ATTACHMENTS

Ordinary Council Meeting

28 May 2024

Part 2 (b) – 10.3.3

City of South Perth

Old Mill and Cottage (fmr)

Place No: 55

Category 1



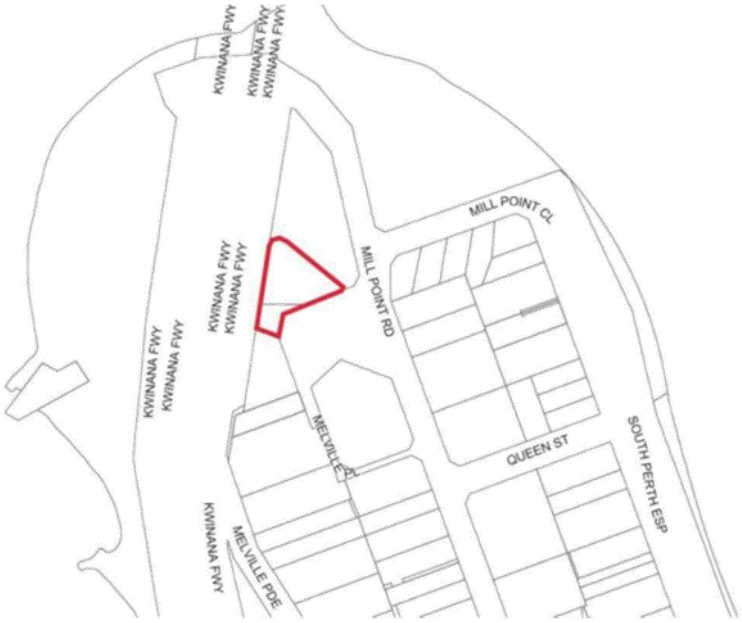
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Old Mill and Cottage (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Alta Gardens; Shenton's Mill
Street Address	Melville Place, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Old Mill, its attached annex, and the former Cottage. It does not 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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 1** The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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





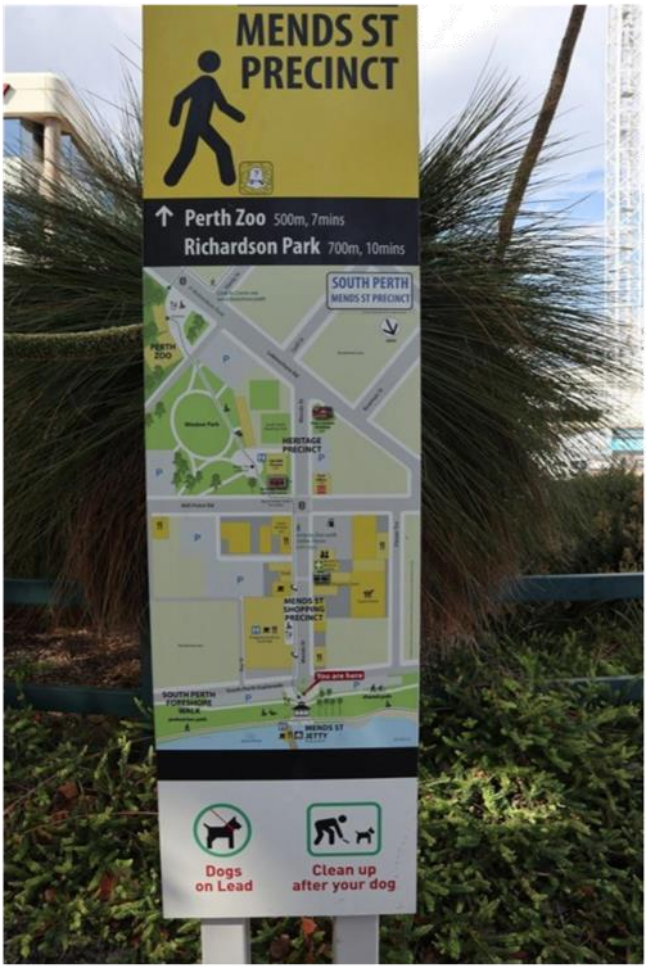




Mends Street Precinct

Place No: 56

Category
1~~Precinct~~



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mends Street Precinct - Site
Other Names:	South Perth Historic Village Precinct
Street Address	Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the properties on Mends Street from the Mends Street Jetty 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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ ~~Category of Significance~~	CATEGORY 1 The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List~~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:	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 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 ~~A large~~ development ~~site~~ to the rear of the Post Office and Polic Station is underway. This redevelopment has been designed to include both buildings. ~~will change the overall character that currently presents.~~ This section of Mends Street was ~~is currently~~ 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 operates 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.

In recent years the City of South Perth acquired the land designated as the 'Civic Triangle' bound by Mends Street, Mill Point Road and Labouchere Road except for the South Perth Post Office site. The purchase enabled the land to be bundled for sale as a development site. Finbar Group Ltd purchased the Civic Triangle and the Post Office site and has developed a proposal for the site which retains the two heritage-listed buildings, South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Fmr) and South Perth Post Office.

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 1** The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conversation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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 is 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 door is a solid timber door with single sash adjacent.

The remaining 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 tiles with tall brick chimneys with rendered corbelling and bands.	
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. Purchase of the South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Former) site by the Council meant that it owned all of the land bounded by Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, other than the South Perth Post Office site. All of this land was known as the 'Civic Triangle'. The Civic Triangle was sold to Finbar Group Ltd, Real Estate Developers as a landmark development site in September 2014. A development proposal for the site has retained the two heritage-listed buildings, South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Fmr) and South Perth Post Office. Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the building has not changed significantly since its construction although internal alterations have been undertaken in accordance with current expectations and building codes.	
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	



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.

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.

Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 1** The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conversation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.

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: 2383
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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 1** The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 2** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 2** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.



~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 2** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ 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 ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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





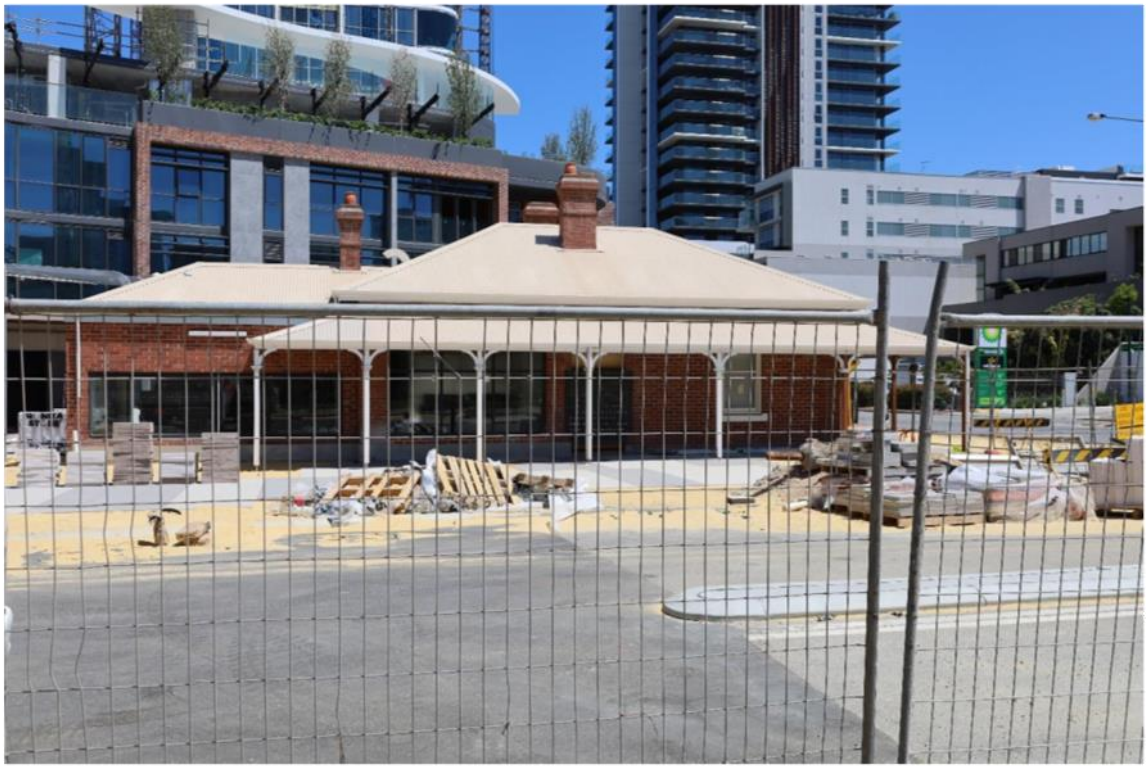




South Perth Post Office

Place No: 64

Category
12



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.
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	CATEGORY 1



	The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List~~CATEGORY 2~~ ~~Conservation of the place is highly desirable.~~ ~~Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.~~ ~~Include on the Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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 is located on what is now a major intersection, at the corner of Mill Point Road and Mends Street and is a single storey building of simple design executed in domestic scale, with residential quarters originally attached.

The 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.

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. The verandah to both the NE and NW elevations have been retained, but re clad

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 of the 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 2014, the Civic Triangle was sold to developers, the Finbar Group Ltd who then acquired the South Perth Post Office site from Australia Post.

Subsequent development proposals for the site by Finbar have retained the properties identified for their heritage values; the South Perth Police Station and the South Perth Post Office. Currently [2018], the South Perth Post Office continues to operate as a post office.

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.

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. ~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance 'B' 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 ~~Management Category~~ 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.



Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 2** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 1**



	The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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	
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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 1** The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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	
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 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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ 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 ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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~~18~~]. 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.
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 2** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.



	Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Clayton's Butcher Shop (Fmr)

Place No: 70

Category 2



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Art of Real Estate ~~Clayton's Butcher Shop - Site~~
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 betwen~~since~~ 1919.
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 2** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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 continue to run the family business from this premises.

During the time the Claytons have 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






Negotiating for you...
it's the work of ART


Negotiating for you...
it's the work of ART

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ 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 ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.
Level of Significance	**Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution. ~~Contributes to the understanding of the history of the City of South Perth.~~
~~**Management Category**~~ **Category of Significance**	**CATEGORY 4** Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

	Do not include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 1** The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 2** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.



	Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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






20

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.



Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ 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 ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~**Management Category**~~ **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 ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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 two boats, the Shelley Taylor-Smith and the Duchess.

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 1** The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.

DRAFT

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





6. RECORD OF DEMOLISHED PLACES 2018-2024

Place No.	inHerit No.	Place Name	Street No.	Street Name	Locality
17	4824	Western Australian Herbarium (fmr)	17	Dick Perry Avenue	Kensington
42	26508	Residence, 112-114 Forrest Street	112	Forrest Street	South Perth
47	26509	Windy Ridge	32	King Edward St	South Perth
75	26702	Residence: 34 Ridge Street	34	Ridge Street	South Perth
78	2381	Residence: 69 South Perth Esplanade	69	South Perth Esplanade	South Perth

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
Level of Significance	**Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution. ~~Contributes to the understanding of the history of the City of South Perth~~
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 4** Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible. Do not include on the ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.

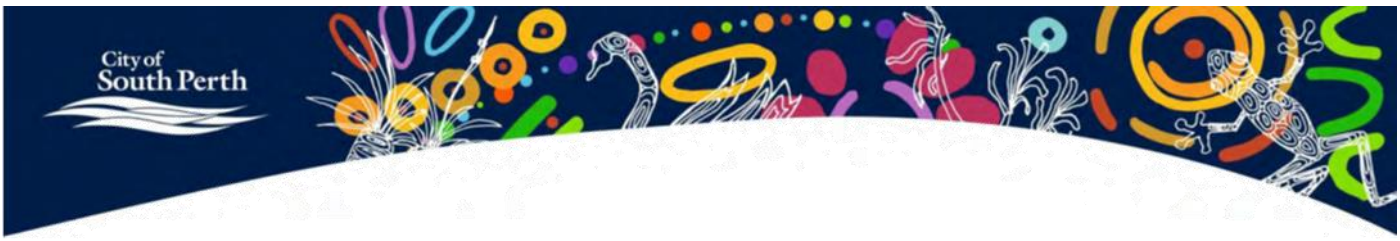
Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

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 3ollectionn 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

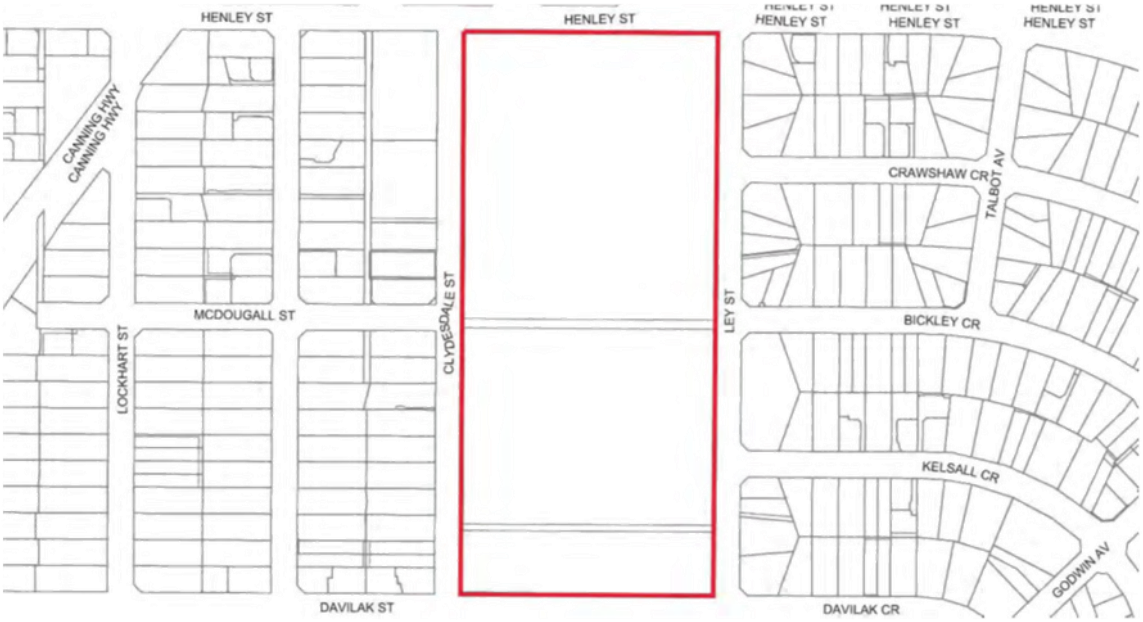


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 112-114 Forrest Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	112 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the original building built c1943.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ 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 ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

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.

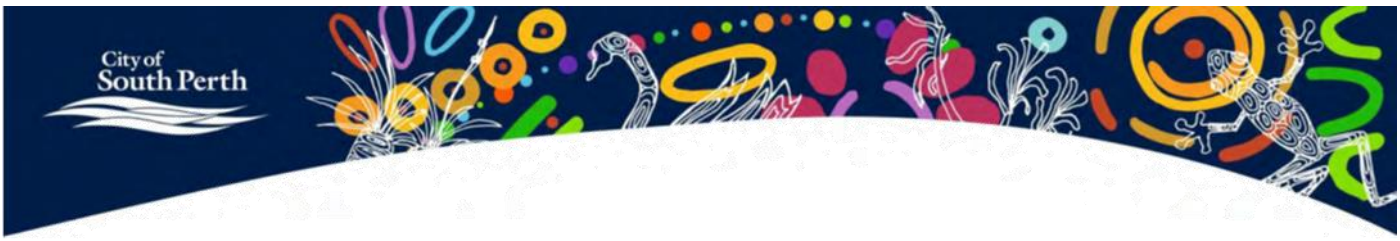
From the readily available information this place was built c1943 and the first owner and occupant was pharmacist Thomas Roebuck (1903-1985) and his wife Abbey Grace Roebuck, nee Fieldgate (1900-1997). Biographical information indicates this couple were from Yorkshire, England and had been living in 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

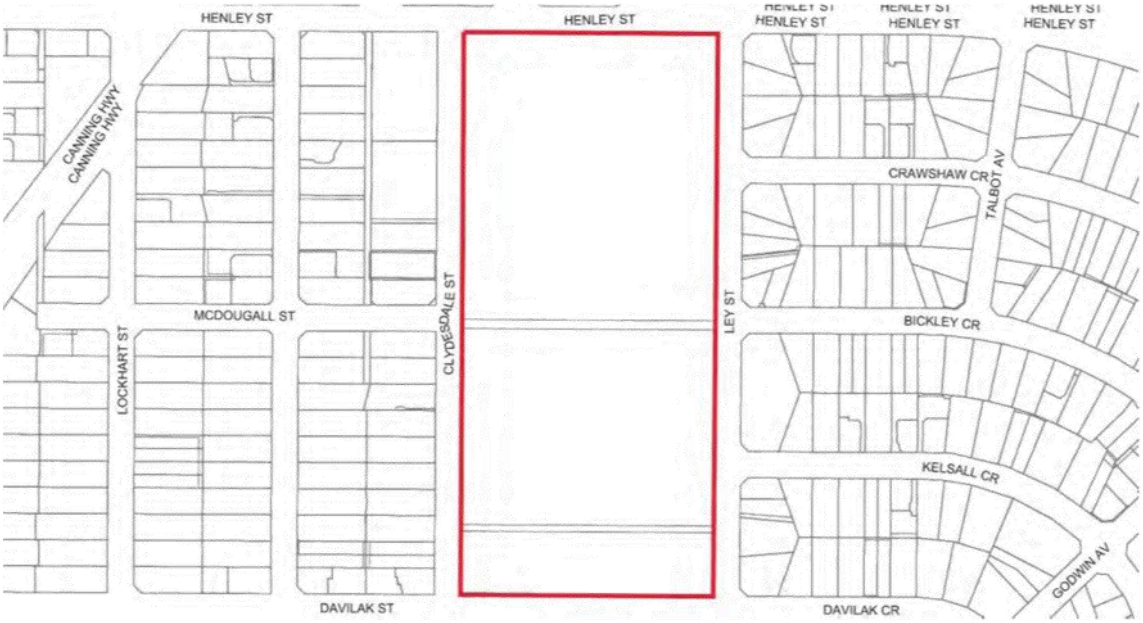


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Windy Ridge - Site
Other Names:	Residence, 32 King Edward Street
Street Address	32 King Edward Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ 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 ~~Town Planning Scheme~~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

Category 3

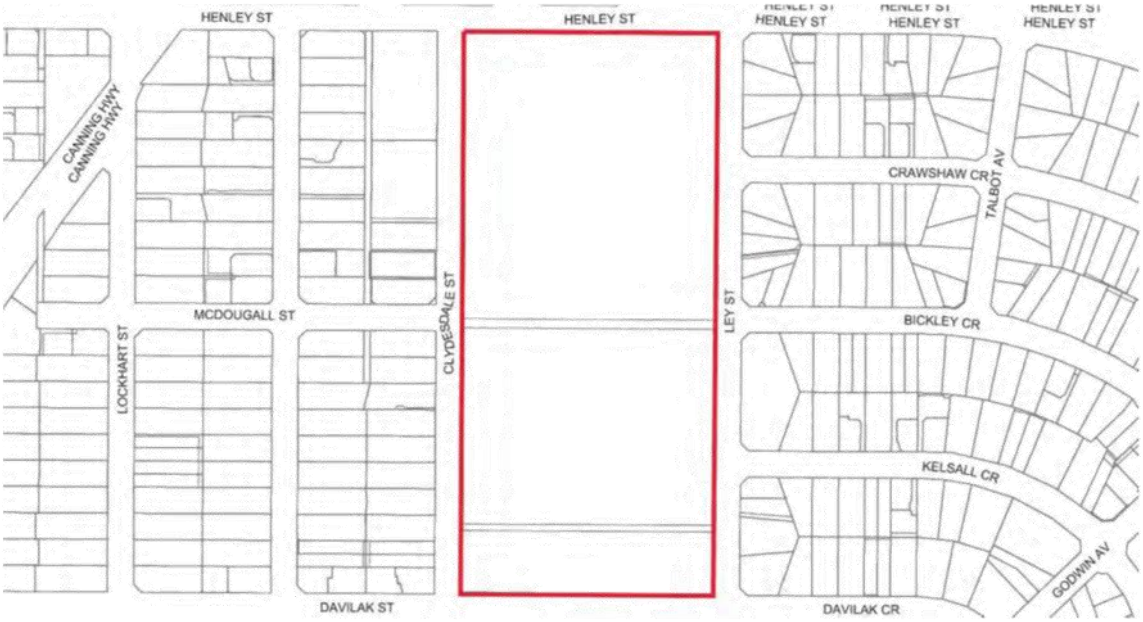


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 34 Ridge Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	34 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	The entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

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.
Level of Significance	**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.
~~Management Category~~ 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 ~~Town Planning Scheme~~Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1940	**Walls:**	Brick: Common
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalist	**Roof:**	Tile: concrete

Physical Description:

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.

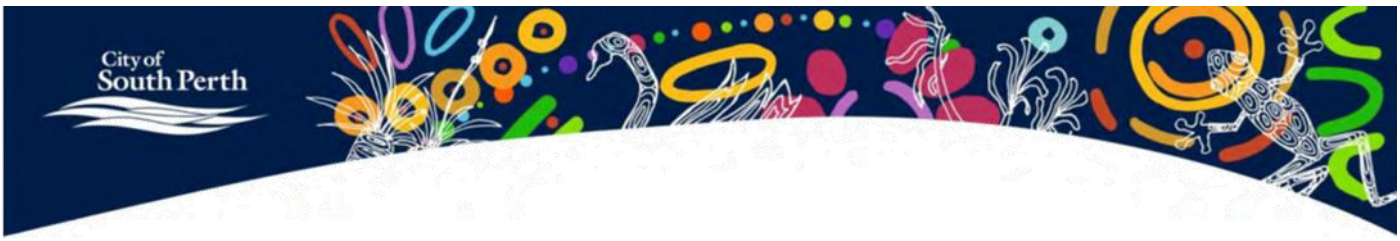
From the readily available information this residence was constructed in 1940 for the owner and occupants, Melville Thomas Peacock (1908-1994) and his wife Joy Margaret Peacock, nee Urquhart (1915-2011). The couple married in 1938 and had two sons. Melville Peacock worked in his fathers Textile Recycling 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

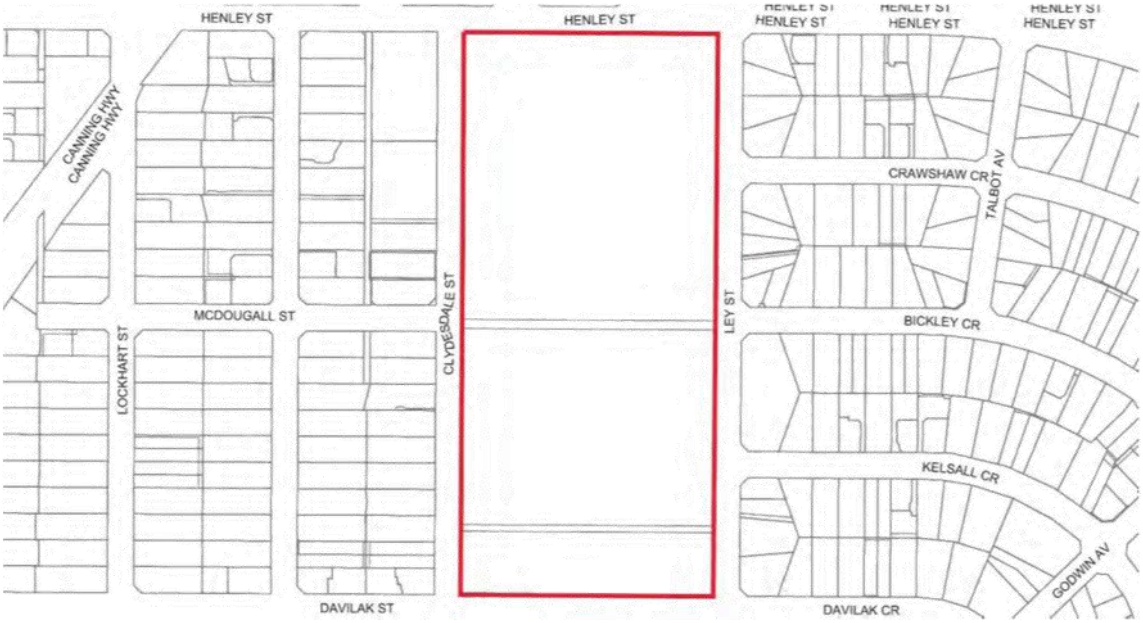


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 69 South Perth Esplanade - Site
Other Names:	Tudor House
Street Address	69 South Perth Esplanade, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

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.
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very Important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.
~~Management Category~~ Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 2** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Include on the Town Planning SchemeLocal Planning Scheme ~~Heritage List~~N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date:	1940	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter-War Olde English	**Roof:**	Tile: ceramic

Physical Description:

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.

APPENDIX 1 - THEMATIC HISTORY

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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 ~~therefore~~ trends ~~do~~ 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 ~~indigenous~~ 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*[1].

- 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 – 202418 Future Directions

[1] *Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972),* Western Australian State Law Publisher.

2. GEOGRAPHY

The City ~~of South Perth~~ is ~~located about 4 kilometres south of the Perth GPO. The City of South Perth 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 ~~there are~~ over 4.3km^2 of parks and gardens ~~in the City~~. 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 1 Aerial view of the City of South Perth
Courtesy City of South Perth intramaps

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.[2]

The City falls within the region of the Whadjuk dialectical groups.[3] The major cities and towns within the Whadjuk region include Perth, Fremantle, Joondalup, Armadale, Toodyay, Wundowie, Bullsbrook and Chidlow.[4]



Figure 2 Plan showing approximate boundaries of the Whadjuk Dialectical Groups
Courtesy http://www.noongarculture.org.au/whadjuk/

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

[2] South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council, 'Connection to Country', Kaartdijin Noongar – Noongar Knowledge website, accessed March 2017 and April 2024.
[3] South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council, 'Connection to Country', Kaartdijin Noongar – Noongar Knowledge website, accessed March 2017 and April 2024.
[4] South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council, 'Connection to Country', Kaartdijin Noongar – Noongar Knowledge website, accessed March 2017 and April 2024.

information was published in the Perth Gazette in 1833.[5] A rough plan of the groups around the Swan River is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3 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.)

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.

[5] Perth Gazette, 20 April 1833.

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.'



Figure 4 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

As was common with all Noongar peoples, those in the future City travelled in search ofseasonal 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.[6]

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 ~~Aboriginal Affairs~~ maintains a register of such sites on their Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) online database~~, the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS)~~. 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 ~~2018~~ 2024, the database included 12 Registered Sites in the City and 1 Other Heritage Sites.[7]

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.[8]

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.[9]

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

[6] Cough, *Perth Outdoors*, p. 112; Green, *Broken Spears*, p. 14.
[7] Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System, Accessed October 2018.
[8] Green, *Broken Spears*, pp. 186-188.
[9] Green, *Broken Spears*, p. 143.

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.[10]

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. [11]

[10] Green, *Broken Spears*, p. 188-189.
[11] Aboriginal Community, City of South Perth website, https://southperth.wa.gov.au/community/people-in-our-community/aboriginal-community, accessed August 2018 and April 2024.

4. 1829 – 1849 SPORADIC DEVELOPMENT

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'.

4.2 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.

4.3 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 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.

4.5 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.

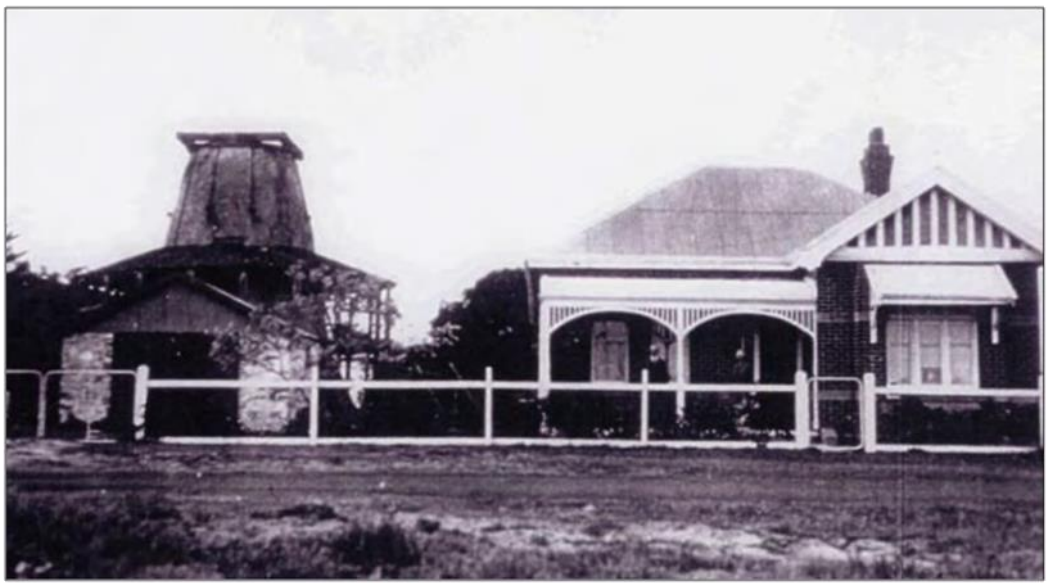


Figure 5 Old Mill and the Hammersley family home, c1870
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photograph Collection

5. 1850 – 1892 GROWING CONFIDENCE

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.

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.



Figure 6 Fremantle Road, 1910 (now known as Canning Highway)
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photograph Collection

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.

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.

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 7 Chinese Market Gardens, South Perth foreshore, c1900.
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photograph Collection



Figure 8 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 9 Alta Gardens Hotel advertisement 1881
Courtesy Trove, Source: Eastern Districts Chronicle (York, WA : 1877 - 1927) Friday 28 January 1881, Page 2, Advertising.

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.

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

6. 1893 – 1918 FERRIES, JETTIES AND THE GOLD BOOM

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.

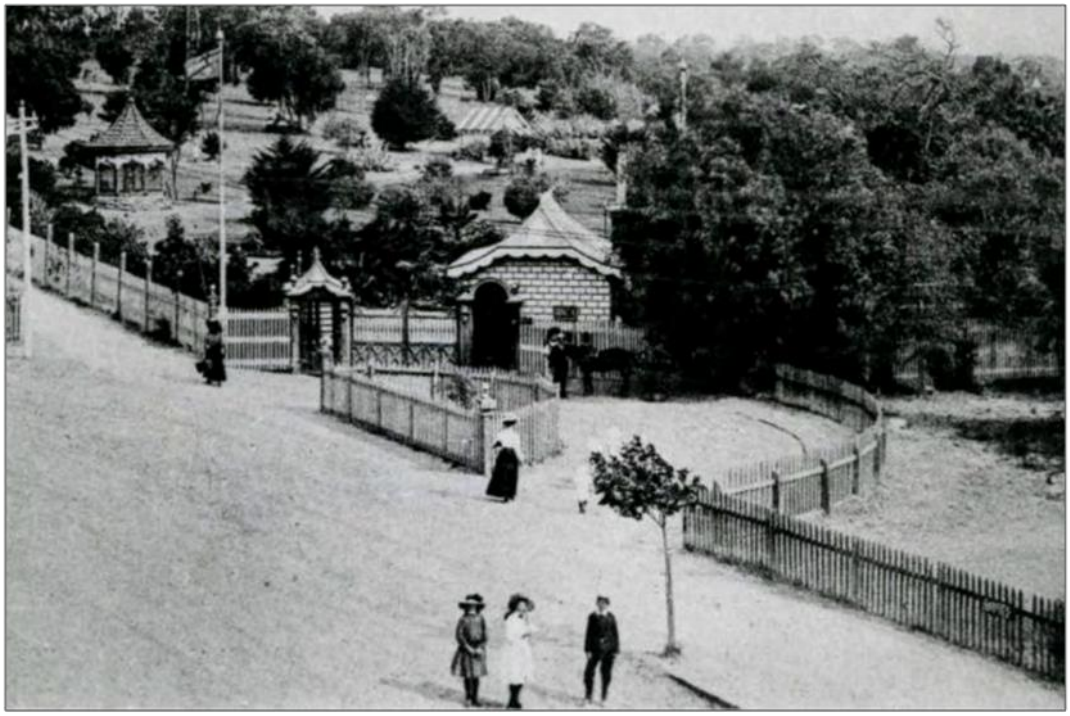


Figure 10 Perth Zoo entrance at Suburban Road, 1898.
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photograph Collection

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

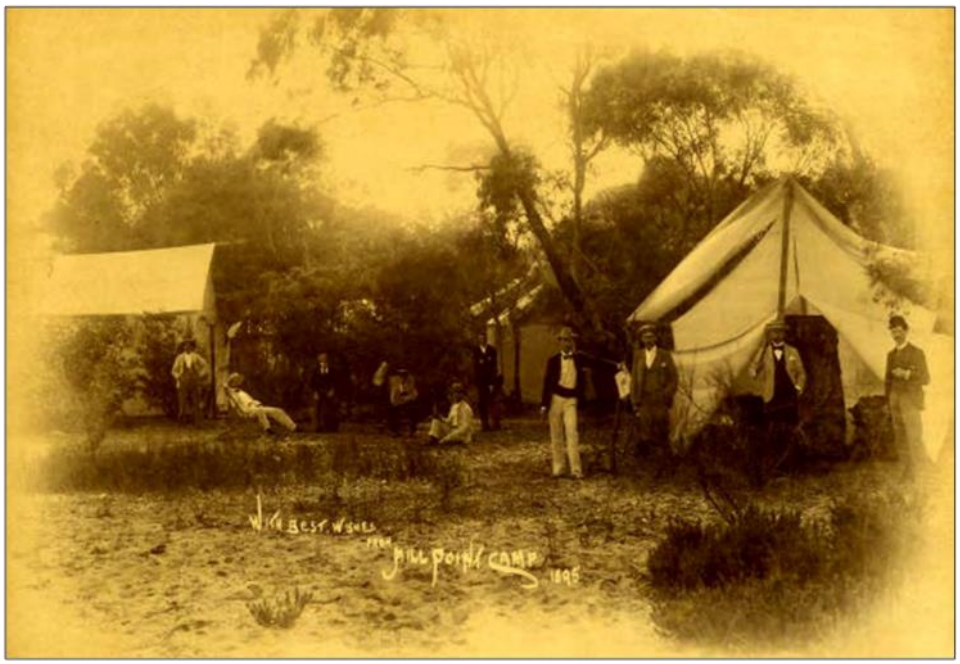


Figure 11 Camping at South Perth, 1895.
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photograph Collection

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."*

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.



Figure 12 Silver Star' river steamer, Applecross, with the second (1867) Canning Bridge, in the background, 1907.
Courtesy State Library of WA online image 013449PD

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 (14 k/hr) speed limit to the new motor cars which appeared on the scene.

6.3 ~~15~~ 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.

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 (1903), the Royal Perth Golf Club (1905) (relocating from the Burswood Penninsula), 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.



Figure 13 School Group, Mends Street Hall, c1910.
Courtesy State Library of WA online image 013449PD



Figure 14 Wedding Reception, c1903.
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

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 ~~Subiaco and South Perth did not~~ 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. ~~Another aspect of life during World War I was the slowing down, for a period, of the developmental pressure on the rural areas along the Perth Water foreshore. This would return at the cessation of war in 1918.~~

7. 1919 – 1945 RAPID GROWTH FOLLOWED BY WAR

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 ~~es were built under the influence of~~by ideas brought back from Europe and America, with t~~. T~~he California Bungalow and Old English Revival designs replacing ~~ced~~ 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.



~~Figure 13 Aerial View of Hurlingham Polo Grounds, c1935-40.~~

~~Courtesy Picture South Perth Photographic Collection~~

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.

~~By 1945, the population had swelled to approximately 15,000.~~



Figure 15 16Aerial View of Hurlingham Polo Grounds, c1935-40.
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

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.

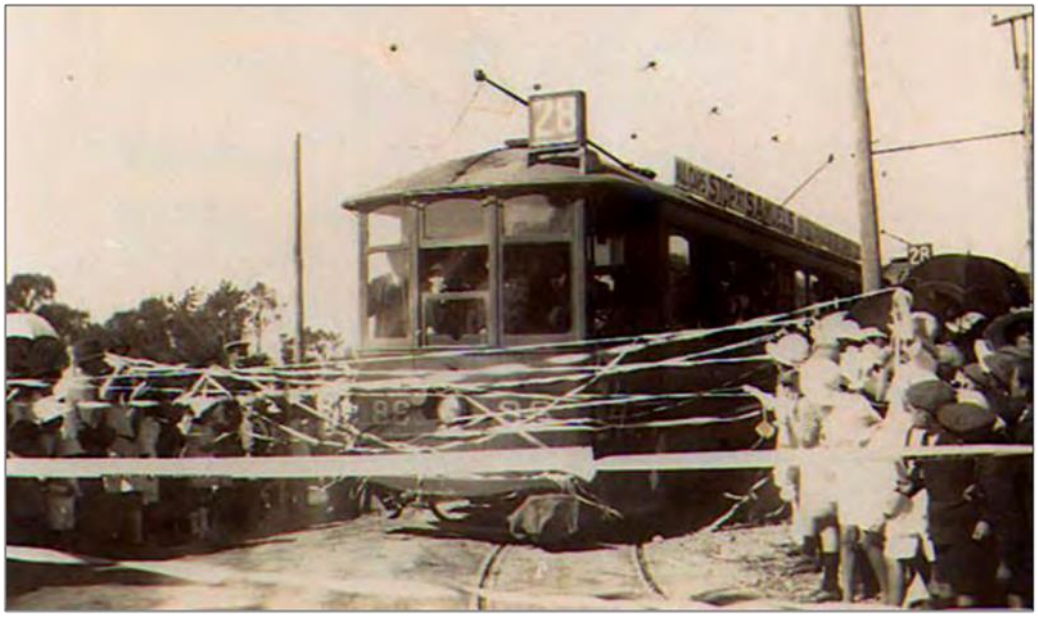


Figure 17 Opening of the first tram route, c.1922.
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photographic Collection



Figure 18 The 'Emerald' Ferry at Como Jetty, c.1920.
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.



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

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.

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.

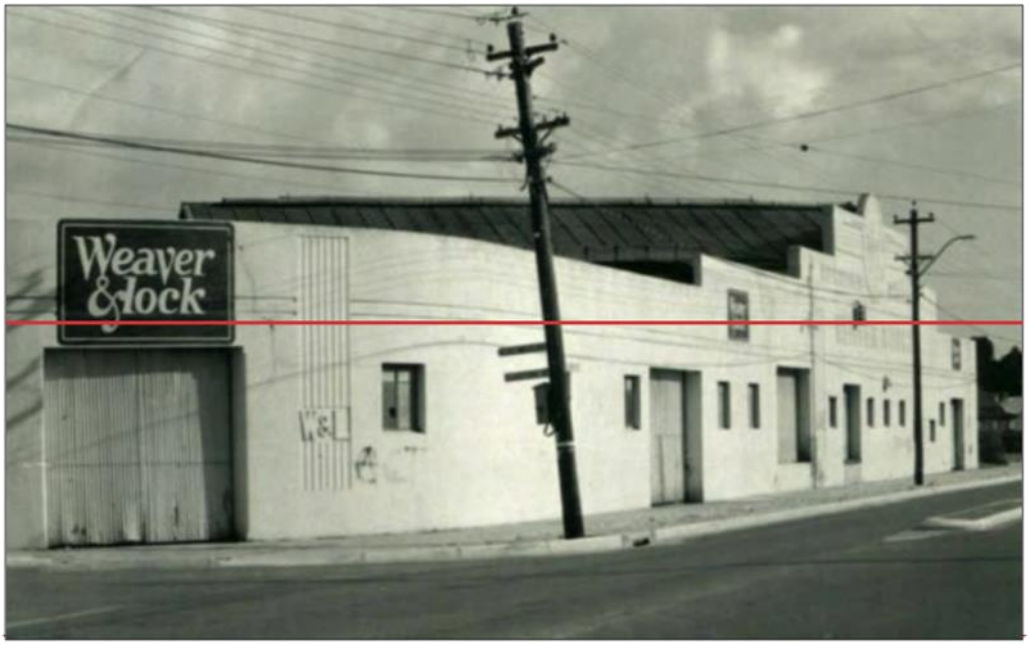




Figure 20 Weaver and Lock mineral water factory, Mill Point Road (~~early 1900's pictured 1988~~).
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

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 ~~in Angelo 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.~~e now called the Cygnet Cinema, is the only one still operating.~~

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

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)~~, to name a few~~.

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.



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

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 ~~and noise that emanates from the Zoo~~. 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.

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.

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.


FATHER CHRISTMAS AT UNEMPLOYED CAMP

It was a kindly thought which prompted Foy and Gibson's to instruct Father Christmas to visit the Unemployed Married Men's Camp at Canning Bridge, with festive fare and toys for the little ones, on Christmas morning.

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.

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.

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.



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

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.

8. 1946 – 1979 POST-WAR STABILITY

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 ~~an~~ acute shortage of housing ~~in post-war Perth~~, 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. [12]

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*

[12] A Thematic Framework of Government Housing in Western Australia, Clare Menck, 2014, page 85.

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. [13]

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).[14]

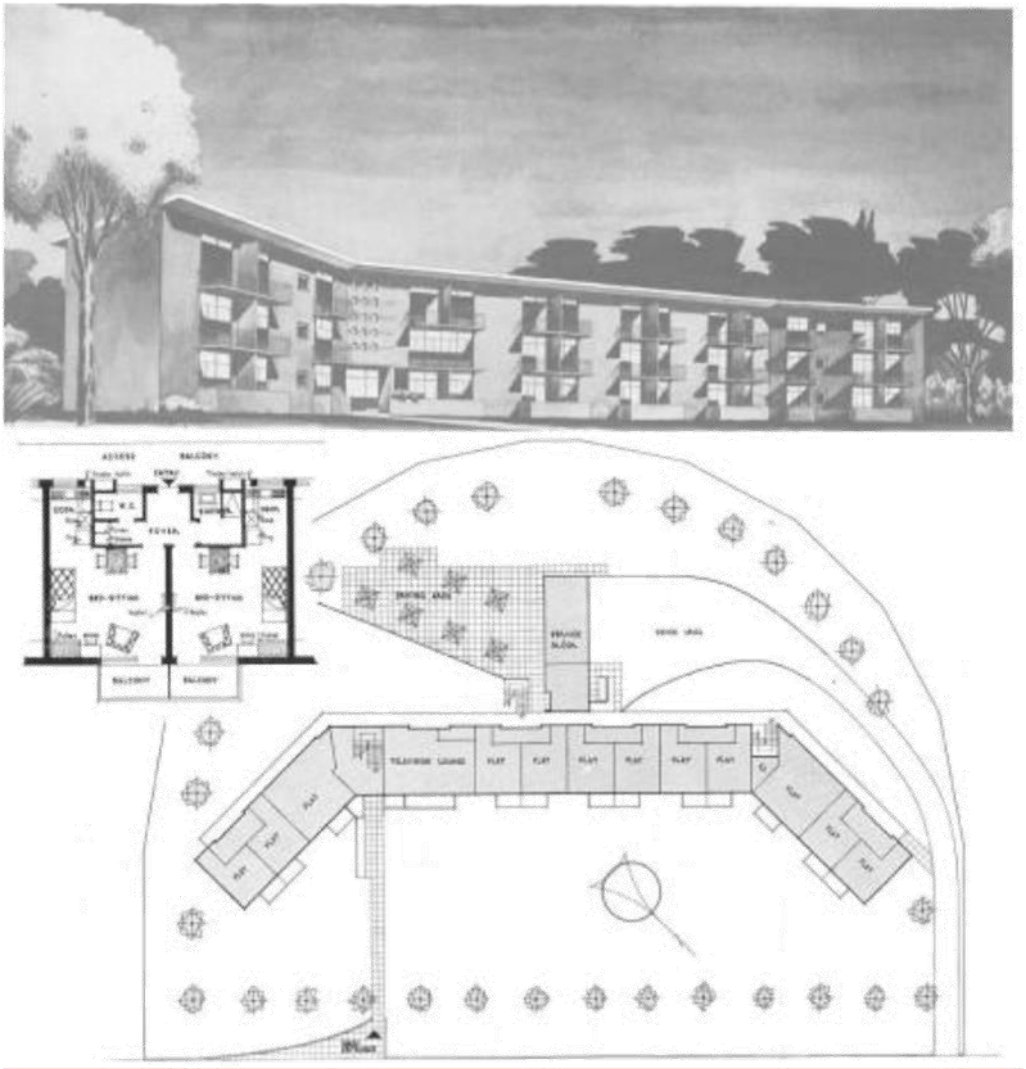


Figure 26 Hurlingham Flats or Southlea, South Perth, 1906
Courtsey: A Thematic History of Government Housing, Clare Menck, 2014, page 72.

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

[13] A Thematic Framework of Government Housing in Western Australia, Clare Menck, 2014, page 85 (Daily News, Fri 22 October 1948, page 4).
[14] A Thematic Framework of Government Housing in Western Australia, Clare Menck, 2014, page 71.

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'.*[15]

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. [16]

~~During the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, the Manning, Salter Point, Hurlingham and Karawara areas grew under the influence of the War Service Homes Commission and State Housing Commission~~. ~~Karawara had been carved out of the old Collier Pine Plantation (initially planted in 1930).~~ 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.

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.



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

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

[15] [15]A Thematic Framework of Government Housing in Western Australia, Clare Menck, 2014, page 199.
[16] [16]A Thematic Framework of Government Housing in Western Australia, Clare Menck, 2014, page 196.

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.

8.2 Transport and Communication

A ~~most~~ 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.

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 of Fremantle Rd (Canning Highway) 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.

8.4 Social and Community Activities

The closure of McDougall's farm and dairy in the early 1950's in Como signalled ~~T~~the end of an era ~~came for~~for the South Perth district ~~with the disappearance of McDougall's farm and dairy in Como~~.

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.

~~Another feature added to the park in 2014, was a community garden.~~

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. ~~The large grassed area has also been used for such events as the annual Caravan Show, the 'Red Bull' aerobatics show and by thousands of people during the Australia Day 'Skyshow' and the South Perth Fiesta.~~

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.



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

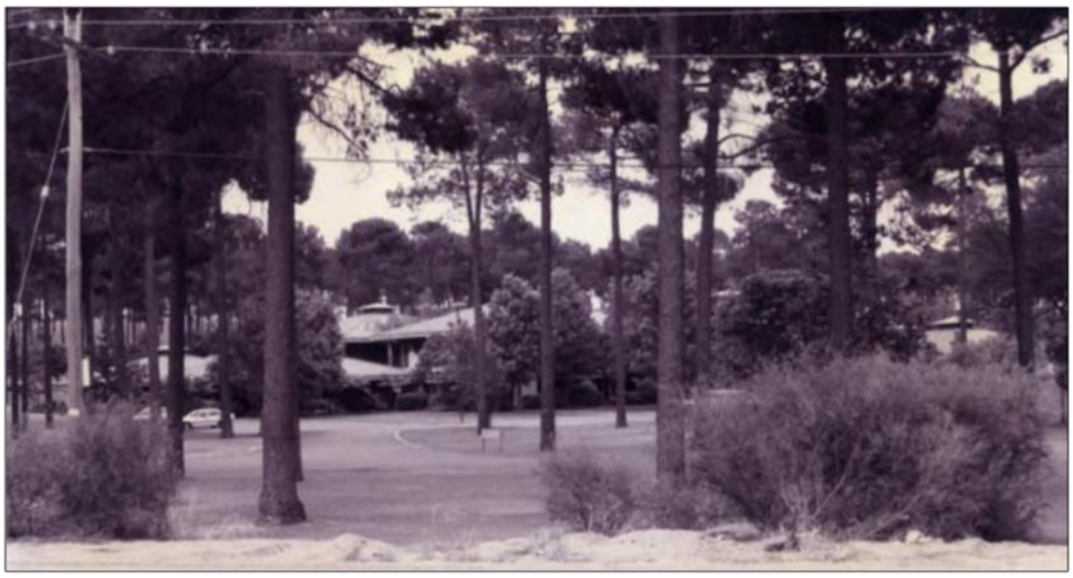


Figure 31 Forestry Department, Kensington, showing remnant specimens from former Pine Plantation, 1994.
Courtesy Picture South Perth Photographic Collection

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.

9. 1980 – ~~2018~~ 2024 FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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.

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. ~~However, heated discussions were then held over a new train line which was proposed to be built down the centre of the Kwinana Freeway, once again requiring changes to both the Narrows and Mount Henry 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.

~~While many people opposed the concept of a bridge at South Perth, t~~The Council, in conjunction with the State Planning department and the Western Australian Planning Commission, ~~undertook a study which resulted in~~ 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 ~~The purpose of the exercise was~~ 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. T~~Following years of periodic community engagement and consultation, t~~he 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.

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 ~~buildings~~ businesses had ~~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[17]. 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

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~~, as part of a bicentennial project~~. 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

[17] City of South Perth Economic Profile, Profile id. 2023.

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

~~In relation to community efforts, the hard work of the South Perth Historical Society must be acknowledged for their publication of an excellent historical reference book. In 2002 this group published 'South Perth: The Vanishing Village'. Editors Phillip Pendall and Kerry Davey, both President and Past President of the Society, played a vital role in compiling this interesting and informative story of a way of life that has disappeared from the City of South Perth.~~

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~~18~~, ~~eighteen~~ twenty 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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Local Heritage Survey 2024

THEMATIC HISTORY MATRIX

THEME / SUB-THEME:		1829 – 1849 SPORADIC DEVELOPMENT	1850 – 1892 GROWING CONFIDENCE	1893 – 1918 FERRIES, JETTIES AND GOLD BOOM	1919 – 1945 RAPID GROWTH AND WAR	1946 – 1979 POST-WAR STABILITY	1980 – 2024 FUTURE DIRECTIONS
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY • Why people settled • Why they moved away • The things they left behind	ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION PRIOR TO EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT	1833 first land grants; 1834-37 Peninsula surveyed as village; development along Suburban Road; development in South Perth limited owing to isolation from Causeway and Perth Town; some settlement in eastern South Perth; South Perth not officially named, referred to as Perth Suburban.	Convicts and Pensioner Guards; Pensioner Guards' lots along Melville Water, Como – failure – abolished 1959; Perth Water foreshore developed; 1858 map shows name officially as South Perth; 1880s property development boom on peninsula in South Perth.	1898 boundary changes; South Perth Road Board; Como Beach popular – 1905 subdivision survey of Como; 1911 Como Beach officially declared; 1901 pop 796: 1902 South Perth Municipality; South Perth still rural; houses built along South Perth Esplanade substantial; large land allocation for Zoo.	1922 South Perth becomes Road Board District again; Post WWI – brick homes preferred over timber; 1926 gas mains reach South Perth; 1936 deep sewerage; 1945 Hurlingham subdivision.	1955 boundaries of South Perth changed to include Mt Henry and Salter Point; 1959 South Perth becomes a City; 1960s and 1970s redevelopment – many old buildings demolished e.g. Haddon Hall 1976; many proposals for foreshore – residents disagree.	Increased population in South Perth district owing to urban infill and high density housing: 1990s pop. approx. 34,500; 2013 population 46,113; 1996 Homeswest began discussions with City for major withdrawal from Karawara to enable sale of land for private housing; City of South Perth popular for its proximity to Perth; development of Windsor Park; 2023 approval for relocation of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (fmr Department of Agriculture) from Kensington site and redevelopment by DevelopmentWA; 2024 approval of Local Planning Scheme No 7.
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS • How people and goods moved • How people communicated and exchanged information		1833 first ferry driven by horse; private boats essential; 1934 Government controls ferry operation; 1843 Causeway has impact on ferries; Canning Bridge; Suburban Road; tracks; horse and light carts.	Mends Street jetty; horse and buggy; bicycle; 1849 Canning Bridge; 1867 new Causeway and new Canning Bridge; 1873 Manning Road gazetted; market garden produce transported by barge; no telegraph line or properly sealed roads; 1892 Canning Bridge raised.	1890s horse-drawn bus service over Causeway; 1894 Mends St jetty; 1896 Coode St jetty; 1897 regular ferry service; 1998 Mends St jetty improved – ferry travel to Zoo; temp Post Office in hotel; 1900 Suburban Road Post Office; car speed limit 8 mph; 1908 3rd Canning Bridge; 1910 Fire Station; telephone service; 1903 ferry from Coode St.	1922 trams; cars, buses and trucks increase; 1937 Fremantle Road renamed Canning Highway; 1938 fourth model of Canning Bridge; roads improve.	1946 establishment of South Perth Community News; 1947 Suburban Road renamed Mill Point Road; 1949 Coode Street ferry closed for first time; 1950 tram ceases; 1952 new Causeway completed; 1959 Narrows Bridge and Kwinana Freeway; automation of telephone system.	Ferry continues to be important link to central Perth; Narrows Bridge duplicated, Mt Henry Bridge expanded; Perth to Mandurah railway – improves people's movements heading north-south; speed limit increased on Freeway – maximum 100 kmh; fax, mobile phones, growth of the internet and increased trend of working from home post COVID 19 Pandemic in 2020.
OCCUPATIONS • What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour		Wind powered flour mill; timber cutting for fences, firewood; fishing; poor land quality limits agricultural development.	1850s development on Perth Water – market gardens, dairies, orchards, vineyard; 1859 Mill ceases operation; conversion of Mill to hotel; growth of commercial fishing.	1898 Perth Zoo established; 1905 private power station, 1914 taken over by Municipality; 1890s Chinese market gardens; hotel, tearooms, grocer, butcher etc in Mends Street; dairying important – local and Perth-wide; piggeries.	1919 Weaver and Lock cool drink factory; 1926 Gaiety Picture Theatre; 1930 Hurlingham Hotel; 1933 Hurlingham Picture Theatre; 1938 Como Picture Theatre; 1939 Como Hotel; 1940s Pagoda Ballroom.	1961 Gaiety Theatre closes; Freeway Hotel starts succession of a number of small hotels built owing to proximity to Perth.	Mends Street shopping centre dynamic – many new shops and restaurants; Windsor Hotel and The Como reman ~~still~~ popular; Karawara centre (Waterford Plaza) expanded; planning completed for high density redevelopment and employment centres within South Perth and Canning Bridge.
COMMUNITY EFFORTS • What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs		1834 'Raid on the Mill' by Aboriginal group; no community development owing to isolation from Perth.	1860 first church and school; protests by petition – residents desiring independent Local Govt; 1892 South Perth Road Board established – meeting either in private homes or in old Wesley Chapel – used as public meeting place; recreation includes fishing, picnics, boating.	Musical concerts in Zoo; Zoo oval – cricket matches, tennis, camping, picnics. Small train, mineral baths; Churches; State Schools; Police Station; Council Offices; Mechanics Institute used as private school; Kensington Race Course; Local Health Board; Pen Hall; 1901 Clontarf Boys Home; Royal Perth Golf Club.	1932 new Saint Mary's Church; Kensington Race Track converted to Hurlingham Polo Ground; Wesley College established; 1926 Kensington State School; 1932 Infant Health Clinic; 1936 Canning Bridge School; 1937 Saint Columba's Church; 1939 Aquinas College; recreation – movie pictures at hall; sailing; Como declared public beach.	1959 South Perth Civic Centre, Council Office, library built in Sandgate Street: 1959 Ngala Mother-craft Home; old offices leased out to medical services; 1948 Collier School established; 1951 Manning School; 1952 South Perth Methodist Ladies College; 1953 South Kensington School; 1956 South Perth Community Hospital; 1957 Koonawarra School; 1960 South Perth City Council Hall; services for aged; 1962 Methodist Church; Manning Library.	1992 Local Studies Collection in South Perth Heritage House – relocated to South Perth Library in 2002 as part of ~~massive~~ Civic Centre expansions; 1992 centenary of local government; Sir James Mitchell Park improved and used for cultural events (caravan show, sky show); recreation – popular 'Round the Bridges' walk, run. Bike or rollerblade; South Perth Historical Society strengthens with increased awareness of history and heritage.
OUTSIDE INFLUENCES • Events, decisions or changes which affected the community but were beyond its control		Colonial government arranges surveying – village survey and large land grants limit settlement.	Decision to introduce convicts to help struggling colony; South Perth commonage – 1700 acres common pasture ground; 1862 floods destroy Causeway; 1871 Local Govt Act – most of South Perth in City of Perth area; controversial decision to build railway on north side of river; 1892 South Perth Road Board.	Gold boom in WA increased population – boom economy, real estate increases – eastern states investors; depression in eastern states; railway controversy involves many people throughout Perth and South Perth; Federation; WWI.	Depression; WWII – shortage of building supplies and petrol rationing; Wars lead to Memorials and RSL.	War Service Homes built on standard plans, basic materials for returned Service people; technical advancement in hospitals, traffic systems, communication; 1951 South Perth electricity service taken over by State.	State Government encourages high density living; by 2015, sixteen local heritage places recognised on State Register of Heritage Places.

Residences: Hobbs Avenue, Inter-war California Bungalow Group

Category 3

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.
Level of Significance	**Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (3)** Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

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 asymetric low pitched tile roofs and exposed projecting rafters. Roof gables, hips and window canopies provide interest to each elevation. 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 example of its type.
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 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.

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	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. an Inter-War.
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



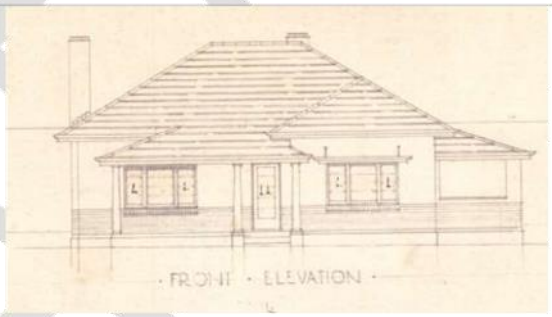
No. 9 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1940)



No. 11 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 13 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 13 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprint (1938)

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Residence, 7 Courthope Street

Place No: 81

Category
3



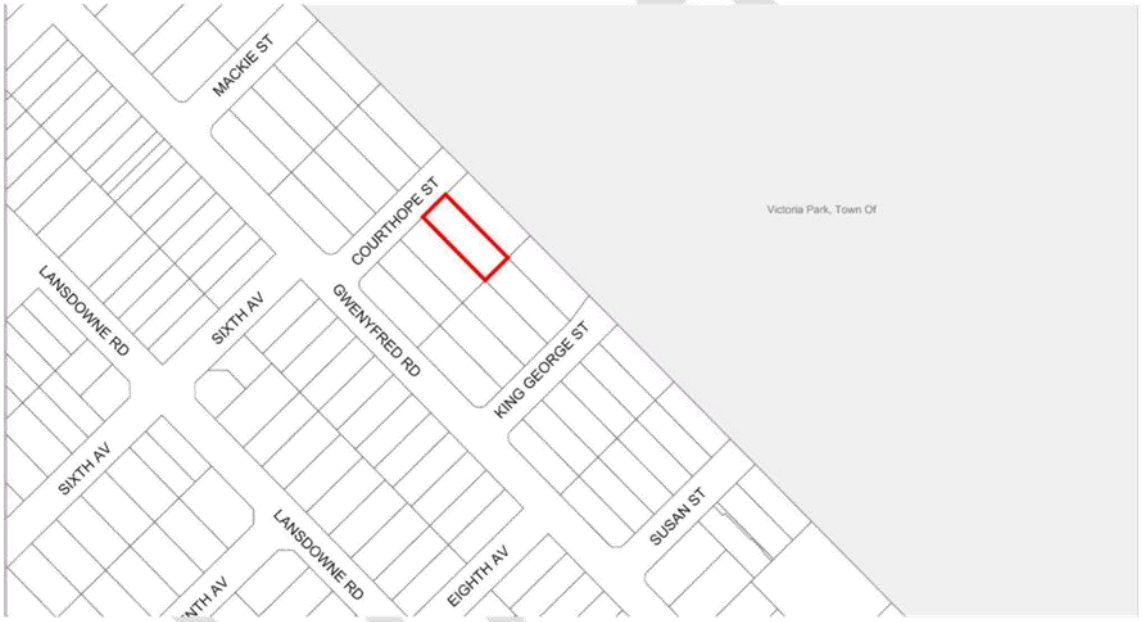
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	-
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	7 Courthope Street, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 7 Courthope Street, Kensington.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

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.

Level of Significance:	**Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Category of Significance :	**CATEGORY (3)** Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

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.

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 example of its type.
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.

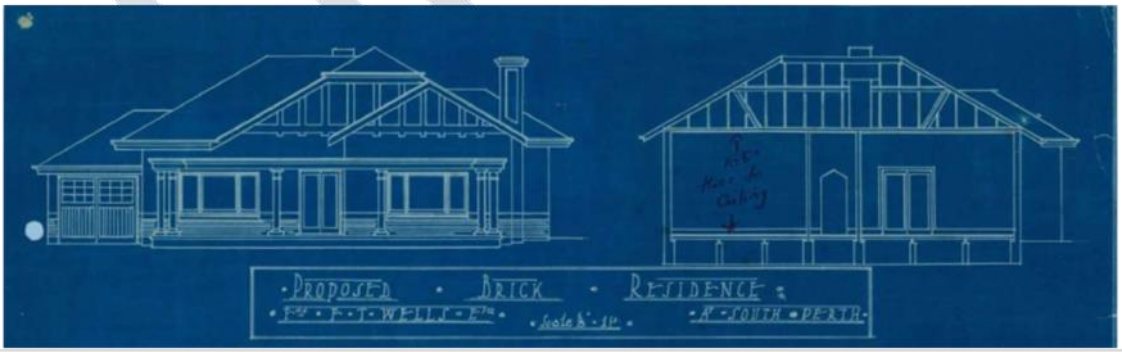
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The residence was designed by Architect JHO (John Harrison Osborne) Hargrave. Other Perth landmarks designed by JHO Hargrave includes the Bassendean Hotel which he designed with E.S. Porter and was built in 1929. JHO Hargrave also resided on Onslow 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 4



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

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			

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building of Group
Original Use:	Residences: Single Dwellings
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwellings
Other Use:	-



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.
Level of Significance	**Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 4** Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible. Do not include on the Heritage List.

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 example of its type.
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.

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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	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was George W.T. Smith. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling.

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Lot 1 (Front)	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.

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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,

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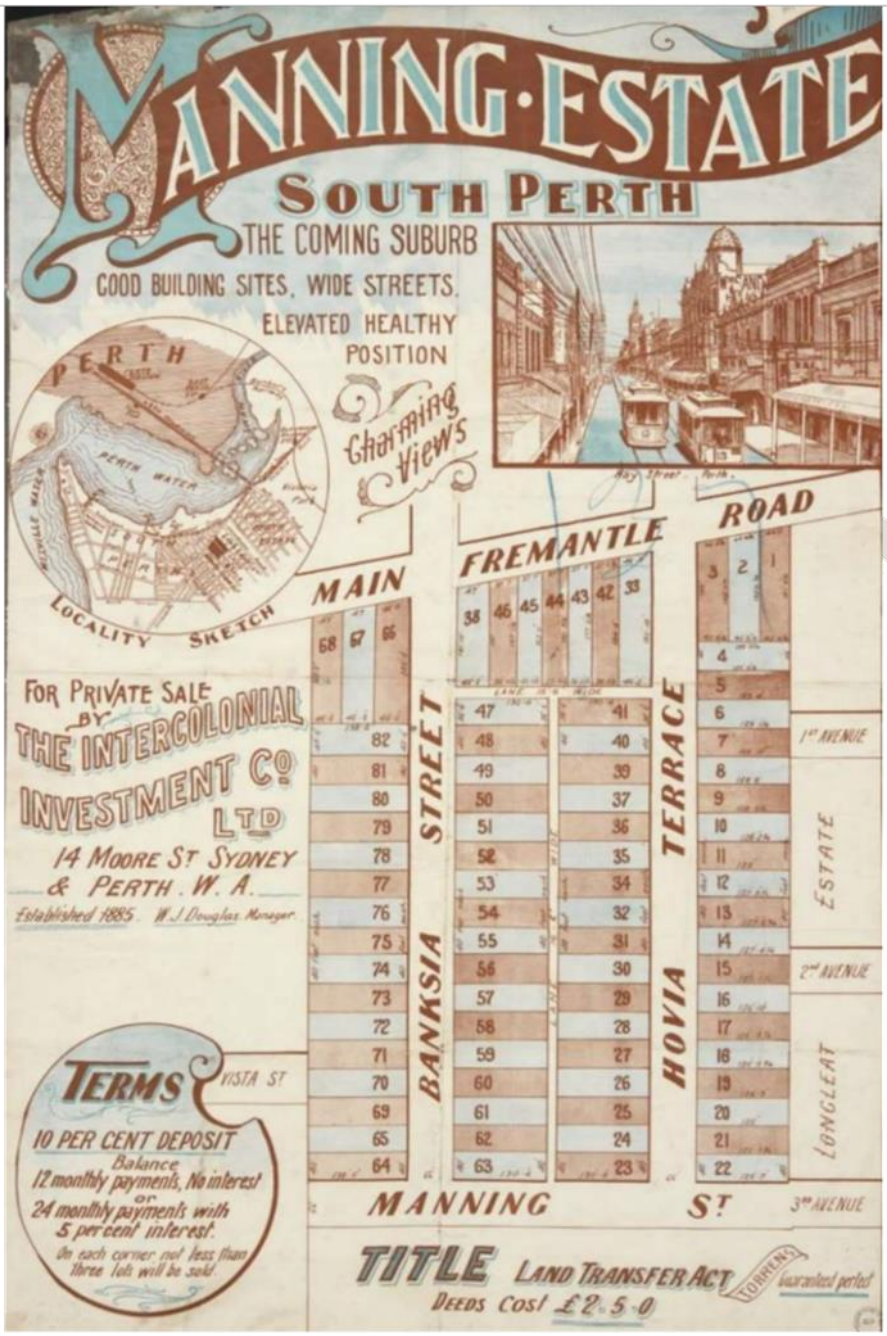


No. 56 Lot 20	Dwelling was approved in 1941 for W.T Chamberlain, contractor as part of group of 3 dwellings (Nos. 56, 58, 60) at a cost of £600 each. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Wises Post Office Directory 1942/43 indicates the resident was Les E. 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

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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)



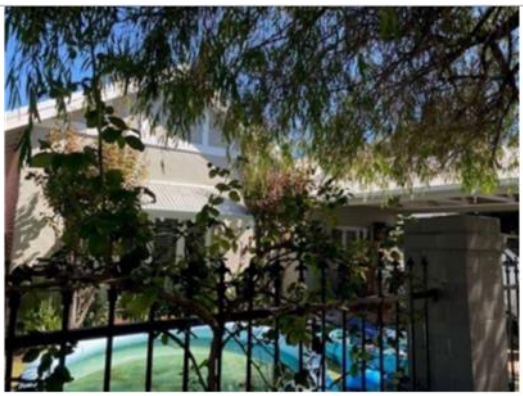
No. 35, Lot 37 Hovia Terrace (2024)



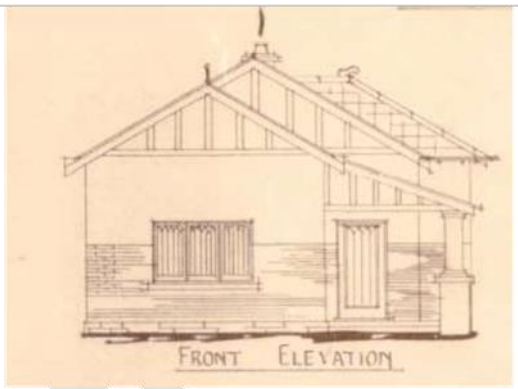
No. 37, Lot 36 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 39, Lot 35 Hovia Terrace (2024)



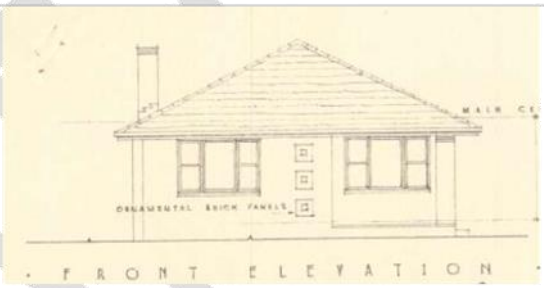
No. 41, Lot 34 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 41 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1936)



No. 43, Lot 32 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 43 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1953)



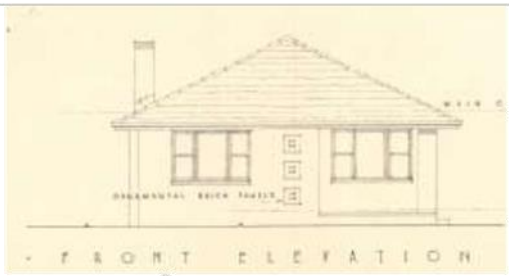
No. 45, Lot 31 Hovia Terrace (2024)



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)

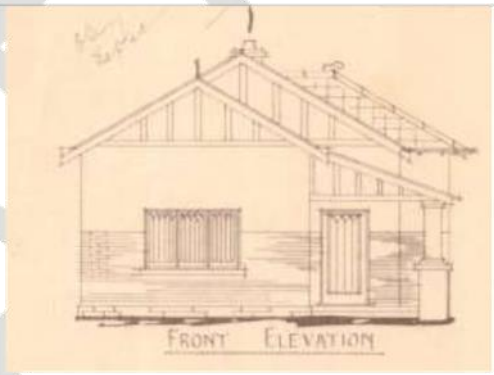
Northern side of Hovia Terrace



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)

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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.
Level of Significance	**Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 4** Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible. Do not include on the Heritage List.

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 gablesfinished 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 example of its type.
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.

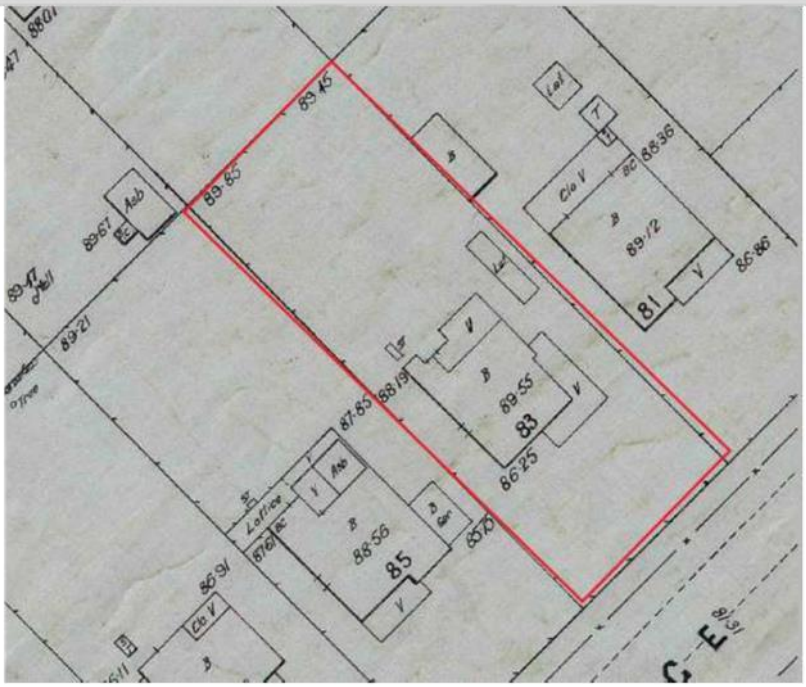
In 1954 Mrs W. Litton and her daughter Phyllis Helen Litton resided at 83 King George Street. This connection continued until the passing in September 1954 of Mrs Irene Phyllis Litton, mother to three children, Joy, Phyllis and Ross. Phyllis Helen Litton lived at 83 King George Street until her marriage in 1954 to Robin Asphar of South Perth.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

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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:	Morseby Street Hall
Other Names:	Morseby 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: No
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.
Level of Significance	**Considerable**



	Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (2)** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Photographically record prior to major development. Recommend for inclusion on the Heritage List.

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, Dougal 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 example of its type.
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 1962for 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.

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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 Morseby 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.

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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

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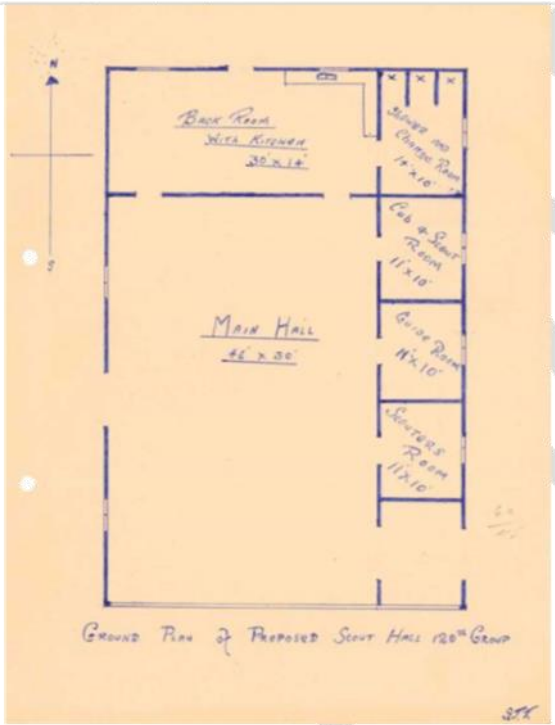
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Morseby Hall (2023)



Morseby Hall (2023)



Original Ground Floor Plan (1959)



Hall elevations (1959)

Residence, 44 Angelo Street

Place No: 85

Category 3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	44 Angelo Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address	44 Angelo Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 44 Angelo 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: 145-146	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: 2409; 1040; 181
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146534

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, where 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 WJ 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.



Level of Significance	**Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (3)** Recognise and interpret the place if possible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1934	**Walls:**	Rendered brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Old English	**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 on Lot 44 and the garden on Lot 42.

The house is a large free standing two storey brick and tile residential home constructed in 1934 on sandstone footings 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, imitation lime wash brick walls and tall chimneys. Diamond patterned leadlight casement windows frame the four-centred arch entryway that orientates towards Forrest Street.

Condition:	Excellent example of its type.
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 and 44 Angelo Street on 28th August 1934 with initial plans to build a house on the 44 Angelo Street lot as a retirement home and use the lot at 42 Angelo Street as a backyard.

Corbet commissioned architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes and Partners to design the large two storey brick and tile home to accommodate his family. 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.

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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 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 1901.25 During World War I 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, 44 Angelo 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. John Talbot Hobbs, was a prominent Western Australian architect who designed many well-known and significant residential, commercial and public buildings in Western Australia, also designed many fine houses in Perth and its suburbs.

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:	-

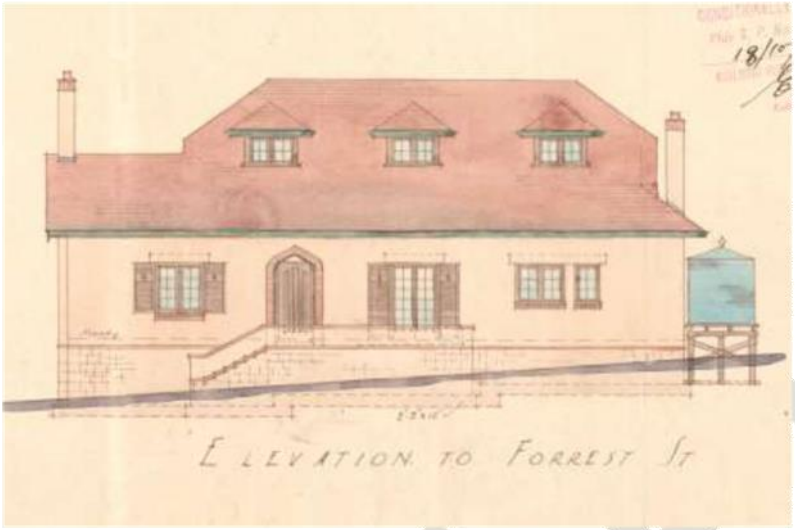
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Designer:	Architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes & Partners.
Builder:	
Association:	Major Hugh Annan Corbet; John Talbot Hobbs
Owners:	Major Hugh Annan Corbet, the O'Hara family
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. City of 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, p.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 pg.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, p. 1. Trove, The West Australian Tuesday 5 April 1949, page 1, Family Notices.

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



44 Angelo Street – Blueprints (1934)



44 Angelo Street – Blueprints (1934)

Residence, 39 Anstey Street

Place No: 86

Category
4



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. - No
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.
Level of Significance	**Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (4)** Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.



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 example of its type.
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.

The residence appears to have a significant connection with both the Elgren and Ure families.

Postal records indicate that in 1923 Mrs S. A. Elfgren lived at Anstey Street. Mrs Sarah Ann Elgren, nee Frost, was a war widow, with Mr Fredrick August Elgren a Swedish national, passing in 1917. The couple had several children, including Gustav Adolf, Alfred August, Olga Aurora Signe, and Fredick Martin. This connection continued until at least 1949.

Ms Olga Elfgren of South Perth, a former Sister of the E.D.M Hospital, married Mr James Ure of Dalwallinu, eldest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. D. Ure of Claremont, in 1941. Records indicate the couple resided at 39 Anstey Street in the mid 1960's. Ownership by the Ure family continues to the current day.

Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	Mrs S.A Elfgren family; The Ure family
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. Western Australian Department of Justice, Births, Deaths and Marriages.

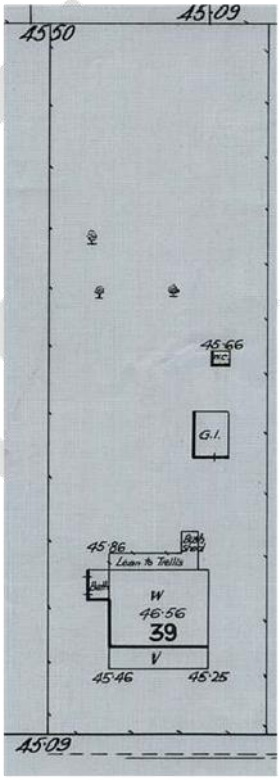
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	A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. Trove, The West Australian Saturday February 14 1931, pg 12, Engagements. Mirror, Saturday 21 February 1931, page 10, He's Bought the Ring. Trove, The Eastern Recorder, Friday 6 June 1041, page 1, 'Here and There'. Trove The West Australian Thursday 3 July 1941, page 1, Marriages.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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.
Level of Significance	**Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (3)** Recognise and interpret the place if possible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.



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 example of its type.
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:	-

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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)

Residence, 23-25 Labouchere Road

Place No: 88

Category 4

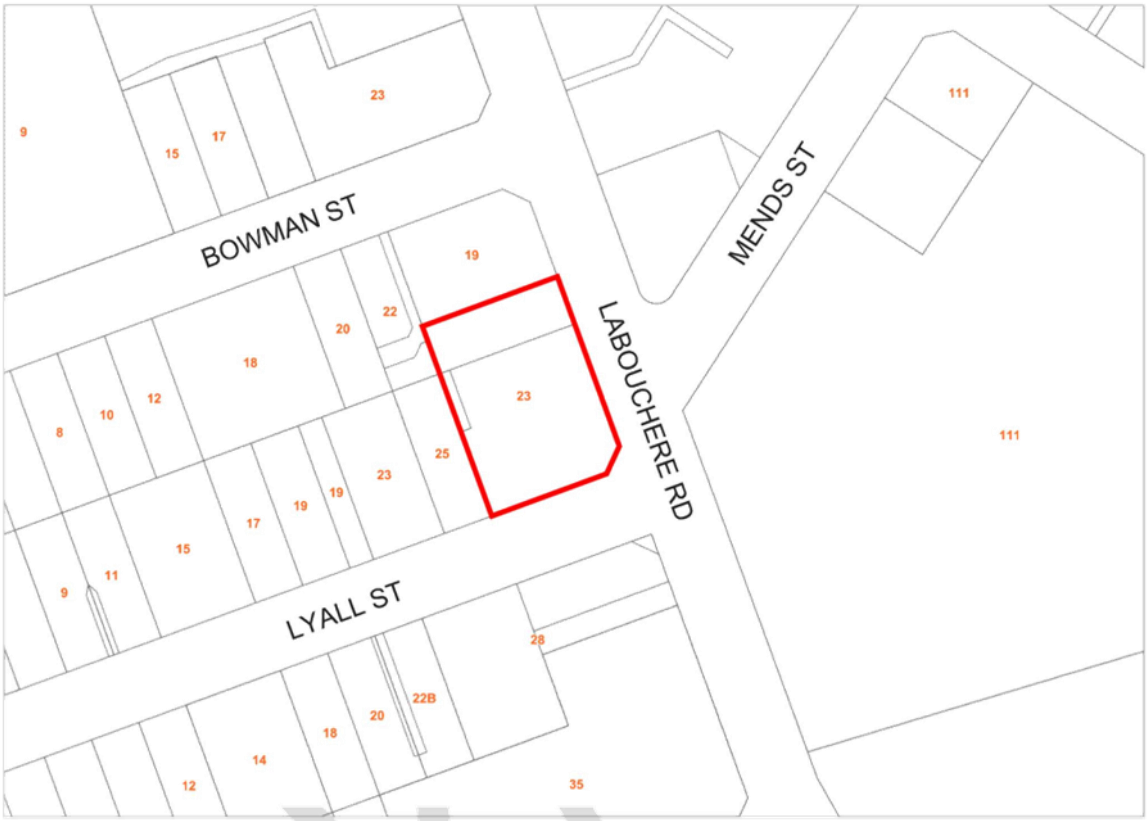


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	23 – 25 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	23 -25 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the two residences at 23 -25 Labouchere Road, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

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.
Level of Significance	**Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (4)** Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.



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. 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 example of its type.
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.

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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.

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Labouchere Road Blueprints (1935)



25 Labouchere Road – Garden facing Lyall Street

Residence, 9 Onslow Street

Place No: 89

Category 3



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.
Level of Significance	**Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (3)** Recognise and interpret the place if possible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

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 example of its type.
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

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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.

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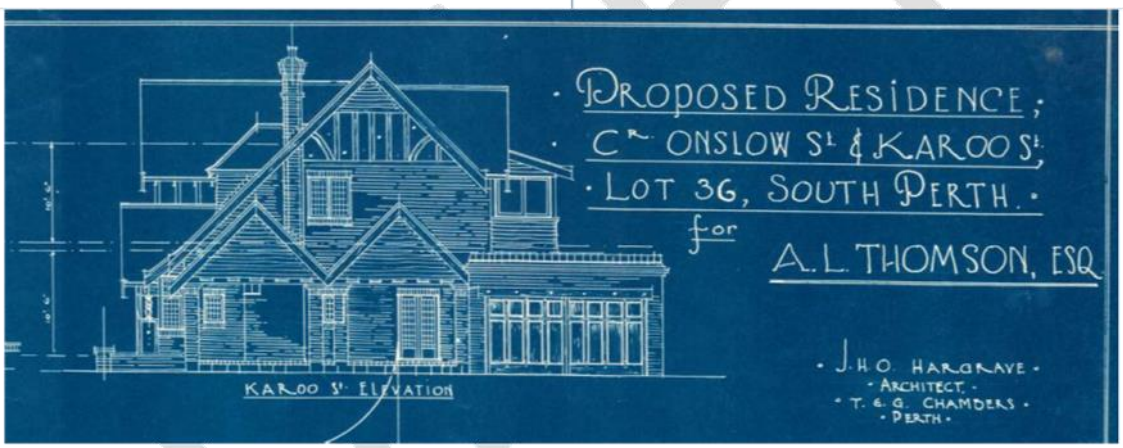
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Onslow Street elevation (2024)



Real Estate Advertisement 1954



9 Onslow Street - Blueprints (1936)



9 Onslow Street - Blueprints (1936)

Residence, 2 Parker Street

Place No: 90

Category
2



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 historic value for its association with Francis Edward Walsh, a high ranking public official in Western Australia the early 1900's. • The place has historic value for its association with Martyn P. Casey a guitarist of international renown.



	• 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.
Level of Significance	**Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (2)** Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Photographically record prior to major development. Recommend for inclusion on the Heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c.1912	**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.

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

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newer stove installed, the original stove recess remaining intact. Other rooms are generally at a high level of authenticity.	
Condition:	Excellent example of its type.
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	
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. The house is associated with Francis Edward Walsh who resided at 2 Parker Street for approximately 22 years from 1921-1942/43. His 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 that most likely 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

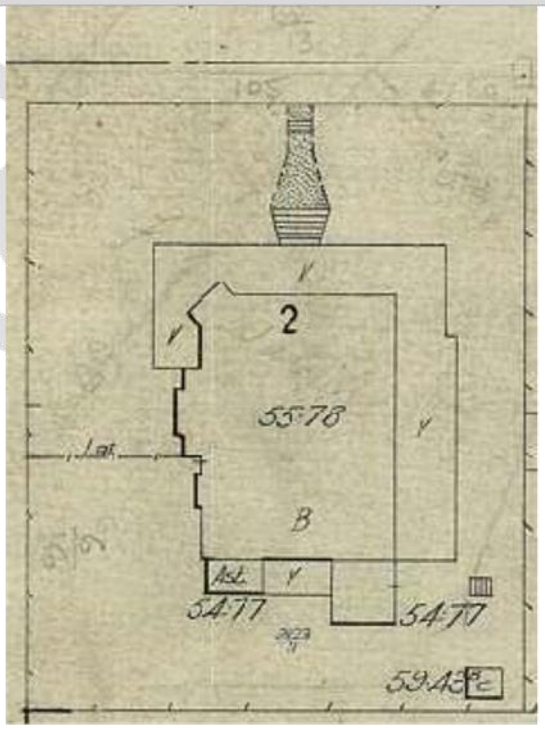
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	• Mr Stewart and Mrs Anne Gunson
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board, 1936. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and 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 3



SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	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 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 with architect Rodney David Mollett, Member of the Order of Australia (2014). • The place has historic value for its association higher density residential development in South Perth during the 1960s and 1970s.
Level of Significance	**Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (3)** Recognise and interpret the place if possible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.



	Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

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 inside and out (unplastered inside) reflects a design intention to make the maximise use of materials.

The dwellings are constructed with concrete floors, and walls of concrete building blocks. The windows are aluminium framed and louvre. 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.

The original blueprints for the residences provide a broadly similar floor plan for each dwelling. Unit 9 differs to Units 5 and 7 by not including a dining room and having a fireplace built into the corner of the Living Room with decorative heat form ash and face brickwork. Living spaces for all dwellings are accommodated on the ground floor with kitchen, family room, laundry, and powder room. The first floor includes 3 bedrooms and 2 balconies, one facing the street and one the rear boundary. A roof deck is located toward the rear of each dwelling above the first floor.

Condition:	Excclent example of its type.
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.

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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.

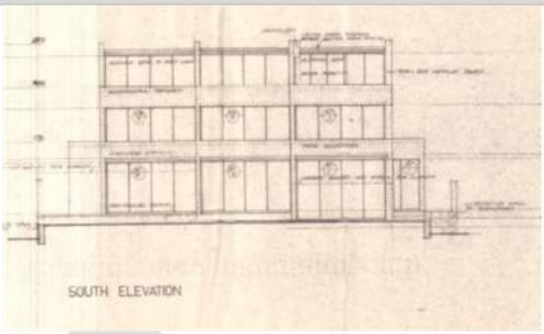
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

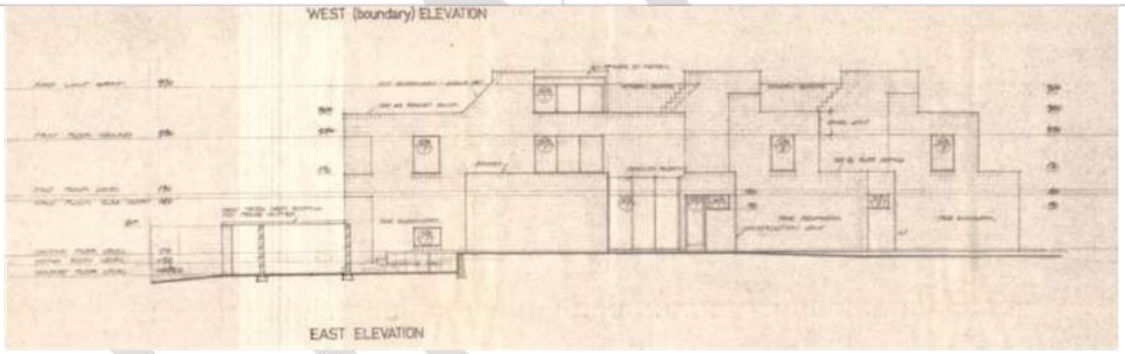


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Image of triplex dwellings in 1981
Courtsey 'Looking Around Perth, A Guide to the Architecture of Perth and Surrounding Towns', Ian Mollenyeax



5, 7, 9 Queen Street - Blueprints (1978)



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

CITY OF SOUTH PERTH | LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024

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.
Level of Significance	**Some/Moderate**



	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (3)** Recognise and interpret the place if possible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

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 example of its type.
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.

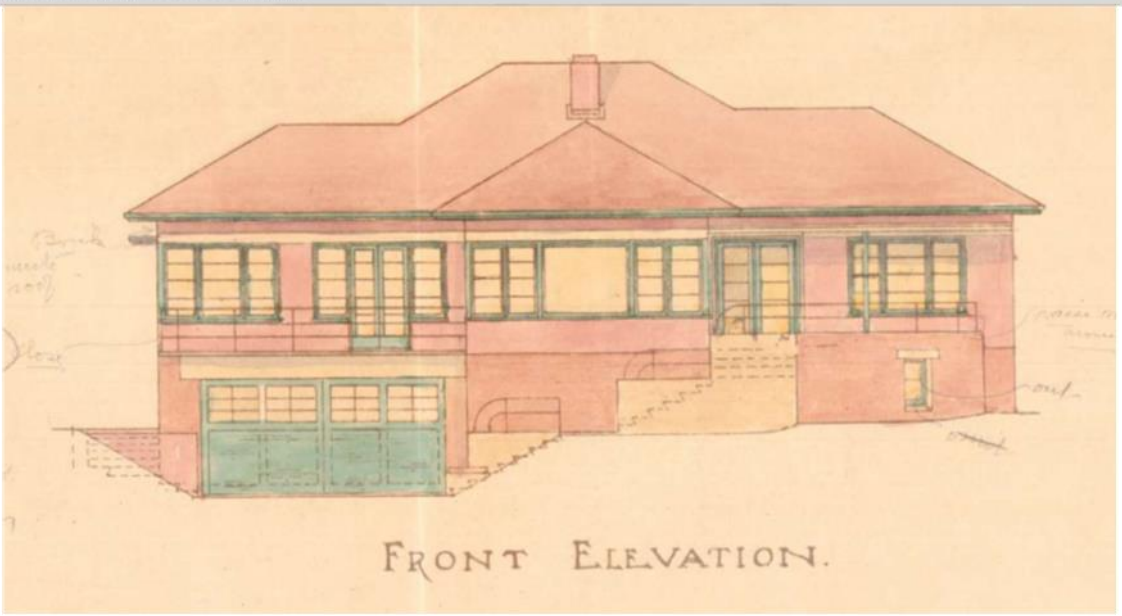
The residence was designed by the prominent Western Australian firm Powell, Cameron & Chisholm, FF.R.I.A, AA.R.I.A. This architectural practice can be traced to 1884 and has played a key role in the architectural development of Perth and Australia, with the following often awarded winning buildings:

- 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 3



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.
Level of Significance	**Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (3)** Recognise and interpret the place if possible.



	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

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 gables, 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 example of its type.
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.

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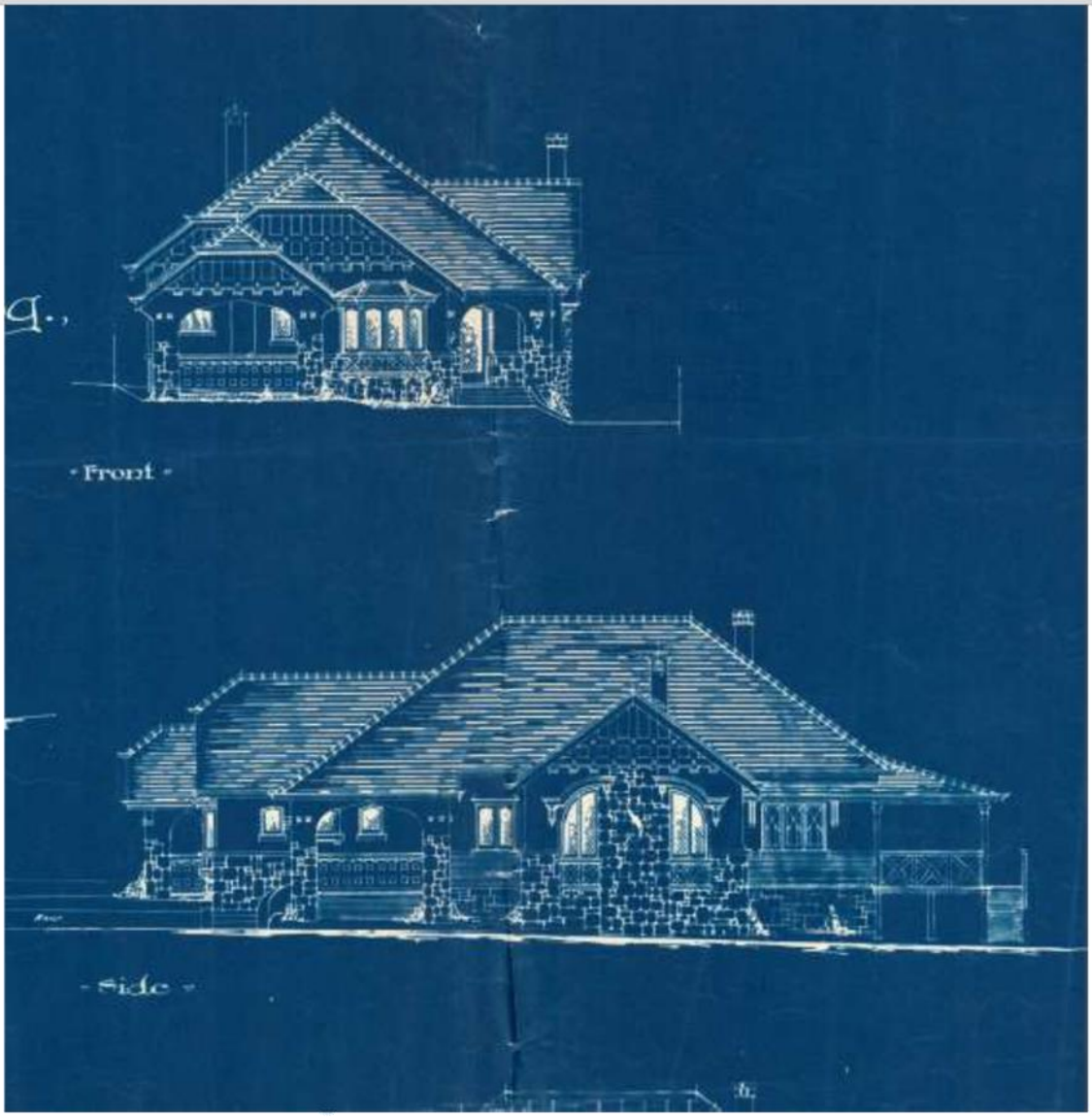


Mrs O.C Zehnder was the Secretary and Mrs G.V. Abjornson President of the committee involved in fund raising in aid of the South Perth Infant Heath Centre through an annual dinner dance. Mr G.V Abjornson was Chairman of the South Perth Road Board 1934-1940 and Board Member from 1928-1934.	
Historic Theme:	• 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

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



15 River View Street - Blueprints (1932)

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

CITY OF SOUTH PERTH | LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024

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.
Level of Significance	**Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.



Category of Significance	**CATEGORY (4)** Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Not recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

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 example of its type.
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.

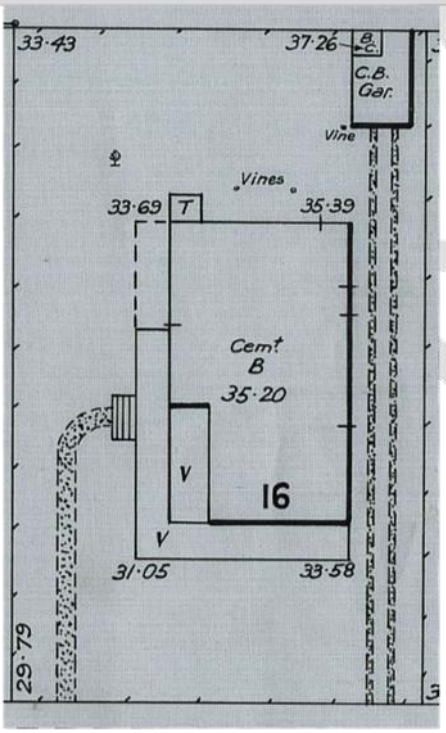
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-

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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