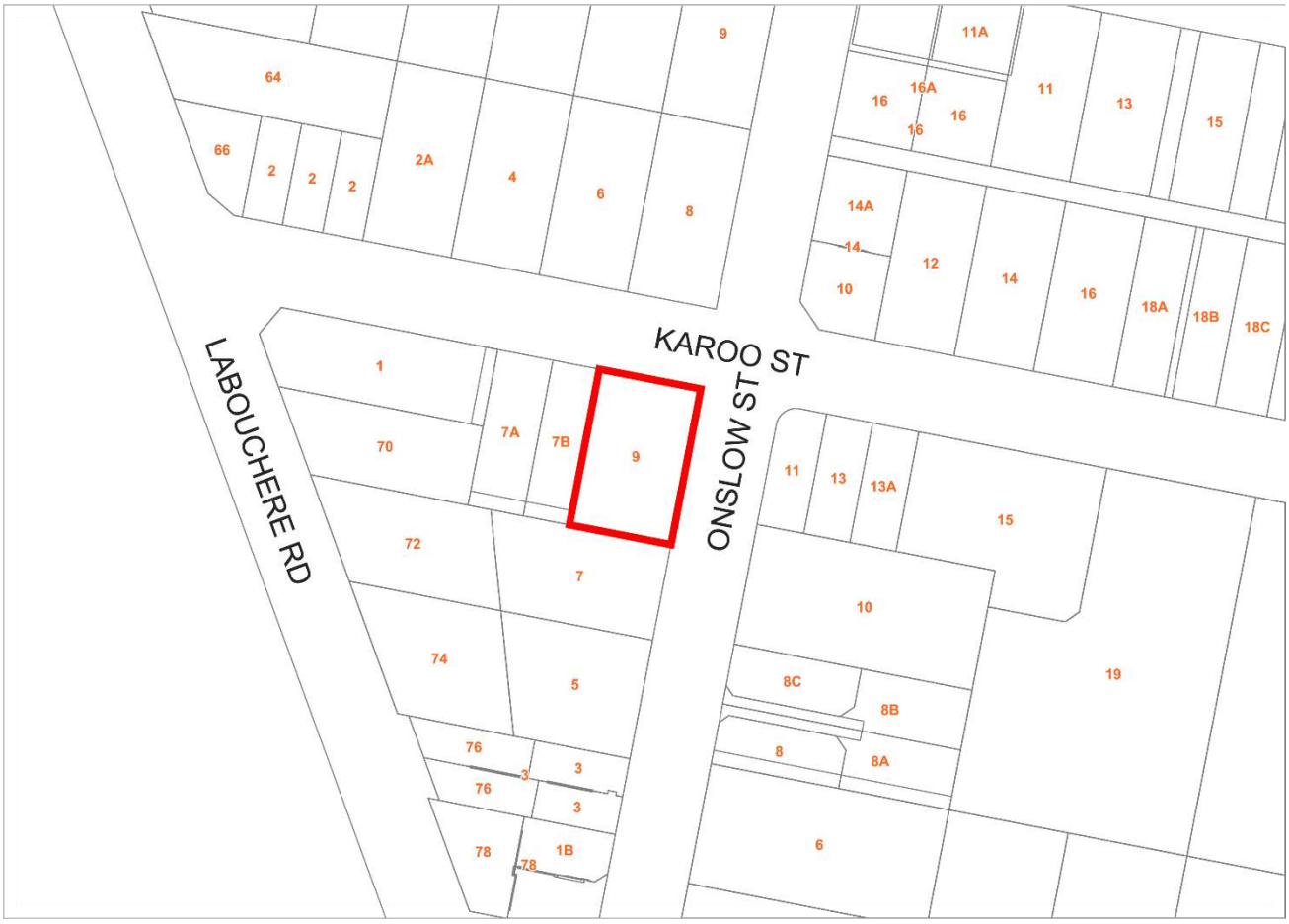
Category
2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	9 Onslow Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	9 Onslow Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 9 Onslow Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office	Inherit database No.: No	
Included in Heritage List?	No	
History of CoSP Listing	Nil	
LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 36	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: P3850; 1077; 248
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War Old English architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has historic value for its association with Western Australian Architect J.H.O Hargrave. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century. • The place is a representation of life in the post-depression years, where predominantly wealthy Anglo-Saxon homeowners, sought to display their respectability.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**

	Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1936/37	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Old English	**Roof:**	Tile

Physical Description:
The dwelling is located at the south-west corner of Onslow Street and Karoo Street in South Perth.

The residence is a large free standing two-storey brick and tile house constructed in 1936/37 in the Inter-War Old English architectural style. The house is of picturesque asymmetric massing, with imitation half-timbered gables and upper storey, a steeply pitched tiled hip roof, red brick walls with light pointing and tall chimneys. The bricks are patterned providing texture and interest. Rectangular patterned leadlight casement windows are present in street facing windows. The entry is protected porch under a wooden framed porch facing Onslow Street.

The original blueprints reveal a Lounge Room and Dining Room accessed from the entry Hall. The 'Best Bedroom' and Bathroom are accessed of a passageway. To the rear of the ground floor is a Maid's Room, Kitchen with a Service Porch leading to an attached Double Garage accessed from Karoo Street. A Study is located behind the Lounge Room, with access off the Lounge Porch. Three bedrooms, a Sewing Alcove, Store Room and Sleep Out are located on the first floor.

The dwelling has been altered internally over the years.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building.
Integrity	High extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Onslow Street is one of several streets identified on a map dated 1894. It is likely to have been named after Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow former attorney-general of Western Australia.

The dwelling was approved by the City of South Perth in June 1936 for A.L Thomson Esq with an estimate cost to construct of £2,400. Alan Lindsay (A.L) Thomson resided here from 1938/39. He was the youngest son of J.A. Thomson, of J.A Thomson's Ltd, piano, organ and sewing machine importers of Perth and Fremantle circa 1914. J.A Thomson lived with his family in North Perth and had been a general manager for Singer in Western Australia.

Alan Thomson married Thelma Hantke of 'Blumford' (River Street, South Perth), in a ceremony described as 'artistic' at St Mary's Anglican Church in South Perth in October 1923. A reception for 200 guests followed at the Mends Street Hall.

This residence was designed by Architect J.H.O (John Harrison Osborne) Hargrave, with T & G Chambers as Consulting Engineers, and constructed by James Thomas Goodlet. Other Perth landmarks designed by J.H.O Hargrave includes the Bassendean Hotel which he designed with E.S. Porter and was built in 1929. J.H.O Hargrave resided at No. 7 Onslow Street, South Perth.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People or People: Innovators
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

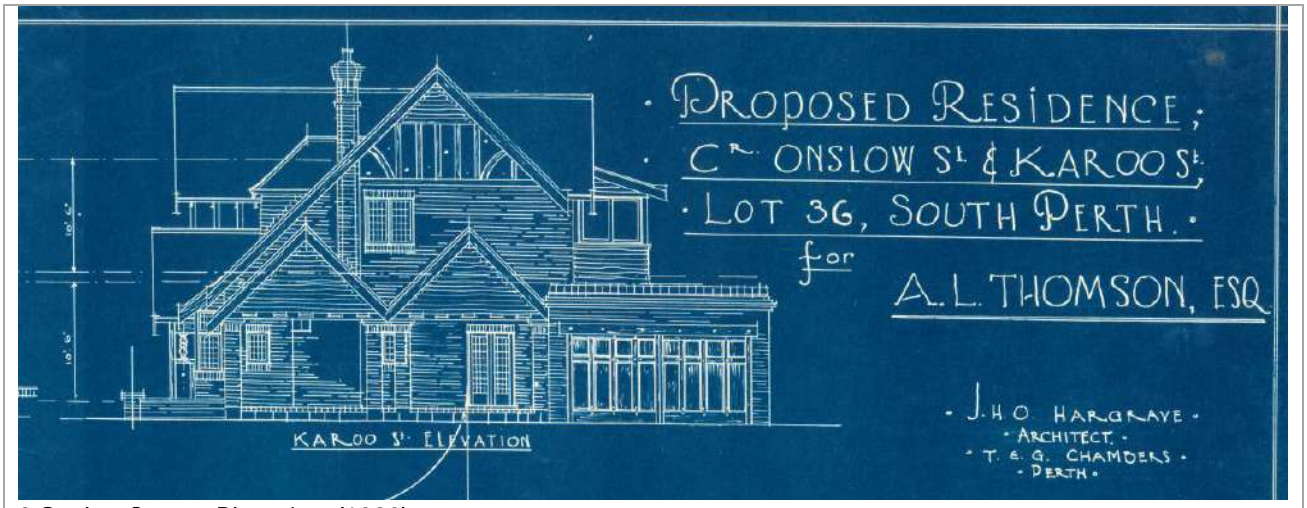
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-

Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	J.H.O Hargrave, Architect
Builder:	T & G Chambers, Consulting Engineer
Association:	James Thomas Goodlet, Builder
Owners:	Alan and Thelma Thompson (fmr).
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. City of Perth Municipal Inventory, Thematic Framework, prepared by Heritage Today for the City of South Perth, November 2000. p. 38. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1938-1939. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1937 Town of Bassendean, Local Heritage Survey 2022, Bassendean Hotel, pg 388. Trove Sunday Times Sunday 30 March 1930 page 15. Trove, The WA Record Saturday 28th February 1914, pg 9, 'J.A Thomson, Ltd'. Trove, The Sunday Times 14th October 1923, pg 15, 'The Tomson-Hantke Wedding'. Trove, The West Australian, Monday 12 July 1954, page 15, Advertising.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Onslow Street elevation (2024)



9 Onslow Street - Blueprints (1936)



9 Onslow Street - Blueprints (1936)

Residence, 2 Parker Street

Place No: 90

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	2 Parker Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	2 Parker Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 2 Parker Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database No: 2397
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	1994-2006 Municipal Heritage Inventory (Category of Significance 2)

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 2

	Diagram: D1674	Vol/Folio: 1536-690
	Land ID No: 1164811	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of a Federation Bungalow with Queen Anne elements. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth Peninsula in the 20th Century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 – Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c.1918	**Walls:**	Brick tuck point
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow with Queen Anne influences	**Roof:**	Terracotta tiles with gargoyles
Physical Description:			

The subject residence is located across 2 lots at the corner of Parker Street and Mill Point Road. This single storey place is sits in contrast with the prevailing higher density built form that surrounds the site. It is opposite the South Perth Zoo.

The following information is taken from the previous place record for 2 Parker Street (1994-2000).

Residence Exterior

The exterior of the subject residential building appears to be largely intact. It includes unpainted tuckpointed walls with rendered window sills, and string course detail over coursed limestone footings. The verandah is supported on smooth, round, timber posts which resemble elongated Doric columns with thinner and elaborate turned posts flanking the main entrance. The verandah returns around the north and south elevations from the entrance on the west. Granolithic steps with limestone strings lead up the entrance. Most of the northern verandah is enclosed with fibro reinforced cement dado and windows over, set on a timber frame.

The roof is a hipped Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles with a matching terra cotta gargoyles. The terra cotta gargoyles at the apex of the ventilating gablets. The gable to Mill Point Road has a panel of ventilating louvres and a composite panel of terracotta pan tiles hung as a spandrel with a splayed roof over the bay window. The front elevations include leadlight windows.

In recent years the property has been restored, with reconstructed verandas and other elements, and the garden cleared of overgrown bougainvillea and other substantial plantings, revealing the residence that was previously obscured from street views.

The front fence is made from wire mesh in the stone bays with jarrah pickets at the rear to part of the Mill Point Road boundary. The garden includes a large bougainvillea and plumbago hedge. One of the stone piers on the western elevation is learning outwards and the stonework generally will require some conservation. A brick outbuilding was evident in the north-east corner of the site.

Residence Interior

Inspections of the place undertaken in 1999 noted several internal changes mostly with a view to restore the original building fabric. This inspection noted that efforts had been made to restore the fabric of the place to that most likely to align with the original residence. Of note was the decorative and consistent leadlight pattern of doors and windows.

The Hall, Lounge and Parlour reflect the original fabric with lathe and plaster ceilings. A decorated flat arch joins the Parlour and Lounge. A fire place, timber floor and original joinery was present. The joinery finish in the Lounge was jarrah.

The main Bedroom to the left of the front door has had some ceiling conservation done. Interim {possibly circa 1950's} fabric in the Bathroom has been replaced. With period fittings and the wood stove in the Kitchen has had a newer stove installed, the original stove recess remaining intact. Other rooms are generally at a high level of authenticity.

Condition:	Very good physical condition of building.
Integrity:	High extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following historical information has been extracted from the submission provided by the property owners with research undertaken by Laura Gray, Heritage and Conservation Consultant:

The earliest researched Certificate of Title dated 14 January 1886, shows that Edward Albert Stone, a Judge of the Supreme Court, was the sole proprietor of Perth Suburban Lots 2, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 62, in an area bounded by Mend Street to the northwest, Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) to the southwest, the Swan River to the northeast, and lot 49 adjoining on the southeast. The lots were numbered 53, 52, 51, 62, 50, and 49 from northwest to southeast fronting Suburban Road.

From January 1886, Stones property was subdivided and sold off and in 1887 Stephen Henry Parker acquired the subject lots (1 and 2 4 formerly part lot 62). In 1896, the Lots 2, 50 and 6 were mortgaged to Edward Spencer with stated ownership on dated 1 November 1900 as Stephen Parker and Edward Albert Stone. A covenant was annexed to the land tenure "*not to be used as a public house or for the sale of spirits*".
Parker Street is likely to have been named for Sir Stephen Henry Parker, a politician and Chief Justice who was a prominent resident of South Perth in the 1890s when this area was being developed. It was declared to be a public highway in 1904 (source A Heritage In Names, the Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, City of Subiaco , Gina Fraser, 215.

By January 1903, Parker was sole owner of Pt Lot 62 that stretched from the river front to the Suburban Road (now Mill Point Road). In November that year the owner of Lots 1 and 2 was James Ainslie, who had previously (December 1902) acquired lots 3 and 4 (north of lots 1 and 2 as part of part lot 62).
The property was sold to Francis Edward Walsh, a civil servant, on 23 April 1918 who owned it until 12 October 1937, and the ownership has changed many times since then. Francis Edward Walsh's granddaughter recollects the house was built by him for his family. She recollects her father was raised there and that he shared memories with her of his childhood playing with Le Souef family at the zoo, Tom Hungerford's family store, Chinese market gardens on foreshore, swimming across the Narrows, clearing of bush to develop St Columba's Church.

Mr Walsh's career took him and his family in a variety of locations across the State before making a home in South Perth by 1916. In around 1905 he was associated with the Chamber of Mines Kalgoorlie a connection which continued until the late 1940's. He was a mining register in Nullagine in around 1894, and for the Yilgarn Goldfield c1911-12. In the Blackwood District he was appointed a Justice of the Pearce for the district (c1908). In Perth in the 1920's he was the Clerk of Arbitration, with offices in Barrack Street, Perth. He married Elizabeth Ann Walsh, nee O'Callaghan, and had 5 children including Marjorie Mary (passed at 6 months), Fredrick Bowering, Elizabeth Anne, Charles Stuart and Marie Therese, who was born in South Perth.

Between 1980 -1982/83, Martyn P. Casey and Brian Waldron resided at 2 Parker Street. During this time Mr Casey became a member of an Australian rock band the Triffids which formed in Perth in 1978. Mr Casey has also played with another Australian band, Nick Cave and The Bad Seeds since 1992. Both bands have been inducted into the ARIA Hall of Fame, and Mr Casey was inducted into the WAM Hall of Fame in 2014.
Between 1979 – 2023, the place is associated with Mr Stewert and Mrs Anne Gunson. The couple made improvements to restore the residence to align with the original.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value • Social value

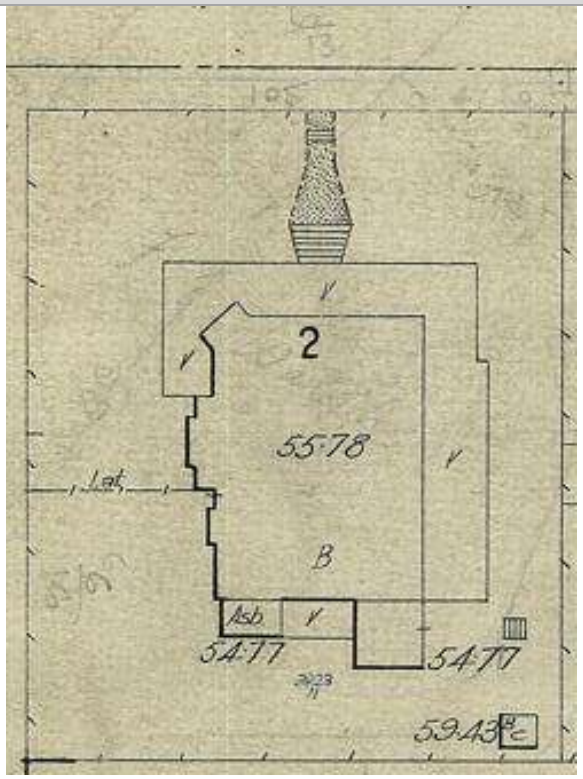
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	• Mr Francis Edward Walsh • Mr Martyn P. Casey
Owners:	• Mr Francis Edward Walsh • Mr Stewart and Mrs Anne Gunson
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's].

	RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board, 1936. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. Trove, The Daily News Thursday 17 July 1948, page 9, Family Notices. Trove, The Evening Mail Friday 26 June 1908, page 4, Honorary Justices. Trove, The West Australian Wednesday 13 April 1949, page 24, New Coal Leases. Trove, The Daily News Friday 2 June 1916, page 7, Arbitration Clerk. Trove, Western Mail Thursday 20 July 1946. Page 29, Camber of Mines. Trove, Kalgoorlie Western Argus Tuesday 5 December 1911, page 4, Interesting Mining Case. Geraldine Walsh, Walsh family recollections, provided 2024. Brian Waldron and Maryn P Casey, firsthand accounts provided 2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2 Parker Street (2024)



2 Parker Street, Metropolitan Water Works Board Plans 1936

Residences, Nos. 5, 7 & 9 Queen Street

Place No: 91

Category
4



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Nos. 5, 7, 9 Queen Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	5, 7, 9 Queen Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residences at Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Queen Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office:	Inherit database No.: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	1994 -1998/2000 Municipal Heritage Inventory (Significance Category 3)

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lots: 3	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: SP6796; 1538; 554
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Triplex Dwellings
Current Use:	Residence: Triplex Dwellings
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE			
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an example of the Late 20th Century Brutalist architectural style within a Perth context. • The place has historic value for its association higher density residential development in South Perth during the 1960s and 1970s.		
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 4 - Little Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.		
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1979	Walls:	Concrete blocks (sandy colour)
Architectural Style:	Late 20th Century Brutalist	Roof:	Iron sheets and glass

Physical Description:
The subject triplex dwellings are located on the northern side of Queen Street between South Perth Esplanade and Mill Point Road. Queen Street is a short street leadingto the Swan River on the South Perth Peninsula.

The dwellings are included in Ian Molyneux's Looking Around Perth: A Guide to the Architecture of Perth and Surrounding Towns, where they are described as '*three attached houses skilfully related about existing trees and with interflowing internal spaces*'.

The dwellings are designed in a terrace style, with shared side boundary walls. Each dwelling is stepped incrementally back away from the street. The dwellings present a sandy coloured blocky form to the street. The rectangular form of each dwelling is offset by angled skylights with vertical ribs echoing the ribbed metal roofs.

The use of warm, sandy-coloured bricks and the mature garden setting soften the rectilinear form the building. Simple and virtually styleless, the grouped dwellings appear confident and respect their riverside location and natural garden setting. The use of these large bricks reflects a design intention to make the maximise use of materials.

The dwellings are constructed with concrete floors, and walls of concrete building blocks. Unit 9 Queen Street includes a double carport to the street, with Units 5 and 7 being setback further from the street, each with a single carport. A garage door was installed at Unit 9 in 2003.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of buildings .
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state.
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Queen Street was named for Queen Victoria who reigned at the time the land was subdivided. It was declared to be a public highway in 1904.

The triplex dwellings were approved by the City of South Perth in 1978 and built by S. Mairata in 1979 for Brian A Nelson.

The place was designed by architect Rodney David Mollett. In 2014 Mr Mollett was made a Member of the Order of Australia for his "*significant service to the built environment and the architecture profession through contributions to professional bodies, and to the community of North Beach*".

Prior to this, Perth Sewerage Plans show the site to be developed as a single storey duplex home, which appears to have been amalgamated by 1965 and demolished in 1978.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People or People: Innovators
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

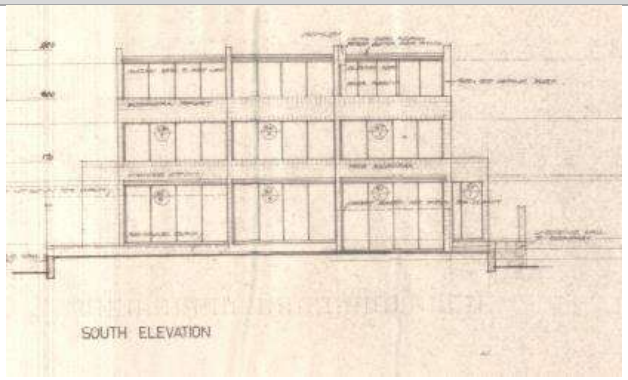
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	Rodney David Mollett, AO, Life Fellow of the Australian Institute of Architects
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	-
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1936.

	A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. The Herald Sun, Queen's Birthday Honours: The full list, June 9, 2014. Architecture Australia, 2014 Queen's birthday honours, 16 June 2014. Looking Around Perth, A Guide to the Architecture of Perth and Surrounding Towns, Ian Molyneux, 1981.

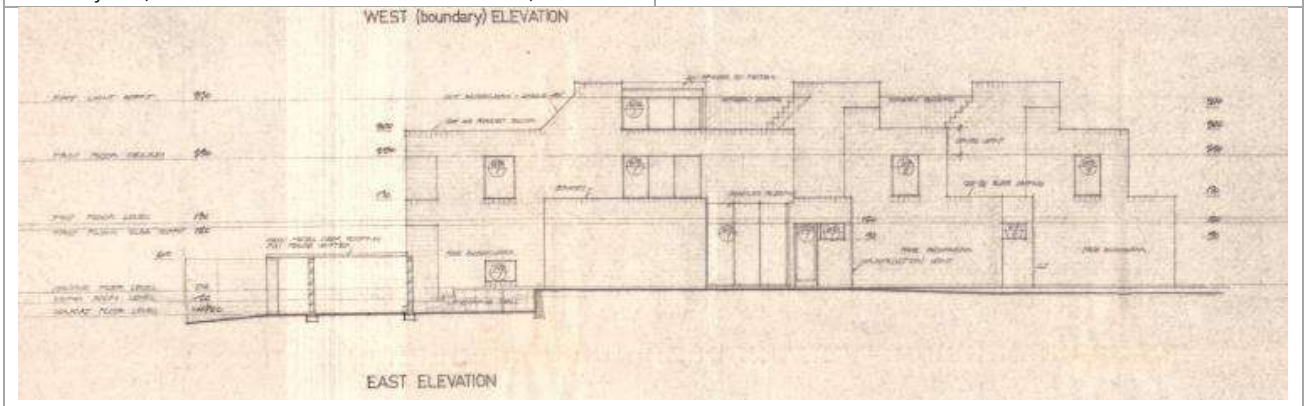
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Image of triplex dwellings in 1981
Courtsey 'Looking Around Perth, A Guide to the Architecture of Perth and Surrounding Towns', Ian Mollenyeax, East Fremantle: Wescolour Press, 1981



Nos. 5, 7, 9 Queen Street - Blueprints (1978)



Nos. 5, 7, 9 Queen Street - Blueprints (1978)

Residence, 38 Ridge Street

Place No: 92

Category
3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	38 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Names:	
Street Address:	38 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 38 Ridge Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	Inherit database No.: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 40	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: D9439; 1046; 887
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent Western Australian architectural firm Powell, Cameron & Chisholm, trading today as Cameron Chisholm Nicol. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1940/41	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Art Deco	**Roof:**	Tile
Physical Description:			

The house is located on the eastern side of Ridge Street south of Rea Street in South Perth. The residence is a two storey brick and tile house constructed in 1939/40 in the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style.

The dwelling presents a pitched orange tile roof and a single chimney, signally mid-roof. It is an elevated double storey art deco style house incorporating under-croft garage further increasing the verticality of the house. The street elevation includes distinctive horizontally oriented windows with separate panes. A balcony terrace sits over the garage. Steps lead to the front door are supported by a series of curved wrought iron balustrades. Sitting directly beneath the house is a double Garage built from limestone blocks with wooden sliding doors.

The original blueprints include a Lounge Room, Dining Room, 2 Bedrooms, a Sleepout, a Sunroom and Bathroom, Laundry and two internally located WC's. Detailed in the building specifications are a concrete flower box, a clothesline and specifications for a chimney and fireplace surround.

Alterations to the dwelling included a pool.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of building.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Ridge Street is named after the ridge of land along which it is built which runs approximately north-south through South Perth.

The house was approved by the City of South Perth in June 1940 for W. T Chamberlain Esq for an estimate cost of £1,200. W.T Chamberlain resided at 38 Ridge Street from 1941/42.

The residence was designed by the prominent Western Australian firm Powell, Cameron & Chisholm, FF.R.I.A, AA.R.I.A. This architectural practice can be traced to 1884 and has played a key role in the architectural development of Perth and Australia, with the following often awarded winning buildings:

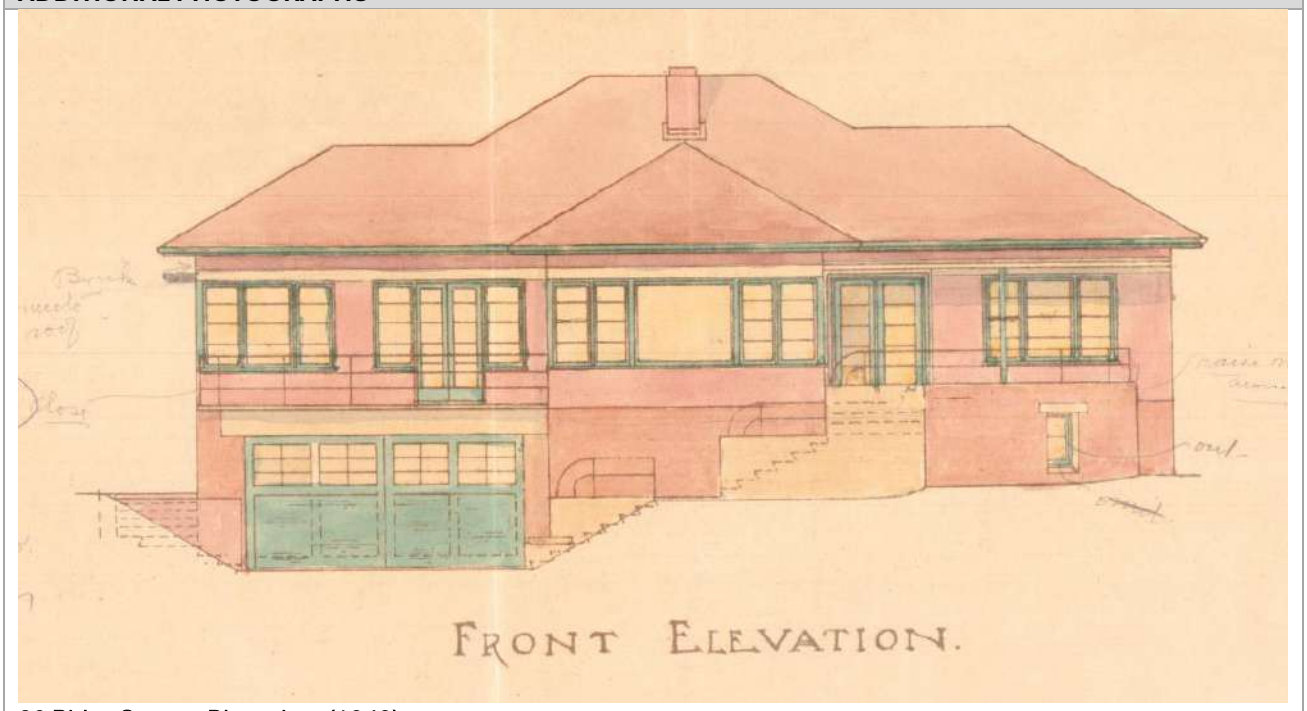
- University of Western Australia's Reid Library (with Gordon Stephenson and Roger Johnson), awarded the RIBA Gold Medal 1965;
  National Carillon in Canberra (1970);
- Allendale Square on St Goerges's Terrace, Perth awarded RAIA Bronze Medal 1977; and
  Education Department Building on Royal Street, East Perth, awarded the Sir Zelman Cowen Award 1983.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People or People: Innovators
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	Powell, Cameron & Chisholm Architects
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	W.T Chamberlain (fmr)
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1941-1942

	A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. CCN Architects, https://www.ccnarchitects.com.au/, accessed 2024

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

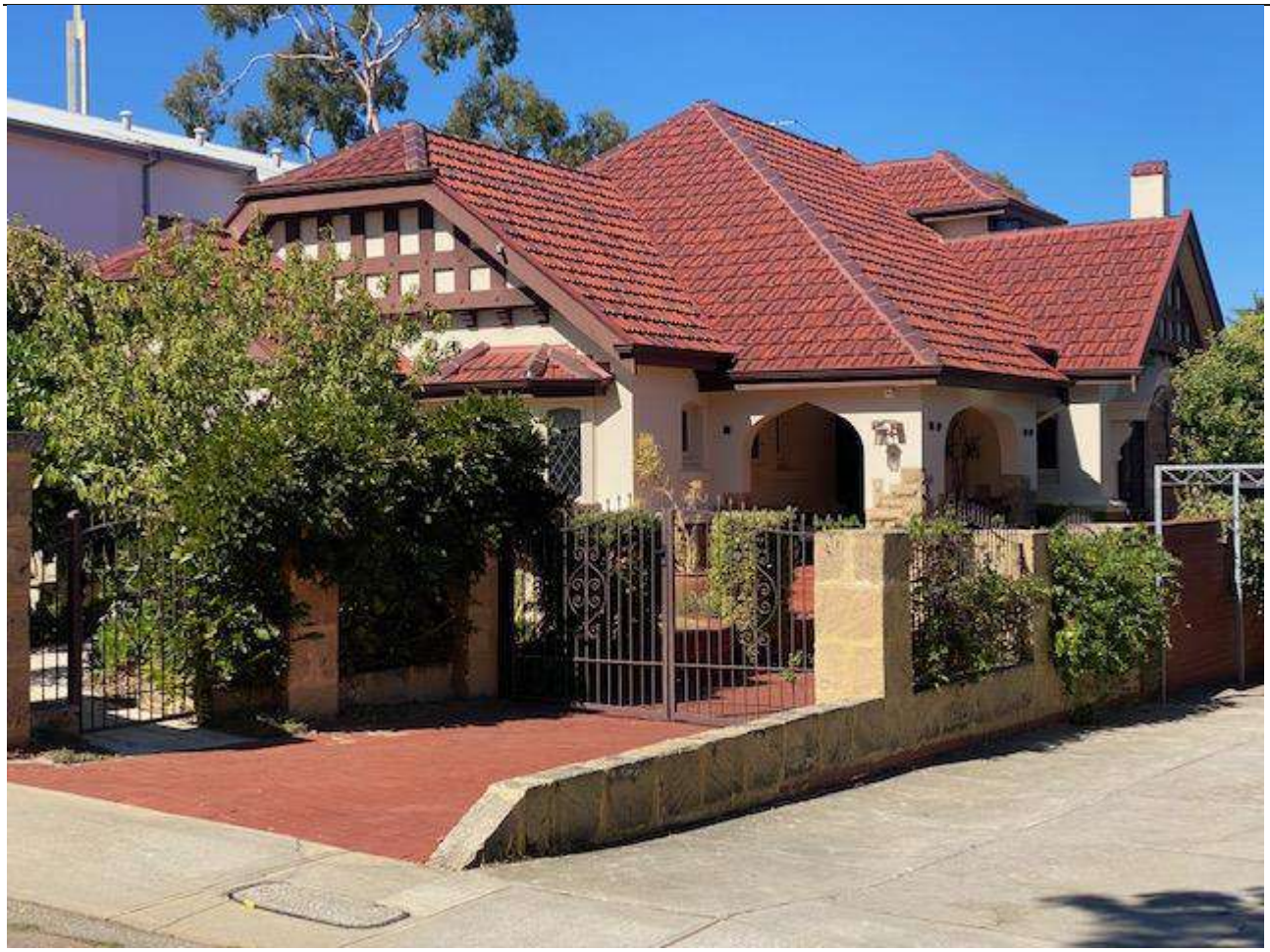


38 Ridge Street - Blueprints (1940)

Residence, 15 River View Street

Place No: 93

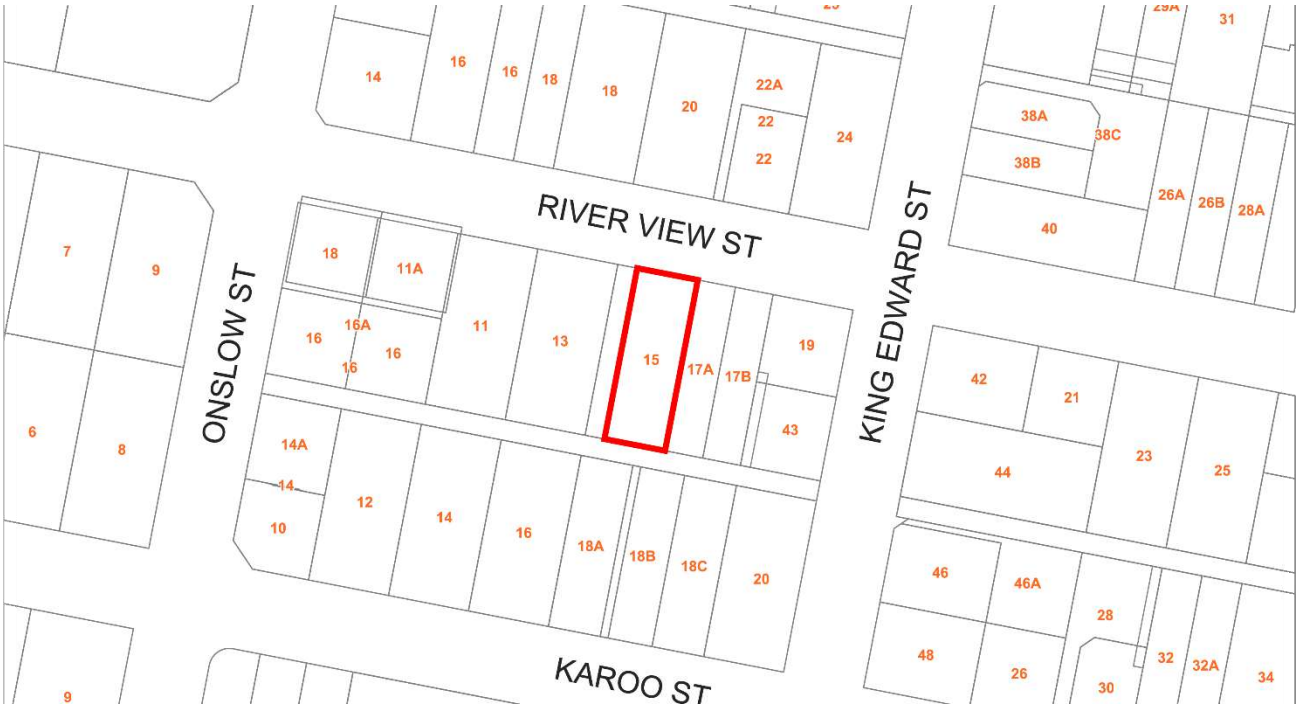
Category
2



SITE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	15 River View Street, South Perth	
Other Names:	-	
Street Address:	15 River View Street, South Perth	
Other Reference Numbers:	-	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 15 River View Street, South Perth	
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:		

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: No	
Included in Heritage List?	No	
History of CoSP Listing	Nil	
LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 119	
	Plan: DP30357	Vol/Folio: 1432/687
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 11007348

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value through its association with Mrs Shirley Finn (nee Shrewring) and family in the early 1970's.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1935	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tiles
Physical Description: The subject residence is located on the southern side of River View Street in South Perth.			

The place is a good example of a free standing dwelling in the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. Its walls are constructed from limestone and rendered brick. Casement windows face the street with diamond patterned leadlight. The shape of arches to the front porch show Spanish Mission influences.

The high pitched tile roof includes a hipped half-timbered jerkinheadgable, finished white with contrasting dark timber battening. The roof extends over the entry porch a verandah, which sits setback from the main building line. The porch is supported by substantial posts of limestone and rendered brick. A brick chimney can be seen from the street with pitched tile cap.

The original blueprints show the dwelling to include a Hall and Lounge accessed from the Lobby via the front Porch. Rooms include two Bedrooms, a Sleepout, Kitchen, Dining Room, Bathroom, Storeroom, Laundry. A single garage was located toward the rear of the site. Woodwork in the Hall, Lounge and Dining Rooms were stained dark brown using a proportion of vegetable black. Built in bookcases were to be installed in the Lounge.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of building.
Integrity	High extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

River View Street was from the more elevated parts of the street. Part of the street appears in a 15 acre (6 hectare) subdivision bounded by Angelo Street, Onslow Street, Karoo Street and Suburban Location 350 in 1913 by the owner, Charles William Arnott of Perth. He is described on the Certificate of Title as a 'Contractor', who purchased the land on 26.1.1912.

Records indicate the place was approved in 1932 for O.C Zehnder, Esq, for a cost of £1,494. The residence was designed by C.L.E Harrison, 25 National Mutal Buildings, 81 St Georges Terrace, Perth. It was built by Edward J. Blackmore of the Blackmore Brothers of 150 Edward Street, East Perth.

Mr Oscar Zehnder was a prominent Perth figure as secretary of the West Australian Royal Automobile Club in the early to mid-20th Century. He was the eldest son of Mrs and the late Mr Charles J. Zehnder of South Africa. He married Miss Doris Sylvia nee Bowra, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs F.J Bowra of Mt Lawley 1924 in Highgate.

Mrs O.C Zehnder was the Secretary and Mrs G.V. Abjornson President of the committee involved in fund raising in aid of the South Perth Infant Heath Centre through an annual dinner dance. Mr G.V Abjornson was Chairman of the South Perth Road Board 1934-1940 and Board Member from 1928-1934.

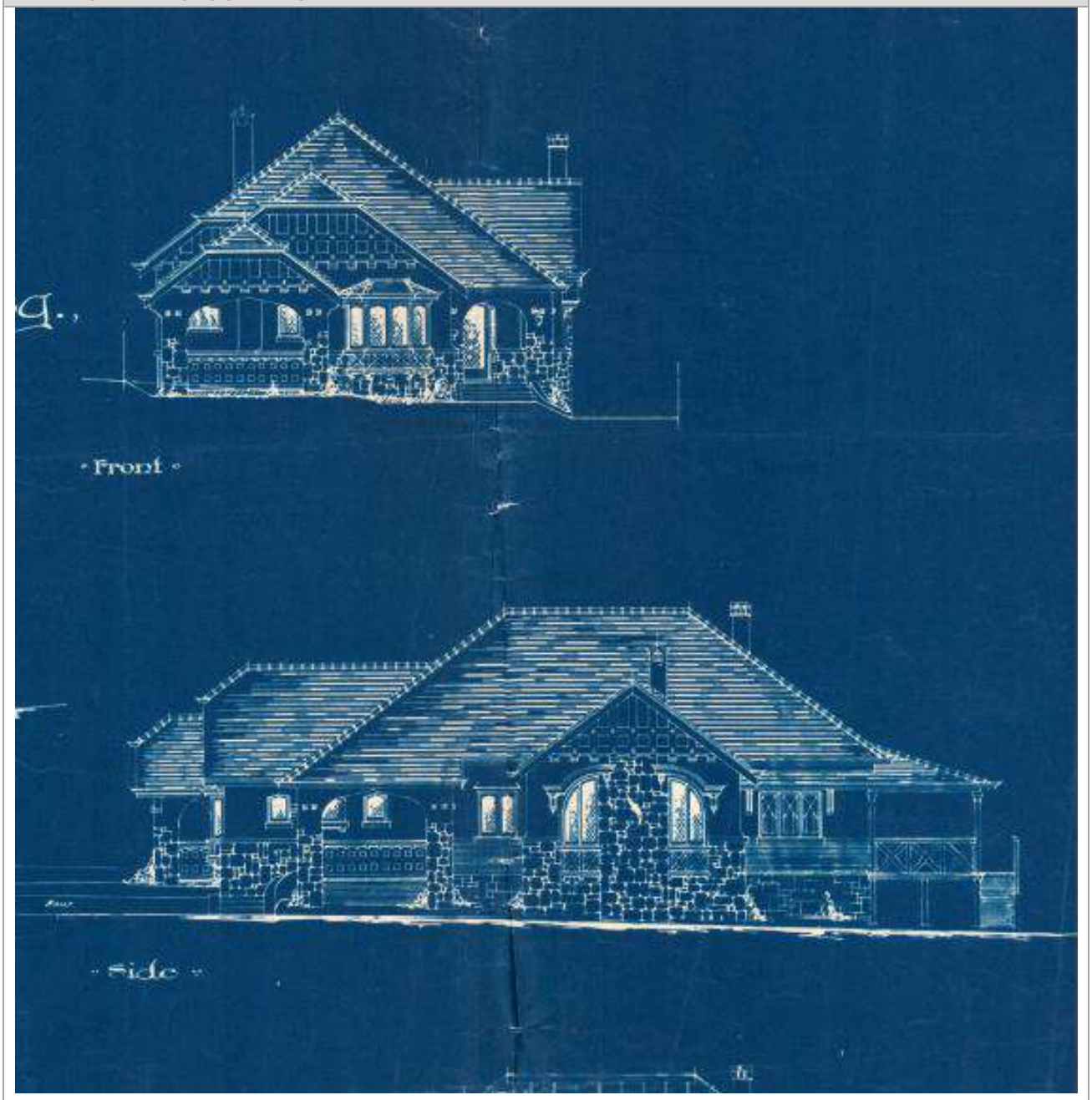
Records indicate Mrs Shirley Finn (nee Shrewring) and family resided in the house. The house was extended at this time to accommodate the needs of a growing family and a below ground pool built in the backyard included gold tiles at its base which read 'SS' referencing Shirley's maiden name initials. Mrs Finn hosted British singer/songwriter Sir Elton John during his visit to Perth in 1974, at a party held at this place.

Finn's body was found at the Royal Perth Golf Club 23 June 1975. This unsolved case has become high profile over 40 years following the events with an inquest held in 2020 failing to provide resolution.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People or People: Innovators
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value • Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	C.L.E Harrison
Builder:	Edward J. Blackmore of the Blackmore Brothers
Association:	-
Owners:	Mr Oscar C. and Mrs Doris Zehnder.
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1937. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. Tove, The West Australia Thursday 16 February 1928, page 4, The Motor World; Traffic Problems. Trove, The West Australia Thursday 26 May 1938, page 8, Motoring in Other Lands. Trove, The West Australia Monday 9 January 1939, page 20, Protection of Children; Walking Licences Experiment. Trove, The Daily News Monday 4 October 1937, page 10, Jestina's Gossip, The Hard Working Committee. Trove, The West Australian Friday 19 November 1937, page 13, Mt Yokine Club. Dirty Girl The State Sanctioned Murder of Brothel Madam Shirley Finn, Juliet Wills, Fontaine Press, 2017, pages 14-15. City of Lights, A History of Perth Since the 1950's, Jenny Gregory, the City of Perth, October 1999 pages 245-246.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



15 River View Street - Blueprints (1932)



Newspaper advertisment land sale along River View Street.
Source courtesy: State Library of Western Australia, SLWA-b4636844

Residence, 16 River View Street

Place No: 94

Category
4



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	16 River View Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	16 River View Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 16 River View Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lots: 23 and 400	
	Lot 400 – Plan: DP302479	Lot 23 - Plan/Vol/Folio: 2692/8/146A

	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: Lot 23 - 146588

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Federation Bungalow architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 4 - Little Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1925	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow	**Roof:**	Terracotta tiles
Physical Description: The subject residence is located across 2 lots at the northern side of River View Street in South Perth.			

The place is a good example of a free standing dwelling in the Federation Bungalow style. The hipped roof is substantial and finished with orange tiles. Its walls are constructed from limestone and brick used decoratively at the corners of the walls and around window openings. The roof extends over a substantial verandah, which faces the street and runs along the western side of the house toward the rear boundary. The verandah is supported by timber posts decorated with painted timber brackets. A brick chimney can be seen from the street with several pots.

Alterations include rear extensions, car ports and gatehouse, with designs by several Perth architects including Bruce C Williams; Bernard Seeber Architects; Overman and Zuideveld Architect; and Greg Davis Architect.

Condition:	Good physical condition of building.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

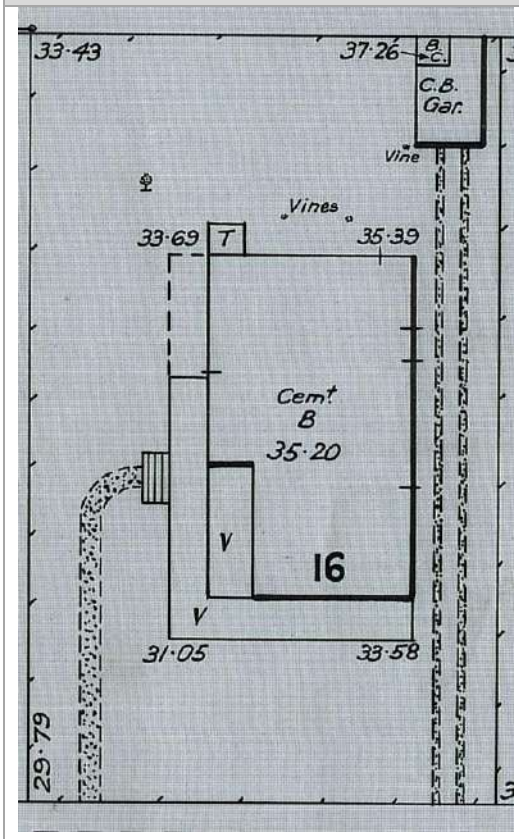
River View Street was from the more elevated parts of the street. Part of the street appears in a 15 acre (6 hectare) subdivision bounded by Angelo Street, Onslow Street, Karoo Street and Suburban Location 350 in 1913 by the owner, Charles William Arnott of Perth. He is described on the Certificate of Title as a 'Contractor', who purchased the land on 26.1.1912.

Records indicate the place was built c1925. At this time, Alexander Flight Smith resided at 16 River View Street. Mr Smith was employed at the Lands Department. Newspaper reports indicate Mr Smith and wife, (Amy) Jean (Strang, nee Taylor) resided at 16 River View Street until his passing in 1954.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	Alterations and extensions designed by Bruce C Williams Architect; Bernard Seeber Architects; Overman and Zuideveld Architects; and Greg Davis Architects.
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	Mr Alexander and Mrs Jean Flight-Smith (fmr)
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1937. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. State Records Birth, Deaths and Mariage records. Trove, Western Mail Saturday 30 December 1905, page 41, Smith-Taylor. Trove, The West Australia Tuesday 3 August 1954, page 32, Family Notices. Trove, The West Australian Sunday 5 November 1933, page 5, Malloch-Flight-Smith. Trove, The West Australia Tuesday 10 April 1934, page 4, Engagements.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Metropolitan Water Works Board Plans 28 July 1937



Newspaper advertisment land sale along River View Street.
Source courtsey: State Library of Western Australia, SLWA-b4636844

St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)

Place No: 95

Category
1

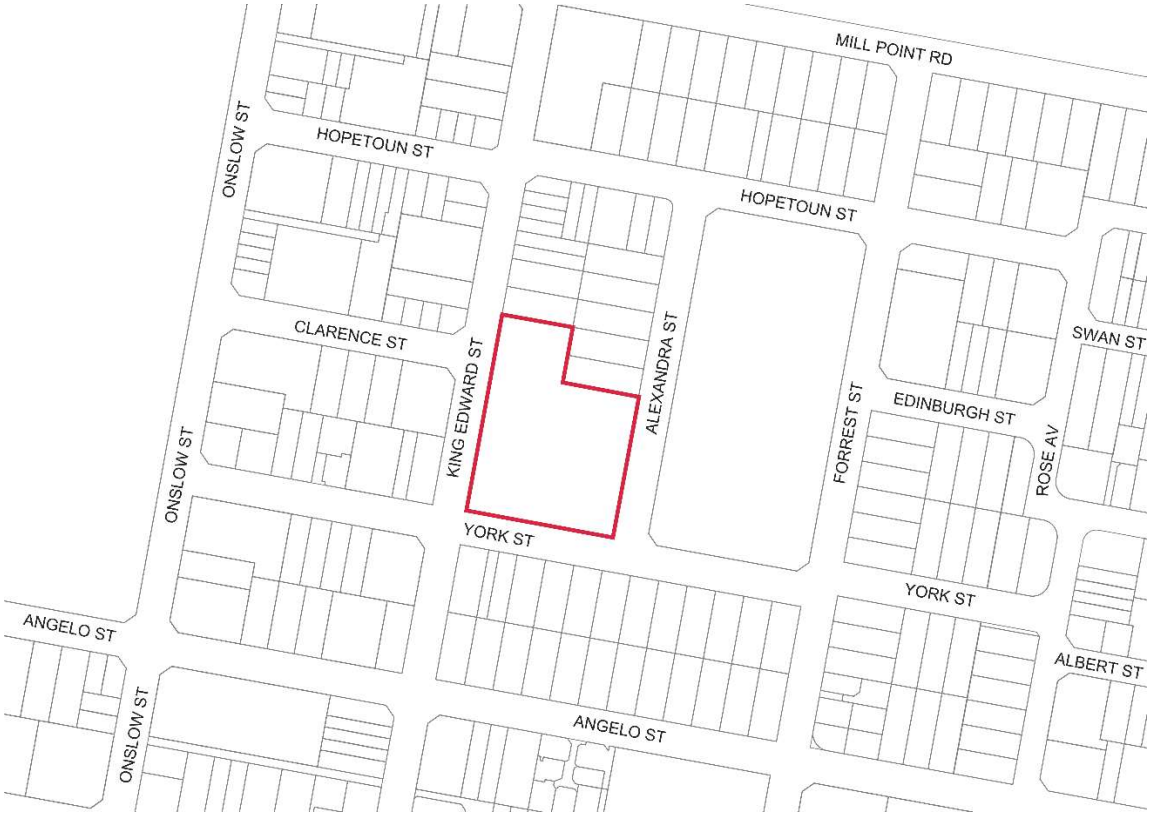


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)
Other Names:	St Joseph's Convent; Dennehy House (fmr.); St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent; Mount St Joseph's'; Mount St Jospeh's Roman Catholic School; St Joseph's Nursing Home.
Street Address	16 York Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	The site is bound by York Street, King Edward Street, Hopetoun Street and Alexandra Street.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2383, Entered State Register 21 April 2006.	
Included in Heritage List?	No	
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994	

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3	
	Survey: Diagram 41944	Vol/Folio: 525-124A
	Reserve No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146491

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Convent Educational: Secondary School Religious: Housing or quarters
Current Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Convent Religious: Housing or quarters
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth in the State Register of Heritage Places.* *This place record pertains to St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, South Perth. Information on 'Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group' at 25 Forrest Street, South Perth, is available in a separate place record.* St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) comprising Dennehy House (1908), Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939) and Chapel Unit (1939, 1974), the Cloisters, the Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), and Irene McCormack memorial rose garden (1992) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is an intact collection of buildings forming a historic Catholic group and, distinguished by the prominence of the site, is a regional landmark; • the place demonstrates the expansion of the Catholic Church in Western Australia during the time of Bishop Mathew Gibney (1887-1910), Archbishop Patrick Clune (1911-1935) and Archbishop Redmond Prendiville (1935-1968) and the role played by Irish Religious Orders in the establishment of Roman Catholicism in Australia in the nineteenth and twentieth century; • the St Joseph's Convent buildings are an aesthetically pleasing complex dominated by Dennehy House, a well-resolved and fine example of the Federation Queen Anne style, Mary MacKillop Centre, an attractive two storey building featuring a distinctive two-storey timber verandah with paired timber columns, and the Chapel, which features an impressive interior and marble sanctuary; • the place is significant for its association with prominent Catholic Religious in Western Australia, including the Rev. Dr John Thomas McMahon, Archbishop Patrick Clune, Archbishop Redmond Prendiville, the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of St Joseph; • the place is associated with Richard John Dennehy, well-known Western Australian architect and prominent Catholic layman, who designed the first church-school on the neighbouring site at 35 Forrest Street in 1908, and its extension in 1919, as well as his own 1908 York Street home, that was purchased by the Sisters of St Joseph for a convent in 1914; • the place is highly valued by the Catholic community as an important focus of their religious life. It also contributes to the sense of place of the wider community, due to its prominent location and distinctive aesthetic characteristics; • The Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), the Convent (1957, 1974), and Link/Garden Room (1995) are of little significance.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example.

	Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1908; 1927; 1939; 1957; 1959/60; 1971; 1974; 1982; 1992, 1985.	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:

St Joseph's Convent comprises a complex of one and two-storey brick and tile buildings, including Dennehy House (1908), the Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939), the Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), and MacKillop Court (1971), set amongst expansive scenic gardens the site is located on the northern side of York Street and is bound by Alexandra Street to the east and King Edward Street to the west, residential buildings are located to the north.

Dennehy House (1908) comprises a two-storey brick and tile building in the Federation Queen Anne style, featuring a picturesque asymmetrical form, warm face-brickwork contrasted against ornate timber detailing and Donnybrook stone, and accents on the roofline including a belvedere and tall masonry chimneys. Entry to Dennehy House is from York Street, via the large timber verandah on the south elevation. This verandah has paired timber columns supporting the first floor balcony, and features a decorative tiled floor and a timber lattice valance (not an original detail). The first floor balcony also has paired timber columns, as well as ornate timber floor joists and filigreed metal balustrades.

Mary MacKillop Centre (1927) is located to the west of Dennehy House and connected to both the ground and first floor verandahs. Constructed in 1927 as the Convent boarding school the Mary MacKillop Centre comprises a two-storey red face-brick and tile building with a spreading hipped roof and a distinctive two storey timber-framed verandah across its south (York Street) elevation. Another verandah extends along the rear (north) and side (east) elevations, although parts have been infilled. The verandahs typically have paired timber columns (except in front of the entry off York Street) supporting the first floor balcony and feature a timber lattice valance and timber balustrade, designed to match the materials and aesthetic of Dennehy House.

The Chapel (1939) is located to the east of Dennehy House and comprises a single storey ecclesiastical building constructed of red face-brick with a steeply-pitched tiled roof, a projecting porch on the south elevation (added in 1970), a chapel unit to the northeast (altered and extended in 1972-74), buttresses along the east and west elevations and vertically-proportioned arched windows. Primary entry to the Chapel is from the west, directly into the nave via an enclosed brick cloister that connects directly to Dennehy House, or from the south, via the porch.

The Convent (1957, 1974) is the main accommodation wing of the complex and comprises a two-storey face-brick and tile building located immediately north of the Mary MacKillop Centre. The ground floor comprises the main kitchen, dining room and laundry, while the first floor, also known as 'Our Lady's', comprises six residential units. The Our Lady's Wing with nine units is located at the northern end of the building.

Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), formerly known as St Joseph's Nursing Home, comprises a single-storey brick and tile residential building, basically rectangular in plan, located north of Dennehy House.

MacKillop Court (1971) comprises a one and two-storey brick and tile residential building located north of Irene Villa and connected to St Joseph's Convent by way of a multi-storey link known as the Garden Room (1995). MacKillop Court has eight units for retired/senior Sisters, and a flat and guest room at the eastern end.

Condition:	Good

Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in April 2006 for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth, in the State Register of Heritage Places.

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time communication with Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. The gold discoveries also led to an influx of lay Catholics from the eastern states of Australia. This increase in the Catholic population prompted the Bishop to seek more members of Religious orders to serve them.

The Sisters of Saint Joseph were founded by Mary MacKillop, an Australian, and Julian Tenison Woods, an English priest, in Penola, South Australia in 1866.

The Catholic Church secured land in South Perth in the 1880s. Until then, a small band of priests and nuns served the very large Victoria Park Parish and covered the area from South Perth to the present-day Belmont. The Sisters of Mercy extended their mission into the South Perth area sometime early in the century, with the work of Catholic education actually taking place in private homes. After seven years, this role was taken on by the Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart, with their motto 'to do all the good they could and never see and evil without trying how they might remedy it".

Around 1905, South Perth was given parish status and in 1908 a church and school was established in South Perth on portion of the Catholic Church landholding bound by King Edward, York, Forrest and Hopetoun Streets.

Tenders were called in 1907 for the erection of a (Catholic) school, church and hall on the corner of York and Forrest Streets, South Perth. By 28 March 1908, a new school-church was completed on the York Street site, run by the Victoria Park-based Sisters of Mercy, with an initial enrolment of about 35 pupils. The establishment, then known as the St Columba Roman Catholic School, is now located at 25 Forrest Street. The modest red brick and tile building had been designed by architect, Richard Joseph Dennehy.

Dennehy, born in Ireland in 1854, migrated with his family to Australia in 1855. He trained as an architect in Melbourne and worked there and in Sydney before relocating to the Western Australian goldfields in the mid-1890s. The Dennehy family, consisting of Richard, his wife Marion nee O'Halloran, and six children, settled in Perth in 1898. Dennehy established a successful practice in Perth, and as a practicing Catholic he took up many projects for the Catholic community, including the Home of the Good Shepherd in West Leederville (1898), and the Church of the Sacred Heart in Leederville (1905).

Dennehy had a productive year in 1908, designing several prominent projects in Perth; Moana Chambers in Hay Street and the Connor Quinlan Building on Barrack Street. Given his ongoing success, it is not surprising Dennehy decided to build a large home for his family on the elevated area at 16 York Street adjacent to the school and church he designed for the Catholic Church. Beset by tragedy with the death of his wife, Marion Dennehy (c1855-1903) in 1903 and the death of his oldest daughter Elieen Mary Dennehy in 1907, Dennehy lived at this new home, with his youngest daughters from 1909.

In 1914, Dennehy sold his residence for £3,000 to the Sisters of Saint Joseph who took over the St Columba Roman Catholic School from 1915.

In a letter from Dennehy to the Sisters dated June 1914, he provided a lengthy description of the grounds, buildings, fittings and fixtures. In summary, he believed his asking price was a bargain at the price agreed, as 'the house alone would cost more than that amount to be built, to say nothing of the grounds and improvements'.

Dennehy described the property's location to the Revend Mother in Boulder City as 'the site is an excellent one, being one of the highest in South Perth, which is rapidly becoming the leading suburb. And is similar to Mosman and Neutral Bay in Sydney. The house is between two Ferries and within ten minutes of either, affording access to the city within twenty minutes from the house or 10 minutes by Motor Car'.

The home was used as a convent for the sisters who had previously lived in Victoria Park, and a secondary boarding school, advertised by the Josephite Sisters as 'Mount St Joseph's' (or as Mount St Joseph Roman Catholic School), being located 'in one of the most attractive and healthy suburbs of Perth' with 'a delightful view of the Swan River'.

At the start of the 1915 school year, there were three boarders enrolled (one from Boulder and two from New Norcia) and by April, there were twelve borders at Mount St Joseph's. By the end of 1915, there were 88 children, including the boarders, enrolled at Mount St Joseph's.

Mount St Joseph's acted as a secondary college, and St Columba's on the neighbouring lot (35 Forrest Street) focused on primary education. Complimenting a well-rounded education, the curriculum at Mount St Joseph's included 'all the branches of a thorough English Education', as well as modern languages, mathematics, elocution, physical culture, drawing, painting, music and needlework. Special facilities were also available for students who wanted to pursue courses in stenography, typewriting and book-keeping. Pupils were also prepared for 'University, Commercial and Music Examinations'. In addition, in providing a 'delightful situation, beautiful scenery and healthy climate', Mount St Joseph's '[stood] unrivalled'.

In 1927, a large two storey extension was constructed in similar materials to the original Dennehy house immediately to the west of the Convent of the Sisters of St Joseph, to house boarding students from the Mount St Joseph Convent School. The work on the extension, built at a cost of £6,719, was carried out by Berry Brothers, builders, to a design by Richard Dennehy. Also in 1926, the Sisters of Joseph acquired Lots 72 and 73, King Edward Street, South Perth, blocks adjoining the Convent property.

In 1939, a two-story building to house the chapel for the Sisters of St Joseph was built to the east of the original Dennehy house by A.T. Brine and Sons, builders. The plans were developed by architects Hennessy and Hennessy. The major work on the Chapel was completed for a cost of around £6,554. Other building work carried out at this time included additions to the kitchen and laundry, and a new bathroom and lavatory. In 1940, a new brick fence was built along the York Street boundary by A.T Brine at a cost of £374.

The secondary school stopped taking boarders in 1947. With accommodation becoming an issue, the school on the convent site ceased in 1949.

Although with the growth of the South Perth Parish in the post-War period, it became necessary to build a substantial new school building immediately to the north west of the original school (at neighbouring 25 Forrest Street). In January 1948, the foundations for the new school (designed by architects, Henderson and Thompson), comprising three class rooms 26' x 24', a rest room for the Sisters, and a cloakroom with a verandah 10' wide. Construction was by Berry Brothers, at a cost of £4,142. In February 1949, the new brick and tiled building was blessed and opened by Archbishop Prendiville.

The subsequent years saw numerous developments within the York Street site, with the installation of four stained glass windows in the Sanctuary of the Church in 1950. New frames and windows were

installed in the Chapel of the Sisters of St Joseph by W.F. Broderick. The following year, a verandah at the Convent was enclosed for a 'sleep-out' by A. and L. Power, while, in 1957, a new single storey wing, including a kitchen and lunch room was built at the back of the existing boarding wing.

From 1950 to 1955, three new parishes were split off from the original South Perth Parish: Kensington in 1950, Manning in 1953, and Como in 1955. These developments reduced considerably the size of the congregation of St Columba's Church.

In 1959-1960, an 'infirmary' (a 13-bed 'C' Class hospital - St Joseph's Nursing Home) was built for the Sisters of St Joseph by J. Bianchini, behind the Chapel and the original Dennehy House. Works were carried out to the Chapel, Laundry and Community Room at this time.

In the period following the annual meetings in the Vatican of the Council of Fathers between 1962 and 1965, (known as 'Vatican II') the catholic church introduced several liturgical and doctrinal changes which also had implications on the physical layout of churches throughout the Roman Catholic world. In relation to St Joseph's Convent Chapel, this impacted the interior in relation to the positioning of the altar, lectern, the chair of the presiding priest and baptismal font and tabernacle.

Around 1964-65, the original dining room of the 1908 Convent building was extended to the west, greatly increasing the available space.

Between 1915 and 1970, the Sisters taught secondary classes either at St Columba's or in the Convent. This ceased in 1970 when the Director of Catholic Education, Monsignor James Nestor, decided that there were sufficient opportunities for these girls to be accommodated in larger schools.

In 1972, the Sisters of St Joseph built an aged person's home. This building, named MacKillop Court was situated behind the Nursing Home.

In 1973-74, chaplain's quarters adjoining the Chapel were built by Bianchini to a design by Henderson and Thompson, architects. The same builder and architect were also responsible for the construction of a second storey on the 1957 Our Lady's Wing.

Now demolished, in 1975, a swimming pool was built to the rear of the Convent land. In 1978-79, extensions and additions to the Sisters of St Joseph Nursing Home were carried out by Bianchini for around $60,760.

In 1985, a new wing was added to the school, containing a library and an extra classroom. At this time, the principal of the school passed to a lay head, ending seventy years of involvement in Catholic education in the South Perth Parish by the Order of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart.

In 1992, a Memorial was established in the Convent grounds to Sister Irene McCormack, a Josephite Sister killed by anti-government rebels in Peru on 21 May 1991 while serving the local Peruvian community.

In 1994-95, renovations were carried out to the original 1908 Convent building including tuckpointing and replacement of worn timber.

Western Australia has been home to over 400 Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart working in some 40 schools. In South Perth Sister Roberta Goodridge was principal from 1950, described as being 'held in high esteem not only for her administrative ability but also her academic expertise'. Sister Michael (later Sr Julie O'Sullivan) was principal at both South Perth and Meriden, and Sister Marueen O'Connor was the final school principal before the role was performed by lay people.

Sister Julie O'Sullivan joined the Sisters of St Joseph following conclusion of WWII. With a grounding in Morse Code, she undertook secret activities as a member of the Australian Forces, intercepting Japanese messages and code breaking from a shed in Cannington. Her code work contribution was recognised by former British prime minister Gordon Brown in 2009.

In February 2026, No. 16 York Street was offered for sale for the first time in 115 years.

An enduring legacy, both the St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, and St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group at 35 Forrest Street, have together endeavoured to support the catholic education and growth of South Perth and its surrounds for 118 years.

A high degree of continuity in both purpose and structure, St Joseph's Convent contributes to the overall streetscape, South Perth's identity and representative of the growth of Catholicism in Western Australia throughout the 20th century.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Social and Civic Activities: Education and science
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Richard Joseph Dennehy Henderson and Thompson
Builder	A.T. Brine and Sons Berry Brothers Bianchini
Association	Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart Archbishop Prendiville W.F. Broderick A. and L. Power Roberta Goodridge Sister Michael (later Sr Julie O'Sullivan) Sister Marueen O'Connor Sister Irene McCormack Sister Julie O'Sullivan
Owners	Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2026 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for place 2383 St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent prepared in 2006. Trove; 'St. Joseph's Convent, Perth', National Advocate, Monday 29 December 1902, page 2. Trove, Obituary, 'Miss Dennehy', The W.A Record, Saturday 29 June 1907.

	100 Years on Barney's Hill, a History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth by Laurie O'Meera & Peter Lee (2017). https://www.marymackillopperth.org.au/. WWII nun turned spy dies in Perth, Jon Bassett, Perth Now 3 October 2011, 8:25pm. Perth nun reveals secret WWII role, Joseph Catanzaro, The West Australian, Tue, 19 October 2010 8:27AM. Tell us your story, Sister Julia O'Sullivan, Department of Premier and Cabinet, https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2020-01/O%27Sullivan_Sister%20Julia.pdf. Historical South Perth development opportunity, CBRE webpage, 2026, https://www.cbre.com.au/press-releases/historical-south-perth-development-opportunity. St Joseph's Convent, South Perth Conservation Management Plan Prepared for Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Sacred Heart By Griffiths Architects July 2025.

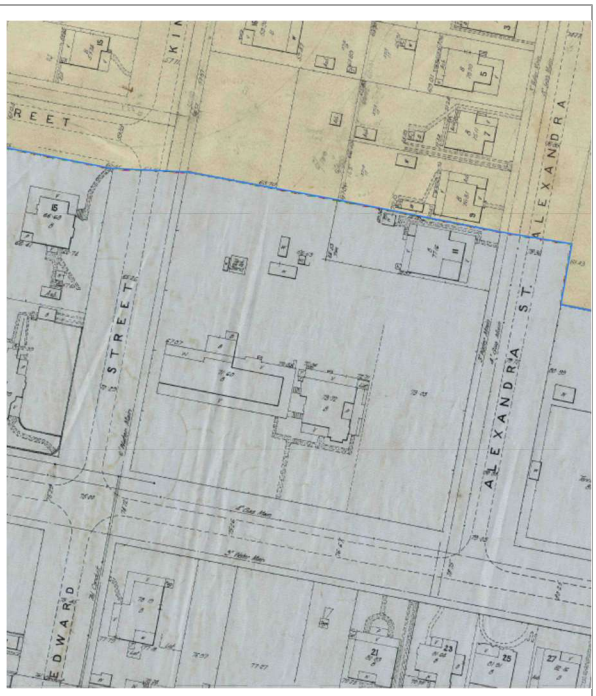
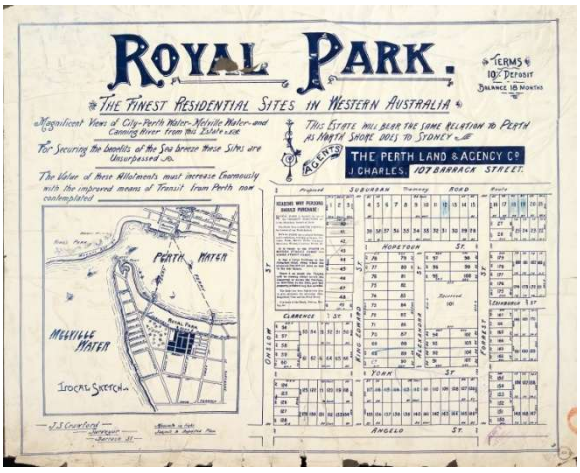
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



The Chapel (2026)



Entry Gate, Mary MacKillop Centre (left) and Dennehy House (right) (2026)

	
Dennehy House (2026)	Structures shown on the Metropolitan Water Works Board series, 1936
	
Dennehy House with Joseph Dennehy and presumably his two surviving daughters Mary Frances and Frances Josephine on the front verandah. n.d. c.1908. Image courtesy of Sisters of Saint Joseph's Archives, source: Conservation Management Plan prepared by Griffiths Architects, 2025.	Royal Park South Perth c1900 Source: Conservation Management Plan prepared by Griffiths Architects, 2025 and State Library of WA, slwa_b4636838_1

Category
4

Royal Perth Golf Club – Clubhouse

Place No: 96



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Royal Perth Golf Club – Clubhouse
Other Names:	Perth Golf Club
Street Address	Lot 1 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage survey applies only to the Royal Perth Club - Clubhouse building located at the corner of Amherst Street and Labouchere Road.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4802
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1	
	Survey: Plan 73690	Vol/Folio: D73690
	Reserve No: None	LANDGATE PIN: 146737

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Other Sports building
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: Other: Golf course
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
• Statement of Significance	• The place has historic value through its association with the oldest golf club in Western Australia which was awarded Royal status in 1937. • The place has social value as the venue for social and sporting events since 1908 which have been attended by many members of the community. *This place record pertains to the Royal Perth Golf – Clubhouse. Information is available on the Royal Perth Golf - Golf Couse in a separate place record.*
Classification of Significance	<u>CATEGORY 4 - Little</u> Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1914; 1918-1920; 1932; 1948; 1957; 1964; 1974; 1984; 1989; 2007; 2019-2020.	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Various	**Roof:**	Metal: Colorbond

Physical Description:

The Royal Perth Golf Club Clubhouse is a sprawling low height building with a two storey section towards the corner of Labouchere Road and Amherst Street.

The ground floor walls to Labouchere Road and Amherst Street are mainly blank brick walls with high level windows or no windows at all. Larger windows populate the façade overlooking the greens.

The clubhouse is of painted brick construction with a complex roof form. As the clubhouse and associated buildings have been added to, the various separate roof forms have interlocked with each other to create a series of hipped forms around the edge of a large flat roof. The roof is predominantly clad in green colorbond. A deep verandah extends around the main section of the building facing the golf course.

A rose garden and flag display is situated at the golf course's lot boundary near Labouchere Road.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Perth Golf Club was initiated in 1895, and as the Royal Perth Golf Club, it continues today as Western Australia's oldest golf club.

The Club initially included a 9-hole course set in rough farmland on Burswood Island, accessible at times only by boat. By 1900, members were disenchanted by the problems with this site and moved in 1901 to a more suitable site at Grove Farm, Belmont, where a nine-hole course was established. Problems also existed with the Grove Farm site, and the Club decided to relocate to somewhere more accessible from the Perth city.

When, in 1902, the Club decided to relocate from Belmont, it approached the South Perth Road Board for use of a stretch of land along the river. The designated land was part of an 'A Class' Crown reserve and needed to be vested in the Road Board by an Act of Parliament. This was achieved by means of Act No. 5 of 1906 which reclassified 24.6858 hectares of the A Class reserve to become a public Class C Reserve No. 10250, vested in the Road Board for the purpose of 'Public Recreation'.

The Perth Golf Club became an incorporated body in 1904.

In 1905, the rules were relaxed to permit ladies to play on Saturdays.

In 1907, the Club was granted a lease of the Crown Reserve facing Melville Water and the new 9-hole Golf Course, situated between Labouchere Road and the Canning River, (now bounded by Labouchere Road, South Terrace, Melville Parade and Amherst Street), was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Frederick Bedford, on 22nd August 1908.

One of the advantages of the South Perth site was its close proximity to the Mends Street Jetty, being just a ten minute walk. Lady members were welcome, and by 1909, the Perth Ladies Golf Club had been formed, with about 50 associates.

On 1 December 1912, the State Government granted the Club a lease of a 2,000 sq. metre site, Perth Lot 431, at the corner of Labouchere Road and Amherst Street, for its Clubhouse. This Lot was converted to freehold in 1961 and purchased by the Club from the State Government for £3000 pounds. Additional land was excised from Reserve 10250 in 1988 and added to Lot 431 at a cost of $64,500.

The Club's first South Perth clubrooms comprised a cottage on the opposite corner of Labouchere Road which it rented from the Diocesan Trustees. The Club decided to vacate the cottage in 1912 and build a dedicated clubhouse on the site of the current clubhouse. The original Clubhouse, completed by 1914, contained two rooms of 14 ft by 12 ft (just over 4 metres by 3.5 metres), with a 12 ft wide verandah – one room was used as change-rooms and the other as a bar lounge. Modifications to the clubhouse were described by the then Club President John Tominson in the 1960's as "the old clubhouse was all built from the old chimney and just 'growed' by means of dubious architecture and building methods to its final tottery stage'".

In 1937, His Majesty King George VI granted the Club the honour of calling itself the "Royal Perth Golf Club".

Club membership grew significantly in the twenty-year period following WWII (120 percent for male membership and 132 percent for female membership), Following WWII, the Royal Perth Golf Club hosted regular national professional and amateur tournaments, including the Australian Amateur Championship for women (1953, 1959, 1965) and men (1967, 1979, and 1985).

Despite the restrictions during the WWII period, in 1949 the National Professional Championship was held at the course. The Championship was won by 28-year old NSW golfer Kelvin Nagle in his professional championship victory. At the time of the championship, the good condition of the course was commented upon.

In August 1964 a new clubhouse was opened at an event attended by the Governor, Sir Douglas Kendrew, the Minister for Lands (later Sire) Stewert Bovell. The then Club President John Tominson responded to the loss of the old clubhouse: "Back in March [1964], it was with a feeling of sadness that I announced on Mosely Cup Day that the old building was from then on closed – demolished. It felt as though something was going from our Club that took with it happy memories over so many wonderful years of Club fellowship and I was frightened even at that stage that this tearing down was perhaps sacrilege".

Socially, the club formed an important role in the lives of Western Australia's golfing society and also played host to a noteworthy international politician on one occasion. In 1965, Singapore's first Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, visited the course, playing a round of golf with the then Club President John Tomlinson. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited Western Australia at the end of a tour of New Zealand and Australia spanning from March 1965 to April 1965. On 10 August 1965, Australia was one of the first countries to recognise Singapore's independence and was also a pioneering country in establishing democratic relations with Singapore, as shown by the 1965 visit to the Golf Course showcasing the golf course's ability to serve as a locale to foster relationships with prominent members of society.

In 1982 following discussions with the South Perth Council around the possibility of relocating to the Collier Pine Plantation, the clubhouse was remodelled and extended in accordance with a design by Bruce Tomlinson, town planner and architect. Written in the Southern Gazette a news report at the time noted "the club has built what is virtually a new clubhouse around it old one".

In 1995 the Club celebrated its centenary and installed 'centenary cabinets' at the clubhouse to celebrate the Club's history.

Since its original construction, the Clubhouse has been subject to ongoing additions and alterations. It has not been established if any of the original building is still extant within the existing building however it is likely that some remnant structures remain. In 1937, the Clubhouse was in the vicinity of what was then known as the 8th Green directly to its west and the 18th Green slightly further to its south-west.

The most significant works were in 1918-20; 1932; 1948; 1957; 1964; 1974; 1984; 1989; 2007, 2019-2022.

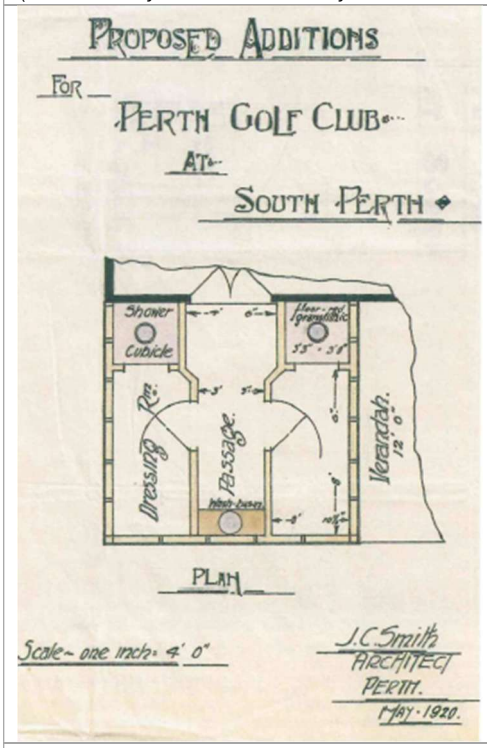
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown B A Tomlinson & Associates Oldfield Knott
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015 & 2018. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. Trove, The Daily News 3 December 1949. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Royal Perth Golf Club, Archives and Heritage. Royal Perth The History of the Royal Course Golf Club, by Jack Lee 1978 Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



New Clubhouse (1964)
(source: Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008)



Original Clubhouse additions, 1920, by J.C. Smith (architect)
(source: Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008, page 25)



Clubhouse Rose Garden (2026)



Clubhouse (2026)



Clubhouse (2026)

	
Clubhouse Interiors (2024)	Clubhouse Interiors (2024)
	
Clubhouse Interiors (2024)	Clubhouse Interiors (2024)

Place Records of Demolished Places (2018-2024)

Western Australian Herbarium (fmr)

Place No: 17

Category
4

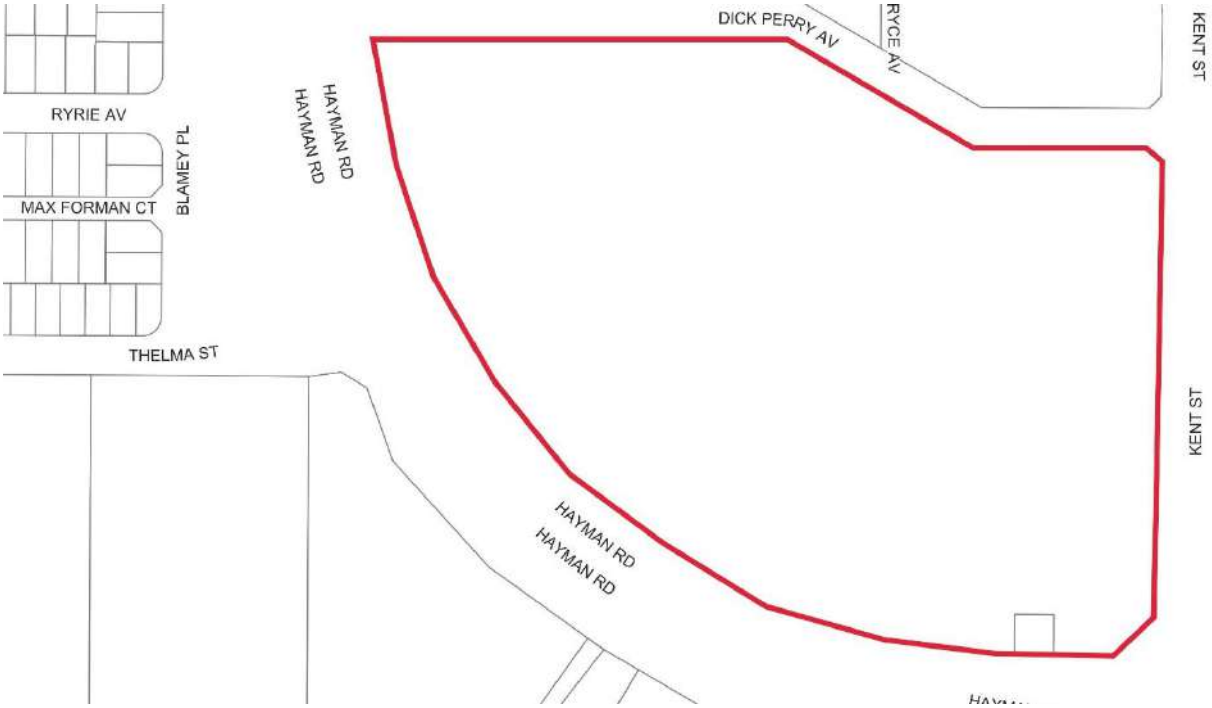


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Western Australian Herbarium (fmr)
Other Names:	
Street Address	17 Dick Perry Avenue, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the building constructed c1970 located on the southern portion of the lot constructed of brick and tile.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4800
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 4224	
	Survey: Plan 219945	Vol/Folio: LR3111-517
	Reserve No: 29619	LANDGATE PIN: 1864765

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Scientific: Laboratory and specialist store
Current Use:	Governmental: administration
Other Use:	Educational: Museum



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of post war international style executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the long established practice of collection and study of the plants of Western Australia. • The place has historic value for its association with the unification of several significant collections of plant specimens in one place in a dedicated space by the state government. • The place has research value as any remaining evidence of former techniques and practices of research within the building may provide information about past
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1970	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Late 20th century regional	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta
Physical Description: The Western Australian Herbarium (Former) building is located on the edge of the former Collier Pine Plantation, directly adjacent to land occupied by the Western Australian Agriculture Department and the Department of Parks and Wildlife. The building was in a bushland setting planted out with native species, known as the Herbarium			

Garden. The building is not easily seen from the road and is approached via a bitumen driveway. An area of bushland setting was enclosed with link mesh fencing.

The Western Australian Herbarium (Former) building complex is part single-, part two- and part three-storey reinforced concrete framed building with a flat roof. The plan concept is based on the hexagon.

The walling includes red face brick mostly on the upper floor with exposed aggregate. Some areas of Spandeck profile Colorbonded corrugated sheet metal cladding are evident. Three linked hexagonal plan units form a single level building, one roofed and the others enclosures, with perforated brick screen walls, comprise a detached structure to the east of the main building.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Western Australian Herbarium was established in 1928, when Mr C A Gardner was appointed to the new position of Government Botanist and Curator of the State Herbarium. The separate herbaria of the Department of Agriculture and the Forestry Department came under his control. The idea of amalgamating those two collections with that of the Western Australian Museum to produce a single State Herbarium was first suggested in 1923 by Dr G L Sutton, Director of Agriculture. The concept was supported by the 1926 Perth meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, and by Dr A W Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. The amalgamation of all three collections was not completed until 1958, when the State Herbarium moved from the Old Observatory building in West Perth, to the new Department of Agriculture buildings in South Perth. The Department of Agriculture resolved to build a dedicated space for the collection and this site within the Collier Pine Plantation was chosen.

The Collier Pine Plantation was one of several pine plantations in the outer metropolitan area which were established in the late 1920s with the goal of supporting the timber industry and provide relief work for the unemployed during the period of economic depression. It was proposed that the mature trees would be a valuable resource which the government would profit from when cut down in the 1960s, and that the land would then be used for public purposes. It was in 1957 that the first public facility, Ngala Mothercraft Centre now the Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre, was built on land within the former pine plantation. Other government facilities built within the former pine plantation include Bentley High School, Rowethorpe Retirement Village, Swan Cottages, Como High School, Western Australian Institute of Technology (later Curtin University), Penrhos College, government housing at Karawara, the City's Collier Park Retirement Village, South Perth Lawn Tennis Club, and the Collier Park Golf Club. The Forestry Department and the Department of Agriculture were allocated a large portion of land for new premises on the north of the plantation alongside Baron Hay Court and construction began in the late 1950s.

The Western Australian Herbarium (fmr) building was designed and built by the Public Works Department of Western Australia, the Architect in Charge of the project being Alex Doepel and was opened in March 1970. The site chosen for the facility was some distance from the other buildings of the Department of Agriculture. The facility provided for the first time, ideal storage conditions for the State's collection of plants, and adequate facilities to enable botanists to study them. From 1970 until the construction of a new herbarium in 2010 the building housed several unique collections of plants, an extensive research library and database.

Since the construction of the new Herbarium in 2010 (Keiran McNamara Conservation Science Centre) the collections have been relocated to the new premises. The Western Australian Herbarium (fmr) continues to be used by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (the subsequent organisation of the Department of Parks and Wildlife) for administration purposes.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Technology and technological change Social and civic activities: Education and science Demographic Settlement and mobility: Government Policy

Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

Residence, 112-114 Forrest Street
Place No: 42

Category
3

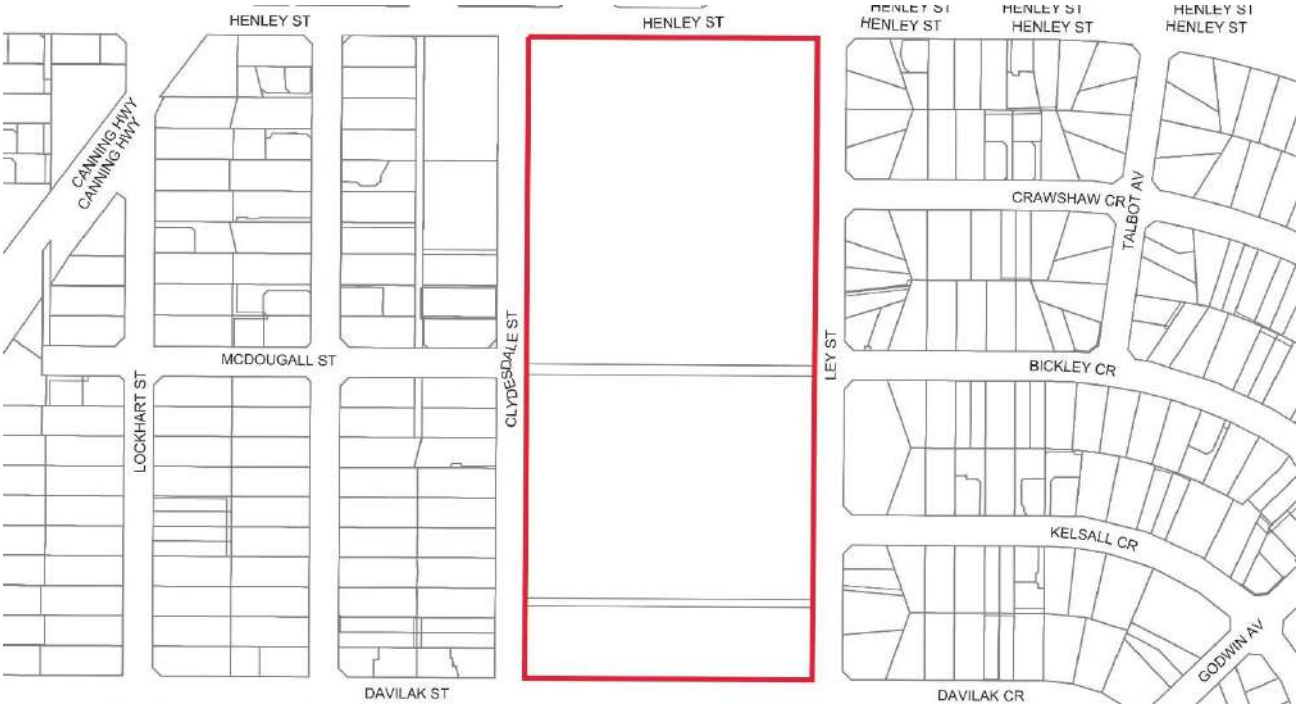


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 112-114 Forrest Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	112 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the original building built c1943.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26508
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 9, 10	
	Survey: Plan 2833	Vol/Folio: 1895-822
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146893; 146890

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: single storey residence
Current Use:	Residential: single storey residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The original building constructed in c1943 has some aesthetic value for its remaining detail and form of the Inter War Stripped classical style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of this portion of South Perth in the 1940s. • The place has social value for its association with the scale and form of housing for professional men and their families in the 1940s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1943	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: Terracotta

Physical Description:

Inter-War single storey brick and tile bungalow in an elevated position and over a double lot affording the house a rare and extensive pawned setting to the front and side of the property.

The house is of asymmetric plan form though the main projecting element forming the façade of the house presents with a symmetrical arrangement.

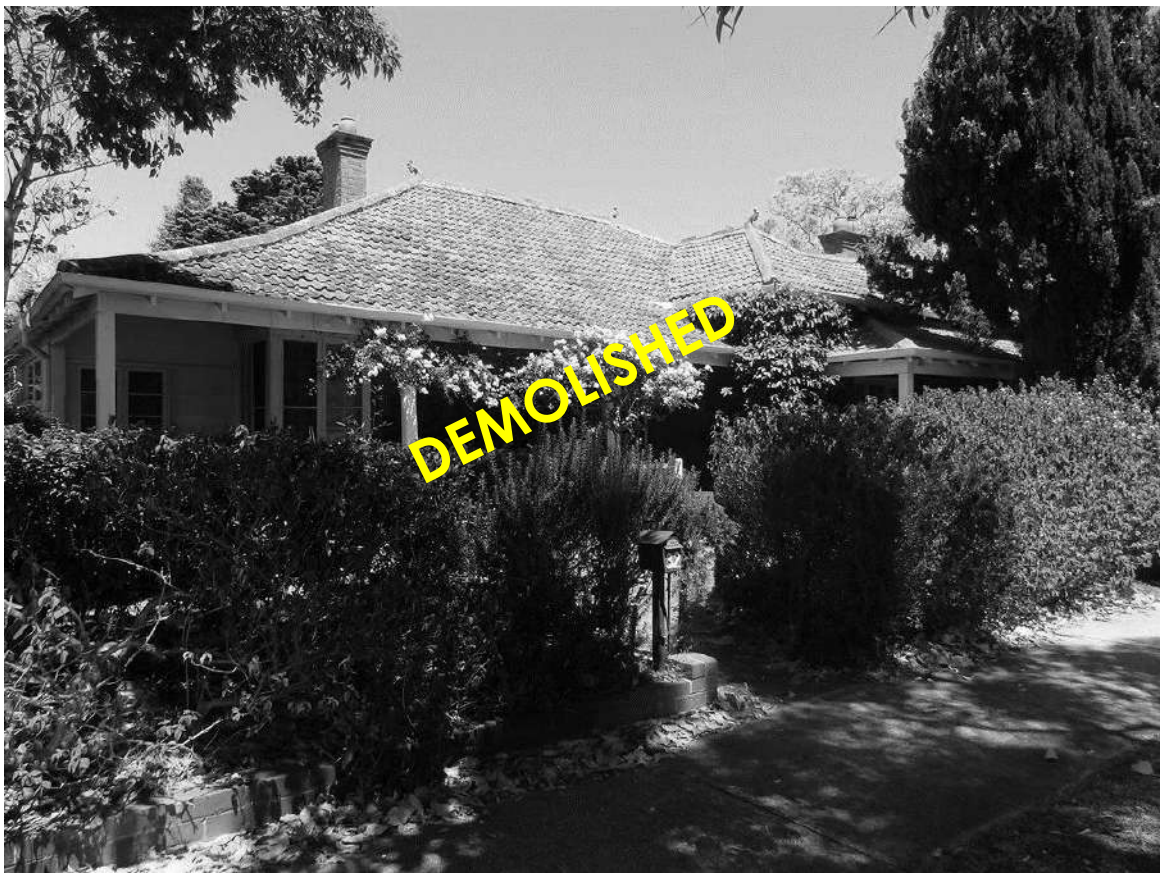
The key feature of the façade is the herringbone brick panel in a shallow projecting element flanked by timber framed windows that wrap around the return elevation and have angled brick sills. The house is of brick construction with face brick dado and rendered upper sections with decorative brick elements. The eaves lining, failing in places, contains diamond shaped vents. The southern side of the house incorporates a large alfresco area with skillion verandah canopy wrapping around the two sides. The roof to the main section of house is a complex hipped form clad with terracotta tiles. A substantial two storey element has been constructed to the rear, north east corner of the house, overlooking the drive. Some windows along the north elevation have been replaced but generally the place retains its original design intent.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1906, however the area was not significantly developed until the Inter War period. A 1930 aerial photograph of the area shows that only four houses were located on Forrest Street, which was only a simple cleared dirt track. From the readily available information this place was built c1943 and the first owner and occupant was pharmacist Thomas Roebuck (1903-1985) and his wife Abbey Grace Roebuck, nee Fieldgate (1900-1997). Biographical information indicates this couple were from Yorkshire, England and had been living in Singapore prior to settling in Western Australia. No information regarding the architect or builder of this place has been found in this research. The Roebuck's lived at the house for only one or two years before returning to the UK. The residence was subsequently occupied by retired Major Lewis Mann and his wife Eleanor who lived there until the early 1950s before also settling in the UK. Subsequent occupiers and occupiers have not been established although the current owner, also a chemist, has been resident since the mid-1960s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original residence are readily apparent. Later two storey additions to the rear and south of the original building date from the late 1960s and do not significantly impact on the understanding of the original residence.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	

Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. UK Incoming Passenger Lists

Windy Ridge
Place No: 47

Category
3

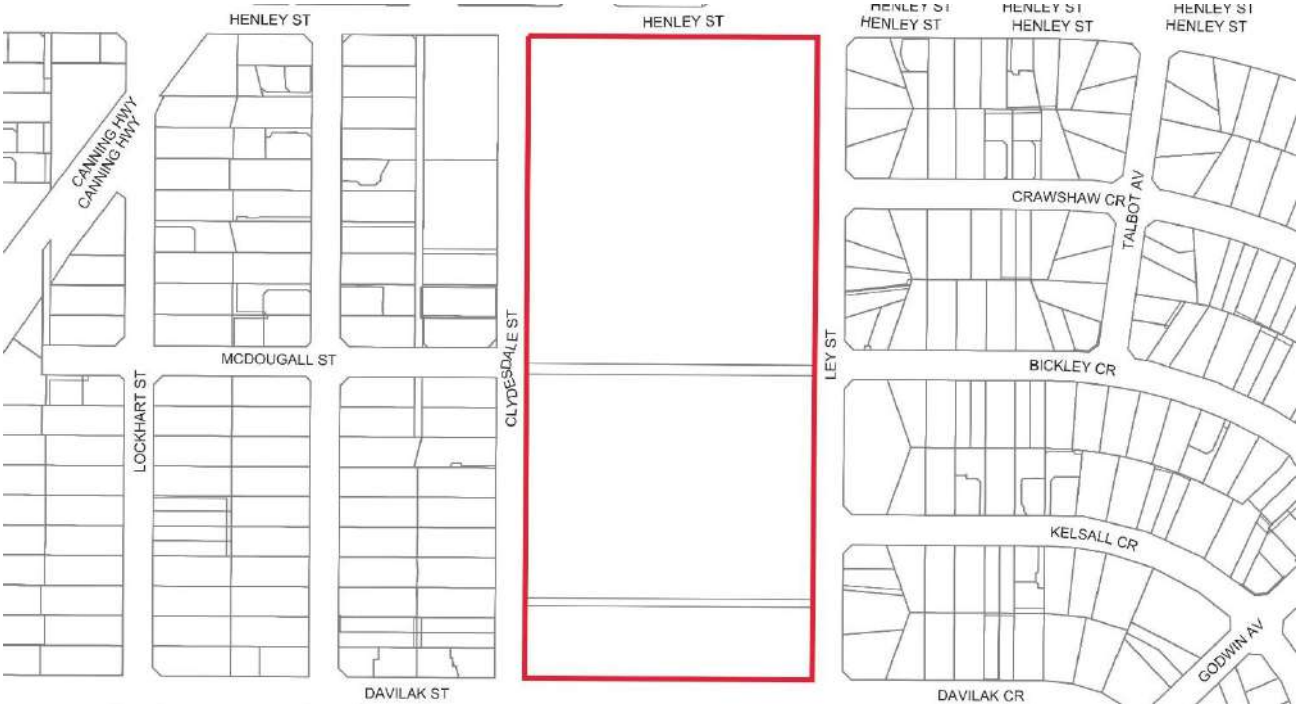


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Windy Ridge - Site
Other Names:	Residence, 32 King Edward Street
Street Address	32 King Edward Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26509
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 117	
	Survey: Plan 2409	Vol/Folio: 7-257A
	Reserve No: -------	LANDGATE PIN: 146532

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: single storey residence
Current Use:	Residential: single storey residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of Inter War Californian Bungalow style which demonstrates many key features and details. • The residence is rare as one of the residences from the Inter War development which has retained its original lot, garden setting and the main elevations are largely intact. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing for professional men and their families in the Inter War period.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 3** Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible. Do not include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1921	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Californian Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
Inter-war single storey brick and tile bungalow, of asymmetric plan form and hidden behind a high hedge. The house appears to be tuckpointed to part of the façade and rendered to other sections. Windows are timber framed.

The roof is a complex hipped form with decorative ridge tiles and finials. Two brick chimneys with corbelling and terracotta honey pot flues are visible.

The overall presentation of the house cannot be ascertained from the street due to the hedging but it appears that many of the original details remain extant

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The subdivision plan on which this residence is located was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1902. There is no information to indicate this property was developed until c1921 when auditor, Charles Henry King (c1885-1962) and his wife Margaret Creina, nee Clipstone (c1985-1952) built their home here. No details of the architect or builder have been found in this research.

The King family including their two girls lived at the house until the late 1940s. Subsequent owners have not been determined. The origin of the name 'Windy Ridge' has also not been determined although is likely to be as a result to of its location on the ridge looking down to the Swan River foreshore.

Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since its construction although later structures have been built within the property. It is likely that the original residence and garden consisted of two lots from the subdivision.

Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	King Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980

Residence, 34 Ridge Street

Place No: 75

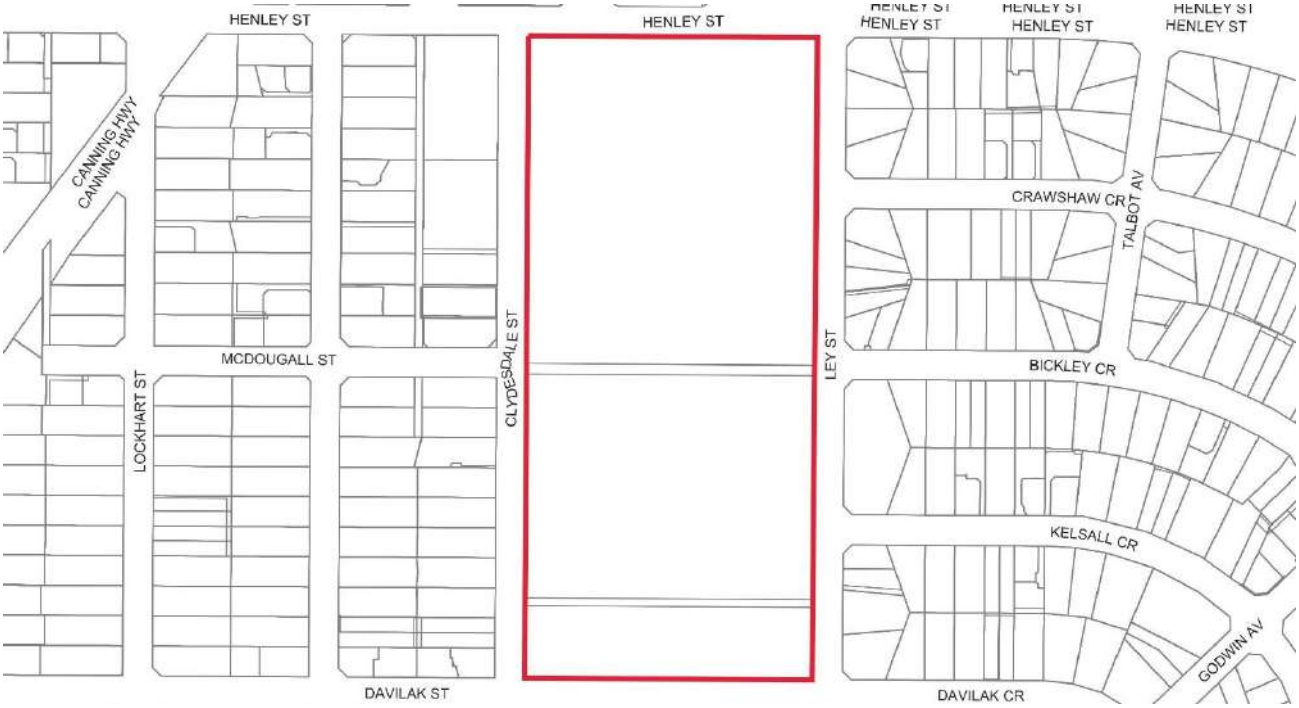


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 34 Ridge Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	34 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	The entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26702
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 38	
	Survey: Diagram 9439	Vol/Folio: 1045-264
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146845

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a rare and intact example of the Inter War Functionalist style executed in brick and tile that occupies a prominent site which contributes to the streetscape. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of South Perth in the Inter War period by the professional and affluent men and their families. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of houses built for professional men and their families in the Inter War period.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1940	**Walls:**	Brick: Common
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalist	**Roof:**	Tile: concrete
Physical Description: Former place:			

Elevated double storey art deco style house incorporating under-croft garage further increasing the verticality of the house.

The house is of brick and tile construction with curved rendered balcony balustrades and garage. The remainder of the façade is face brick with rendered decorative elements breaking up the brickwork.

The façade of the house presents in an asymmetric arrangement with wings and curved balconies projecting out at various angles creating a diverse arrangement of details. The entrance is approached by a gently curving steep set of brick steps, leading to multi-paned timber double doors and a small verandah, enclosed by rendered balustrade. Immediately to the south of the entrance is the main projecting wing with large timber framed window to the ground floor and two single sashes to the upper level. Part of the façade to the wing is obscured by the curve of the projecting balustrade which extends across the remaining portion of the upper section of front elevation. a similar curved balustrade also extends across the north-west corner of the façade at upper level. Both the balconies are partially supported on broad Tuscan style masonry columns, each of which is placed on top of the lower level balustrade.

The windows to the upper level of the house are afforded some weather protection by the deep eaves, lined with asbestos sheeting and fabric shade canopies.

The concrete elements are showing signs of deterioration with crazing to the surface, damp and some cracking. Despite the failing condition of the concrete elements, the house presents with an intact design intent.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This area of South Perth was approved for residential development in 1933. An aerial photograph of the area in 1930 shows the area was largely sparse bushland at this time with only a few residences built on Forrest Street and Labouchere Road.

From the readily available information this residence was constructed in 1940 for the owner and occupants, Melville Thomas Peacock (1908-1994) and his wife Joy Margaret Peacock, nee Urquhart (1915-2011). The couple married in 1938 and had two sons. Melville Peacock worked in his fathers Textile Recycling Business as a manager except for the period in which he served with the RAAF during World War Two. The Peacocks lived at the house for the remainder of their married lives.

No detail of the architect or builder of the residence has been found in the current research. The design reflects the Inter War Functionalist style of the period and the generous balconies take full advantage of the position of the lot looking down Rea Street to the river.

Aerial photographs indicate there has been little change to the form or extent of the residence from its construction although internal changes are likely to have been undertaken to conform to current expectations.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	

Association	
Owners	Peacock Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

Residence, 69 South Perth Esplanade

Place No: 78

Category
2

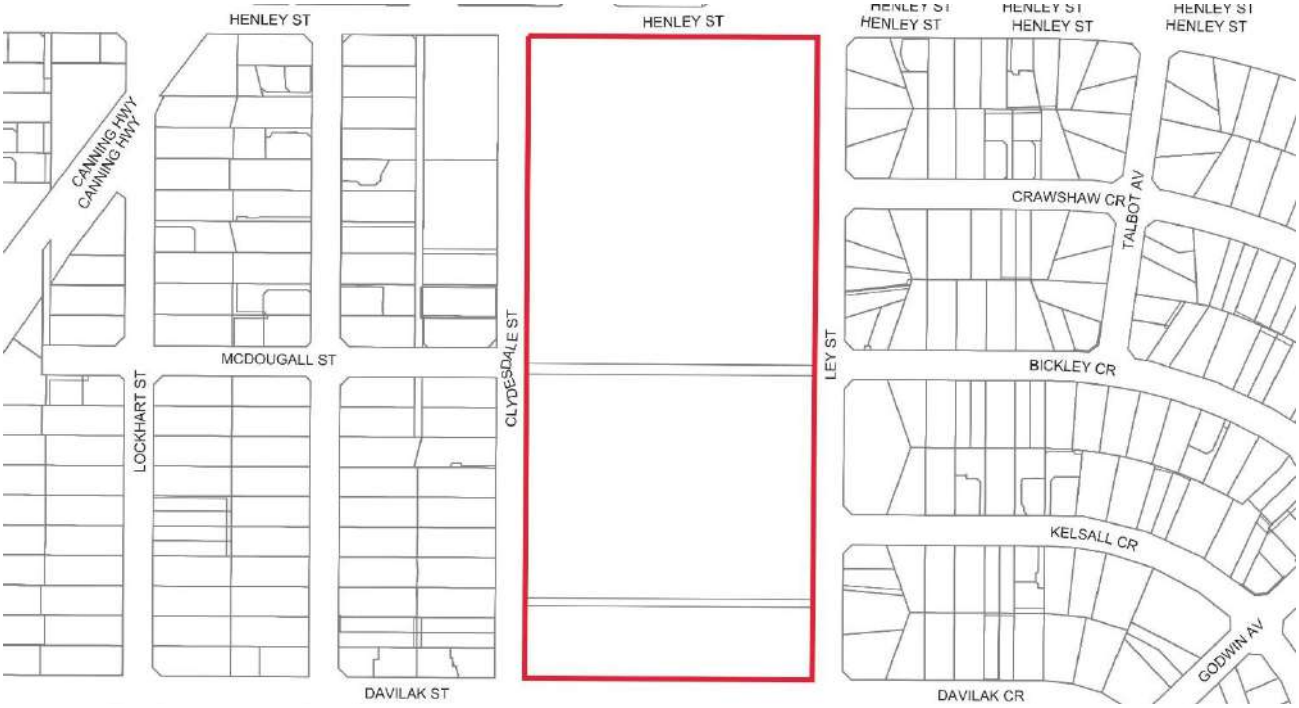


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 69 South Perth Esplanade - Site
Other Names:	Tudor House
Street Address	69 South Perth Esplanade, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2381
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 105	
	Survey: Diagram 83064	Vol/Folio: 1947-345
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1069182

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact and well detailed example of the Inter War Old English style executed in brick and tile. • The place has research value as an example of the common practice in Western Australia which saw a delay in the adoption of new styles of architecture. • The place has historic value for its association with the development in South Perth during the Inter War period, particularly as a result of the foreshore reclamation works. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of home built in the Inter War period for affluent members of the community.
Classification of Significance	**Category 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1940	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter-War Olde English	**Roof:**	Tile: ceramic
Physical Description: Former house:			

Double storey with attic space brick house constructed in the inter-war era Old English style presenting with Tudor influences. The house is of face brick construction with imitation half timbering. The panels in between the timber elements are filled with bricks arranged in various patterns including chequerboard and herringbone nogging.

The house is of asymmetric plan form with a substantial front gable wing incorporating a double storey faceted bay element, with a faceted tiled hipped roof. The roof line to the gable is steeply pitched and clad in tile. A secondary gable feature is set back behind the main wing, incorporating the timber detailing to the façade and gable, replicating the Tudor design element.

All visible windows are multi-paned casements in dark timber frames.

The roof form is a combination of hips and gables, steeply pitched to provide additional accommodation. Brick chimneys are located variously around the roof, the front chimney extending up the side of the gable roof, standing tall and slender in face brick. Other chimneys are more squat in form, sitting on the ridge line of the roofs.

The house is surrounded by a high brick wall which obscured the ground floor of the house.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. The houses on the South Perth Esplanade generally featured large gardens stretching to the river frontage. In between the residences, land was still used for market gardens and this use continued into the Inter War period.

In the 1930s, considerable works were undertaken to reclaim and improve the foreshore of South Perth with the construction of a retaining wall along the waters edge. These improvements led to the lots along the river frontage becoming more desirable for development and several large homes were built on the Esplanade, as it was known, during this period. The road name was later changed to the South Perth Esplanade to avoid confusion with other roads of this name in the metropolitan area.

This residence was built for sisters Mary Jessie Hassell (1873-1953) and May Hassell (1879-1961). The women were two of the five daughters of parliamentarian and pastoralist John Frederick Tasman Hassell (1839-1919) who owned Kendenup Station in the south west of WA. The family lived for many years in Albany and held property throughout Perth.

The sisters engaged architects Cameron Powell and Chisholm to design the two storey residence. On the announcement of the successful tender by contractors, Totterdell Bros for £4431 the following description of the residence was provided.

Of an Old English type in design the ground floor comprises a lounge (24ft x 17ft), dining room (18ft x 15ft) toilet room, kitchen, maid's pantry, two maids' bedrooms and bathroom, entrance porch, private porch, double garage, wood room and laundry. On the first floor there are a balcony, three bedrooms, sewing room, box room and bathroom.

A sketch of the design was included in the article which demonstrates that the external form and detail of the original design is largely intact. Building of the residence was completed in stages as a separate tender was called for the brick laundry and garage in April 1940.

The Hassell sisters lived at the residence until their deaths, Mary in 1953 and May in 1961. It is apparent from the Electoral Rolls that members of the Hassell family had a close association with South Perth throughout the 20th century.

It has not been established who the owners or occupants of the residence were after the deaths of the Hassell sisters however aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. In 1992, the original lot was reduced in size to enable access to new developments on adjacent lots. A swimming pool was constructed in the front portion of the residence at this time and the brick boundary wall was added.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Hassell Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 25 March 1939 p. 4; 6 April 1940, p. 7. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980. C. W. Hassell, 'Hassell, John Frederick Tasman (1839–1919)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hassell-john-frederick-tasman-466/text5869, published first in hardcopy 1972, accessed online 17 January 2018. '100 years of History' Ross Donaldson, in Architecture Australia, Sept 1984, Vol 73, No.5. p. 42.

