ATTACHMENTS

Ordinary Council Meeting

25 August 2026

Part 3 (b) – 10.3.1

City of South Perth

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Governmental: offices
Current Use:	Educational: museum
Other Use:	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of Old Council Officers in the State Register of Heritage Places in 1999.* Old Council Offices, a single storey brick and iron building in the Federation Free Style has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the presence of the place contributes towards, and forms part of, a historic group of buildings at the junction of Mends Street, Mill Point Road and Labouchere Road; • the place has associations with the development of the suburb of South Perth and reflects the attitudes of the period when Road Board Offices were a public expression of civic pride; • the place has associations with the adjacent Old Mill Theatre (formerly Mechanics Institute, 1899), both of which represent the development of the local government in South Perth; and, • the place has social significance for the residents of South Perth who wished the building to be returned to the rate payers for their use as a repository for heritage records and research.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

	Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1904; 1914; 1937; 1977	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical Style	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:

The South Perth Roads Board building) is a single storey brick building in the Federation Free Classical architectural style. The front section of the building has been finished with tuck-pointing and further enhanced by the cream painted rendered classical detailing to the façade including parapet, pediment, window arches, pilasters and plinth. A rendered string course extends along the side elevations, continuing to the lintels and sills. The original galvanised corrugated iron roof has been replaced with zincalume, long length sheets.

The building presents in three sections: the front section which formed the Council Office; the central section located behind and is slightly narrower which was the Council Chamber; and the rear section which has a wider plan form than the former Chambers which was constructed in the 1930s to similar detailing as the original two sections of the building.

The façade faces Mill Point Road and due to the surrounding open space, makes a striking contribution to the streetscape. The façade presents in a symmetrical manner with centrally positioned double timber doors with solid arched fanlight above. The doors are flanked by pairs of 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows with arched fanlights. The rendered sills to the windows form a continuous low level band to the two sections of the façade. The five arched openings create a strong rhythm to the façade.

The rendered corner pilasters frame the façade and extend from ground level to the balustrade parapet which further frames the front elevation. The entrance bay projects marginally from the remainder of the façade and is given further prominence by the decorative pediment above the opening, which integrates into the parapet. The parapet wall wraps around the side elevations, gradually reducing in height to the main building height with opposing curved wall capping elements.

The side elevations of the former Council Chambers continue the tuck pointing and rendered finish but the windows are multi-paned frosted glass casements rather than double hung sash windows. The 1930s rear section is also tuck pointed with a rendered band around the openings.

Each of the three sections of building incorporates a separate roof form, albeit all gabled roofs clad in zincalume. The front section of roof is hidden from view by the parapet wall when viewed from Mill Point Road but is clearly visible in the side profile views. The ridge of the front section of roof sits well below the central section of roof. The rear section is a much lower roof with shallower pitch. A single brick chimney is positioned at the north eastern edge of the central section of the building, with tuck pointing to the brickwork and decorative rendered corbelling to the flue.

Recent landscaping surrounds the building.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in 1999 for the inclusion of Old Council Offices in the State Register of Heritage Places.

When the South Perth Road Board was first formed in 1892, members met in each other's houses, along Mends Street and Suburban Road (later re-named Mill Point Road). In 1889, the Mechanics' Institute Hall was built, and

Road Board meetings were held in rooms rented in the new building. A decision was made in October 1903 to build offices for the Road Board. Plans were drawn up by local architect and Council Surveyor, Duncan Inverarity, and the successful tenderer was local builder, Frederick Stidworthy. Fred Stidworthy was a first class stone mason and was commissioned to design and construct the stone work at the zoo. From there he went on to do the stone work at the Perth Museum.

The plans for the new Road Board Offices were expanded to include a meeting chamber, and the first meeting was held in the new building on 17 November 1904. A strong room was installed in March 1914, and minor renovations were carried out by G B Puttlich & Son during World War I. When the offices became crowded, two additional rooms were added at the rear of the building in 1937.

By the 1950s, the Road Board Offices had become dilapidated and the inadequacy of office space was still a problem. Progress towards a new civic centre was finally made in 1959, the year the South Perth district became a City. The foundation stone for a new civic centre in South Terrace was laid in May 1959, and the building was opened by the Premier, David Brand, on 10 December 1960.

With the establishment of a new Civic Centre, the South Perth Road Board Offices (Fmr) and the Mends Street Hall (former Mechanics Institute) were no longer required for civic use. The South Perth Road Board Offices (Fmr) were initially rented by a security firm until 1977, after which the building became a medical surgery.

In 1989, a decision was made to use the South Perth Road Board Offices (Former) as a centre for historical research by the local community. Extensive repairs were carried out, and on 7 June 1992, the building was rededicated as 'South Perth Heritage House'. It was staffed by the Local Studies Librarian as a resource centre for local history, and was also used as a meeting place for relevant community groups including the South Perth Historical Society. The building is also used to exhibit art collections from time to time, and is home to the May Gibbs art collection owned by the City. A notable feature of the building is the large strong room which is useful in holding a valuable collection of historical photographs and original documents.

Following completion of major renovations and expansion of the Civic Centre Library, the City's local studies records and officers vacated Heritage House and relocated to the Civic Centre Library. On 1 July 2013, the South Perth Historical Society commenced a lease of the premises and continues to occupy the place which is also used as a gallery space and cultural centre for the City of South Perth. The building was subject to internal and external maintenance works in 2024.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic activities: community services and utilities Transport and Communications: Mail services
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

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

	Assessment Documentation for Place 2393 Old Council Offices prepared in 1999.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Mechanics' Institute Hall (fmr)

Place No: 59

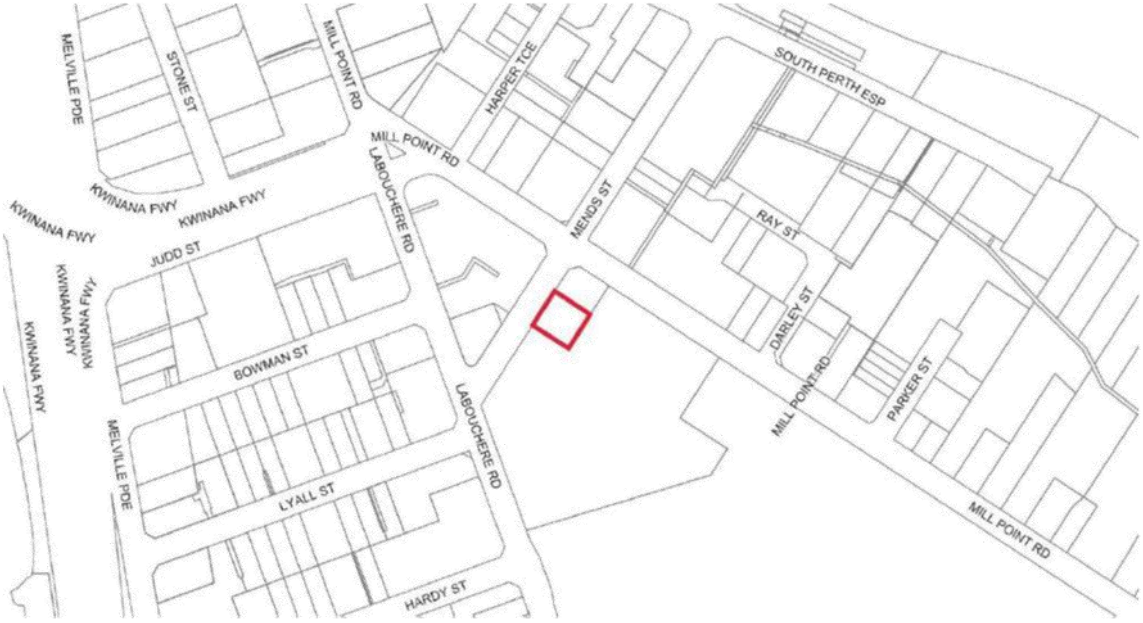
Category 1

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mechanics' Institute Hall (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Old Mill Theatre; Miss Burnet's School; Miss Beatrice ('Trixie') Orchard's School, Neeamara; South Perth High School; Raith Girls' Grammar School; Raith Church of England Girls' Grammar School; Saint Ann's Kindergarten and Junior School; Mends Street Hall
Street Address	2 Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Mechanics' Institute Hall (Former). It does not apply to the public toilet block at the rear of the building, or to any minor contemporary additions.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 02389
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 444	
	Survey: Diagram 166964	Vol/Folio: LR3060-644
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146435

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Educational: Tertiary Institution
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: Theatre or Cinema
Other Use:	Governmental: Town, Shire or District Hall



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The following statement is drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of Old Mill Theatre in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2004. Old Mill Theatre, a Federation Free Classical style painted brick and iron building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place and its landscaped grounds form part of a distinct and significant streetscape along Mends Street, and can be read as an integral component of the South Perth Historic Village Precinct; • the place is a modest but pleasing example of the Federation Free Classical style, designed by the architect Henry James Prockter; • the place, built in 1899, is representative of the development of Mechanics' Institutes in Western Australia from the mid-nineteenth century, and is a rare as it was designed to accommodate the secondary function of Road Board Office; • the place is highly valued by the local community for its use as an amateur

	theatre from c.1946 to the present (2004); • the place is valued by the local community for its historic, educational and cultural associations, and contributes to the community's sense of place through its prominent location in the administrative, commercial, entertainment and cultural centre of South Perth from 1899 to 2004; and, • the place is associated with people significant in the history of South Perth (and Western Australia) including May Gibbs, internationally renowned illustrator and author; Henry Prockter, architect; Thelma Jean 'Jill" Hargrave, educationalist; and Constance Ord, theatre director.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1899	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:
The Mechanic's Institute Hall fmr (Old Mill Theatre) is a detached single storey brick and iron Federation Free Classical style building incorporating classical ornamentation and distinctive parapeted gables to three elevations. The place consists of a large hall with parapeted gables to the north-east and south-west elevations. Two gabled wings extend from the hall in an easterly direction, connected by a timber framed and weatherboard link building (the south eastern wing and link building were constructed in the early 1970s) and two further gabled wings to the west elevation.

Distinct round headed arched windows with coloured glass multi-pane highlight windows and plain glass multi-pane casements are positioned in each of the gables on the north west elevation, which is the principle elevation. The recessed door opening in the north west elevation continues the round headed arch window. The windows to the north east elevation are timber framed casements with multi-paned highlights and painted rendered lintels. Similar windows can also be found in the 1970s addition. The windows to the south west elevation (original hall) have been filled with brick and now read as blind openings.

The main entry is on the north-east elevation via two doors: one leading into a foyer and one directly into the hall. The doors contain the same multi-pane coloured glass seen in the window openings.

A small verandah connects the two wings on the main north-west elevation, the canopy of which is the continuation of the main roof, supported on timbered wall brackets. Both wings have timber four panelled doors opening onto the verandah with a further door to the rear of the verandah leads directly into a small lobby. The sprinkler valve enclosure fills much of the verandah area.

The roof has been re-clad with colorbond.

The building is set behind lawns with mature trees and planted garden beds. A bitumen roadway and parking extend along the south western side of the building and the rear elevation interfaces with Windsor Park.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in for the inclusion of Place 2389 Old Mill Theatre in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2004.

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time access to Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. It was during this period that much of the infrastructure of South Perth was developed.

In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed, and, in 1902, the suburb became a municipality. By the turn-of-the-century there were four jetties at South Perth, the Zoological Gardens had opened (in 1898), and a school and postal facilities were established.

What is now known as Old Mill Theatre was originally built as a Mechanics' Institute Hall in 1899. The site in Mends Street was well-located for public access, due to easy access to ferry transport to the City from the Mends Street Jetty.

Mechanics' Institutes originated in Scotland in the early 1800s, to provide instruction for tradesmen, or 'mechanics', who may have received little or no formal education. By 1826, a similar institution had been established in London, and, by the 1850s, there were six hundred Institutes throughout England. Institutes were founded on the ideal of 'improving' the working classes.
Mechanics' Institutes, or Working Men's Associations, were established in Western Australia during the nineteenth century. The Swan River Mechanics' Institute, which was the first such organization in Western Australia, was founded in 1852.

The South Perth Mechanics' Institute trustees included local men; Arthur Douglas, Ernest C. Shenton, J.D. Manning, George E. Rogers and Henry James Prockter. In February of 1899, local architect and Institute Trustee Henry Prockter called for tenders to construct the South Perth Mechanics' Institute Hall, as well as an attached office for the South Perth Road Board. Prockter had arrived in Western Australia from Victoria in 1896, and between then and 1904, carried out eighty-two building projects in Perth, including eleven in South Perth. Buildings that he designed in South Perth included St Mary's Church (1898) and a Shelter Shed on the Mends Street Jetty (1901).

On 23 May 1899, a meeting of the members of the Institute was held at the Windsor Hotel, to approve borrowing against the land that the Hall was to be built on, and which the Institute owned, in order to finance the building of the premises, which were, in fact, almost completed. A few weeks later, the Trustees advised the Colonial Under-Secretary that £500 had already been raised by mortgaging the property to local businessman and entrepreneur, Joseph Charles, and that the building was already completed, with the builder awaiting payment.

The completed Hall was opened by Sir John Forrest on 7 August 1899. According to an account of the opening night in the West Australian, the building was a 'substantially-built hall, with offices of neat design'. The Hall was used for concerts, as well as providing a library and billiards parlour. Immediately after the official opening of the Hall, a 'high class concert' was held, with solo performances contributed by May Gibbs and S.W. Copely, followed by a comic play, 'To Oblige Benson'.

Negotiations were entered into by the South Perth Municipal Council to buy the hall in 1903, but when discussions failed, the Council commenced construction of their own premises at the corner of Mill Point Road and Mends Street, South Perth immediately to the north of the Mechanics' Institute Hall (see South Perth Road Board Offices MPt13).

The Mechanics' Institute Hall was the venue of a number of private schools for the children of middle class South Perth families. Despite this and other sources of income, by 1908 the Institute was in decline. On 25 November 1912, the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers raised the possibility of Council taking over the Mechanics' Hall. After endorsement by ratepayers at a Special Meeting on 9 April 1913, a month later Council resolved to raise a loan of £1000 to purchase the hall and the Institute's other assets. After acquiring the Hall soon afterwards, the Council

renamed the building the Mends Street Hall on 18 December 1913, and continued to rent the Hall for educational use. From 1913 until 1918, Miss A.E. Binsted's 'South Perth High School' operated from the Hall.

It was sometime during 1918, that a group of local parents, who for reasons now unknown were unhappy with Miss Binsted's management of the South Perth High School, established a rival school in St Mary's Hall. Miss Agnes Cross, the retired headmistress of Tintern School, in Victoria, was brought to South Perth, to set up the new school. Within a short time, most of the
Miss Binsted's students had gone across to Miss Cross's establishment. Miss Binsted moved out of the Institute Hall, which was now taken over by Miss Cross.

South Perth High School was renamed Raith Girls' Grammar School, although boys also attended the school. Miss Cross' sister, Pearl, who was in charge of boarders at Cowandilla School, West Perth (later St Mary's School), joined Raith as Head of a new boarding school. The Boarding House was first established in the home of the Gibbs family, in Harvest Terrace, who were, at the time, in England. Later, the boarders lived in Professor Walter Murdoch's house in Mill Point Road.

From 1923 until 1928, Raith Girls' Grammar School was funded by the Church of England, and underwent a change of name to Raith Church of England Girls' Grammar School. The school, now with eighty pupils, four teachers, and three boarders, was managed by Miss Marjorie Broadhurst.

Between 1929 and 1933, the again renamed Raith Girls' Grammar School was run by Miss Hetherington. The older girls had left by this time, for Perth College, St Mary's and St Hilda's, leaving only the younger children (which still included boys) to be taught.

Between 1934 and 1935, Raith School was directed by Miss Jill Hargrave. From 1935, Raith Grammar School became known as St Ann's Kindergarten and Junior School and operated under Miss Hargrave's direction. The school was registered as a kindergarten and a sub primary, and an extra teacher was employed. However, as Miss Hargrave felt constrained by the lack of opportunity for expansion at the Mends Street Hall she sought land to establish a larger school. By 1940, the school had moved to new premises in Angelo Street and the Mends Street Hall continued to be used for community purposes.

From 1946, the Mends Street Hall was the venue for concerts and plays organised by local groups. In May 1948, the South Perth Dramatic Club was formed and they held their first performance in October 1948. The first committee included Constance Ord (1918-2010) who held roles at the club from 1948 to 1999 and was a driving force in the development of the club, the venue and theatre in Western Australia.

In the early 1960s, other venues became available in South Perth so that the South Perth Dramatic Club was able to request in 1963 they take on the lease of the building for a nominal fee to transform it into a 'Little Theatre'. Soon afterwards, the South Perth Dramatic Club was renamed the 'Old Mill Theatre', which also became the name of the old Mends Street Hall, where the group rehearsed and performed. The hall was still available for use by other community groups.

Improvements paid for by the Theatre company include fixed seating in raised rows, heating, installation of ceiling fans, and carpeting of the audience space. The foyer and Club Lounge were lined with solid wood panelling, fully carpeted, and lit with chandeliers.

In 1973, the South Perth City Council built an addition to Old Mill Theatre, which provided much needed dressing room and storage facilities. Further renovation was needed after a fire in 1984 caused extensive damage to parts of the Theatre.

In 1989, the City of South Perth honoured Constance Ord with a medal for her contribution to the South Perth community, and especially her work with the Old Mill Theatre from the late 1940s to the 1980s.

In 2002, the Theatre building underwent further substantial restoration work, including work to its exterior to remove the painted finish from the outer walls and bring it back, as closely as possible, to its former appearance with a red brick façade.	
Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Cultural activities Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Henry Prockter
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Assessment documentation for Place 2389 Old Mill Theatre prepared by the State Heritage Office in 2004.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Shops, 11-15 Mends Street

Place No: 60

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Shops, 11-15 Mends Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	11 Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4815
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 26	
	Survey: Plan 531	Vol/Folio: 1608-452
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146127

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: shop/retail
Current Use:	Commercial: shop/retail
Other Use:	Residential: single storey

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the front elevation of the three shop fronts demonstrating elements of the Federation Free style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the Mends Street streetscape and as an element in the original civic centre of South Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of South Perth in the early 20th century and specifically the development of this civic hub. • The place has social value for its continuity of form, and use as a retail premises since the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1904; 1912;	Walls:	Brick: Painted

Architectural Style	Federation Free Style	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:

he Shops: 11-15 Mends Street are situated on the western side of Mends Street and are an example of facadism. The front section of the two shops is original fabric whilst everything to the rear is a reconstruction.

The architectural style is a simple example of Federation Freestyle design, which was a common commercial style in the early 1900s. The shops incorporate a traditional wide double frontage with three recessed entrances: two to the Chemist, and one to the Medical Centre and whilst there is similarity in their form, each shop frontage displays different characteristics. The chemist units incorporates a large shop display window with highlights above and angled window leading to the recessed timber panelled entrance door and plain stall riser below the windows. The chemist presents as two separate shops which present as virtual mirror images of each other albeit the central unit being smaller than the end chemist unit. The Medical Centre has a traditional arrangement of central recessed door flanked by twin shop windows. The windows incorporate horizontal glazing bars and the front door incorporates a large leaded light.

The shops are joined by a parapet wall across the entire width of the three units but the parapet is not a single unit and incorporates slightly different details. The parapet is more ornate above the Medical Centre incorporating urns and scrolls whereas the parapet detailing above the end chemist unit is quite simple in its presentation. There is no stepped element above the central unit.

A continuous run of bullnose verandah extends across the three units with lace filigree decoration

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

From the mid-1880s, there was slow but appreciable growth in the number of residents in South Perth and within ten years it had become a well-established suburb. In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed. In October 1898, the Zoological Gardens opened and commercial services followed to serve the visitors and residents to South Perth. Mends Street was the logical civic hub of South Perth and the later construction of the mechanics institute, police station, post office and roads board offices confirmed this area as the main civic and shopping precinct for the district.

From the readily available information this group of shops were built in two stages. The first, c1904 when two shops were recorded on the site; stationer, George R Brigetti and storekeeper Alexander Clarke. It is probable that these two shops were those now designated as 13 and 15 Mends Street. In 1913, an additional shop is referred to in the Post Office Directories which suggests that an additional shop was added c1912. The sequence of construction of the shops is not however clear and further research may reveal this information.

Previous research has established that this land parcel was purchased by James Joseph Hobbs (c1869-1958) in 1911. This purchase is consistent with the construction of an additional shop and residence on the property in c1912. An advertisement in The West Australian in May 1911 described what could be these premises.
'South Perth Mends Street, near jetty - 2 shops (brick) and 4 rooms, £500, terms £50 deposit or £400 cash.
If this advertisement is not for these premises it does however provide an indication of the cost of similar property at that time.

It was common practice during the first half of the 20th century for shopkeepers to live on premises behind the shop front. James Hobbs was recorded in the Electoral Rolls and the Post Office Directories as operating a bookmaking business from the premises. His wife Charlotte, nee Emery (c1870-1920) and their daughter 'Bickie' lived at 11 Mends Street. Charlotte operated a tea rooms from 11 Mends Street and James's bootmaker shop was located at 13 Mends Street. After Charlotte's death in 1920, James continued his business at this premises until the mid-1930s. The other tenancies during the first half of the 20th century included a pastry cook, bicycle repairs, grocer and tobacconist.

Records held by the City of South Perth show that Miss Victoria A M Hobbs remained the owner of the site until at least 1973. In 1973, the shop premises at 15 Mends Street were altered to accommodate a pharmacy run by Roger Groom. The alterations included the removal of several internal walls. Roger Groom purchased the property in 1981.

In 1989, Mr Groom was granted approval to convert an existing office component of the building for use as a doctors' surgery for Dr William Soon Cheng Chow. This required the bricking up of a doorway between Shop No. 11 and the new surgery. The surgery occupied narrow premises between 11 Mends Street and Groom's Pharmacy at 15 Mends Street.

In April 1996, William M Brown and Margaret E Brown purchased the property and undertook significant alterations and additions. The works removed the majority of the internal fabric, and the roof structures to create one roof and built a large addition at the rear accessed from 11 Mends Street for a medical centre. One large tenancy for a pharmacy was created from the former separate premises at 13 and 15 Mends Street. The front elevation of the original three tenancies was retained.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and Occupation: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	James Hobbs Roger Groom
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 17 March 1924, p. 10; 31 July 1920, p. 1.

Shops, 16-20 Mends Stret

Place No: 61

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Shops, 16-20 Mends Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	16 Mends Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4816
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 9, 10	
	Survey: Diagram 6429	Vol/Folio: 1388-721
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146346; 146347

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: shop/retail
Current Use:	Commercial: shop/retail
Other Use:	Residential: single storey

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the front elevation of the three shop fronts demonstrating elements of the Inter War Stripped classical style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the Mends Street streetscape and as an element in the original civic centre of South Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War period and specifically the development of this civic hub. • The place has social value for its continuity of form, and use as a retail premises since the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1924; 1951; 1959; 1972; 1984	Walls:	Brick: Painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped classical	Roof:	Metal: Zincalume
Physical Description:			

The Shops: 16-20 Mends Street comprise small scale shops situated on the eastern side of Mends Street.

The parapet wall above the windows has characteristics of Federation Free Style architectural design, but few other elements of the Shops: 16-20 Mends Street appear to be original. The windows are large 'flat' arched picture windows. Decorative wrought iron brackets support the cantilevered bull nosed verandah.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

From the mid-1880s, there was slow but appreciable growth in the number of residents in South Perth and within ten years it had become a well-established suburb. In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed. In October 1898, the Zoological Gardens opened and commercial services followed to serve the visitors and residents to South Perth. Mends Street was the logical civic hub of South Perth and the later construction of the mechanics institute, police station, post office and roads board offices confirmed this area as the main civic and shopping precinct for the district.

From the readily available information these premises were built in c1924 and the first occupant was James Abell operating a tea rooms on the site. In 1925 the adjacent premises were vacant and the following year were occupied by long term tenant Miss G. M. North, a draper.

The owner and builder of these premises have not been confirmed however an advertisement in the local press in March 1924 suggests they may have been designed by architect Edgar Le B Henderson. The invitation for tenders from contractors is for 'the erection of two brick shops and residence at Mends Street South Perth'. Although not conclusive, the advertisement demonstrates the type of building activity in the district in this period.
James Abell and his wife Lizzie lived and worked at the premises, believed to be 16-18 Mends Street until the early 1940s. Miss G.M. North had her draper's store within the premises of 20 Mends Street until the late 1940s. It is not clear if Miss Draper lived on the premises as the electoral rolls do not record her living in South Perth during this period.

City of South Perth records show that Lot 10 (No. 16) Mends Street included a house, probably located behind a shop. An additional lounge room was approved in 1951 and a sleepout was approved in 1959 for Mrs O D Scurry. The residential portion of the building was converted to a 'take-away food restaurant' in 1972. At the time, it was identified as 16B Mends Street by Builders A Towers and Sons. The take-away (pizza) bar was located at the rear of the Shops: 16-20 Mends Street and had access only at the rear of the building, but also retained access internally to the other tenancies by means of a passageway.

In 1984, Architects, Hobbs Winning Leighton and Partners undertook alterations and renovations of the shops on both Lots 9 and 10 (Nos. 16-20) Mends Street, creating 6 independent tenancies – three facing Mends Street, one facing the right-of-way and two at the rear of the building. This work involved demolition of considerable portions of the building down to the footings. It also resulted in the removal of most of the interior walls of the former dwelling, eliminating the former interior access between tenancies. Since that time the place continues to have been used for a variety of tenancies.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and Occupation: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	

Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 17 march 1924, p. 10.

Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Park

Place No: 62

Category 2

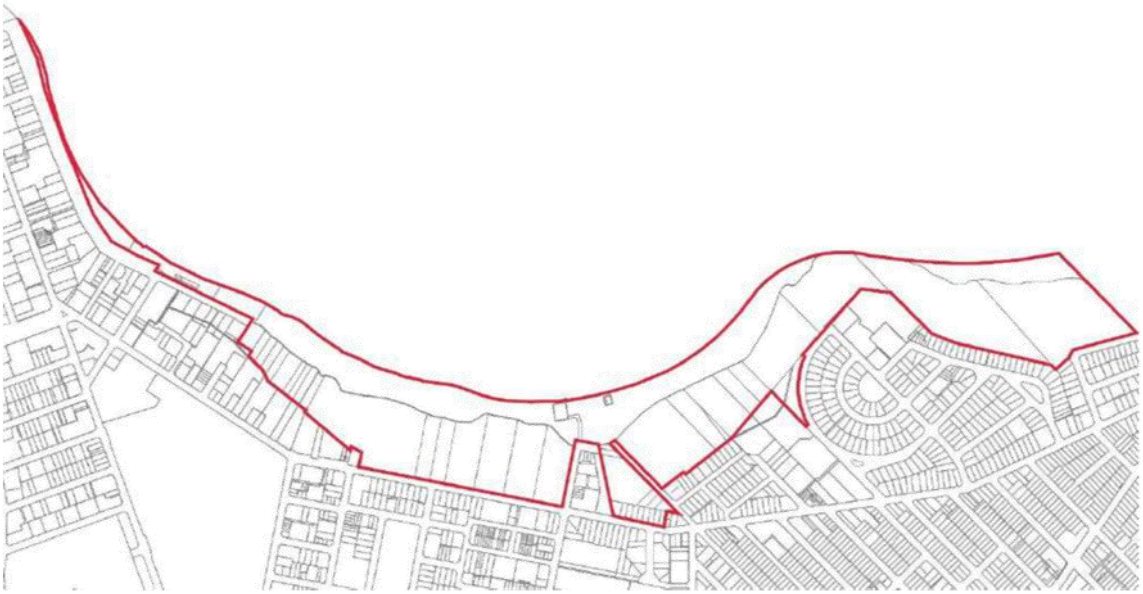
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Park - Site
Other Names:	South Perth foreshore
Street Address	Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Park.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4806
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

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

	Reserve No: SJMP: Various; CP:	LANDGATE PIN: Various

PLACE TYPE	Urban Open Space
Original Use:	Farming Pastoral: market gardens
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	Industrial Manufacturing: Dairy butter or Cheese factory



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The parkland adjacent to the foreshore has aesthetic value as a large and well maintained area of open parkland located between the densely developed urban area of South Perth and the Swan River. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of South Perth by farmers, and the long association with Chinese Market Gardeners who worked the foreshore lands from the 1880s to the 1940s. • The place has historic value for its association with horse racing and other sports which were organised on these flat lands in the late 19th century and first half of the 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with Sir James Mitchell, Premier and Governor of Western Australia. • The place has social value for the many members of the community of Western Australia who have visited the place for passive recreation, organised sport, social events or enjoy the visual qualities of the park when viewed from the river or land
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

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

Physical Description:
Sir James Mitchell Park and Clydesdale Reserve create a green edge to South Perth providing large open space of approximately 65 hectares on the foreshore of the Swan River. The area is mostly lawn with a few stands of trees scattered throughout the space. Two lakes in Clydesdale Reserve create a picturesque setting for events and recreation as well as enhancing the habitat for riverine fauna.

The parks are predominantly used for sporting activities and recreation although more formal social events are also held there. Facilities includes dining opportunities, the jetties, sailing club, cycling and picnic areas as well as providing key views towards the City of Perth and Kings Park.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land along the South Perth foreshore predominantly comprises the area known as Sir James Mitchell Park (named after the Premier of Western Australia from 1919-24, 1930-33 and Governor 1948-51) and the adjoining Clydesdale Park (named after Alexander McAllister Clydesdale, who served as Council Member and Mayor at various intervals between 1908 and 1945).

Part of the present parkland was once the vineyard of the Tondut family, the first to be issued with a licence to sell wine in the Swan River Colony in 1851. As early as the 1880s, much of the foreshore area was occupied by Chinese market gardeners who grew fine fruit and vegetables, which they carted around for sale in South Perth.

The gold discoveries in Western Australian in the mid-1880s lead to a growth in population which demanded more produce which was largely supplied from South Perth. The construction of the first Mends Street jetty in 1894 facilitated the distribution from these foreshore market gardens. In the 1920s, there was concern among some elements of the population that the living conditions of the Chinese gardeners were below standard and they were subject to health inspections and licensing requirements. Nevertheless, the growers continued to be valued for the high quality of their produce.

Kensington Park Racecourse was situated on the land bounded by Meadowvale Avenue, Mill Point Road, Hurlingham Road and the river. It was opened by Alexander McAllister Clydesdale, the lessee of the site, in the 1890s and was one of the first non-agricultural developments on the foreshore. At the entrance to the racecourse was the Tea Gardens Hotel. The stables were located on what is now Clydesdale Park. The racecourse closed in 1913, when horse racing was relocated to Goodwood. The Hurlingham grounds were disused for some years until they reopened in 1925 as the Hurlingham Polo and Sports Grounds. During the 1940s, the grounds were also used by local football, hockey, soccer, and rugby clubs. After World War II, a large portion of the land was resumed by the State Government for housing for returned servicemen.

Reclamation to reshape the river edge began in 1935 and completed in 1966, with approximately 40 acres (16 hectares) of additional foreshore land. The landfill assisted in controlling nuisances such as bulrush fluff, mosquitoes, and rodents. A pocket of paperbark wetlands (known as the Melaleuca Grove) was retained.

In 1939, a 10.3 acre freehold property on the foreshore adjoining the eastern side of Douglas Avenue and behind Jubilee Street, formerly owned by Arthur Douglas, was sold to the South Perth Council, which resolved at that time that the land be purchased 'for the purpose of a reserve'.

By the 1940s, developers were eyeing the market gardening area for development. Around 1950, the Road Board entered into negotiations with some sporting clubs with a view to redeveloping the area, and by 1952 the Chinese market gardeners had been served eviction notices. However plans for the redevelopment of the foreshore did not,

materialise as expected, and the area reverted to swampland for the next 20 years. In 1950, the Road Board named the foreshore area 'Sir James Mitchell Park' as part of its intention to develop this area and in recognition of Sir James Mitchell, Governor of Western Australia who had been a prominent figure in Western Australian public life since 1905. In 1975, after many years of public debate and policy change, the Tooby report, entitled 'Site Planning and Landscape Design of Sir James Mitchell Park', commissioned by the South Perth City Council, was prepared. The final plan in 1977 recommended that Sir James Mitchell Park should be used predominantly for passive recreation, with no commercial buildings only public amenities within the park. The City of South Perth secured funding in 1985, from the State and Federal Governments, and the development and landscaping of the foreshore area began. Initially, there was to be no commercial development, but ultimately a restaurant at the Coode Street jetty and a restaurant at the Mends Street jetty, were approved. In the late 1980s, the City of South Perth created of Lake Douglas, the first of three artificial foreshore lakes created in low-lying areas of the foreshore during 1985-86. Lakes Douglas, Hurlingham and Tondut were constructed later and they assist in stormwater management.	
Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment. Occupations: Rural industry and market gardening
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

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

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Mill Point Reserve

Place No: 63

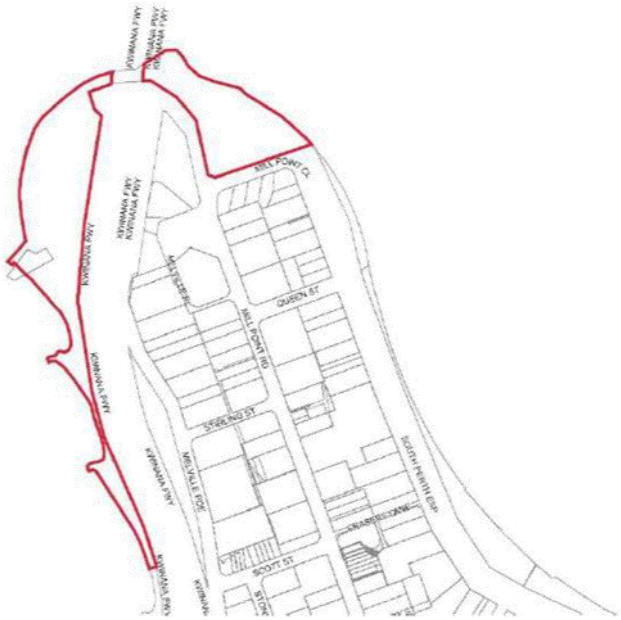
Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mill Point Reserve - Site
Other Names:	Buryalup
Street Address	Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the Reserve.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4799
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Schedule G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 920	
	Survey: Plan 214831	Vol/Folio: LR3119-157
	Reserve No: 33804	LANDGATE PIN: 1052645

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Park/Reserve
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	Farming/Pastoral



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an area of well-maintained and landscaped parkland adjacent to the river and established residential area. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape as it is visible from the Narrows Bridge and its evolution is observed by many commuters from all parts of the metropolitan area. • The place has historic value for its association with the indigenous occupation of the land prior to, and following, European settlement in 1829. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of the peninsula when Millers Pool was used by the adjacent mill for transport. • The place has historic value for its association with the many programs of works and improvements undertaken by successive authorities which have changed the shape and extent of the shoreline on the peninsula. • The place has research value for its potential to provide information about the success or failure of regenerated coastal environments since the establishment of the new environmentally sensitive landscape. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have used the parklands for passive recreation.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

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

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

Physical Description:

The Mill Point Reserve extends around the South Perth promontory under the Narrows Bridge. The area to the east of the Bridge was upgraded in late 2016/early 2017 to create a new public space with a jetty in the manmade lake, seating areas, new planting and parking facilities.

The two green sections of Reserve are separated by the road and parking facilities under the Narrow before returning to a parkland setting to the west of the bridge, providing gardens and additional parking facilities as well as boat ramp access to the river.

The Reserve is fully accessible to vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists with a road way leading through the area supplemented by separate walkways and cycle paths.

The Main Roads Department has erected a plaque on a natural limestone plinth that blends into the landscape.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Mill Point Reserve, while a natural feature in itself, has been substantially modified by European settlement over time. Mill Point Reserve was once the traditional camping and fishing grounds of the Ballaruk Aboriginal people. As a rich area of food and water the foreshore was a logical location for early settlers to camp. The establishment of Shenton's Mill near this site was prompted by the location of the pool at the peninsula which provided sheltered mooring for boats.

The Aboriginal name for the area is 'Buryalup', which was part of the Whadjuk territory. Descendants of the people who traditionally used the area include Corrie and Violet Bodney, traditional custodians for the area. Their link to the area was by continuous association through their great-great-grandparents, Moonyel and Kunyiath. The Bodneys' early memories of the area include camping there as children, and they continued to fish for crab, cobbler and mullet throughout their lives.

During the 1930s, the foreshore and river on the eastern and western side of Mill Point underwent considerable 'improvement' works including dredging, infill and construction of solid walls on the rivers edge. These changes removed areas of swamp land that were the habitat for many of the native species that were sought by the indigenous people. Nevertheless the area was still popular with campers and the land on the peninsula was becoming more densely settled.

The construction of the Narrows Bridge and Kwinana Freeway from 1959 created further dislocation from the river foreshore on the western side of the peninsula. The freeway as a barrier had the positive outcome of enabling the native flora and fauna to regenerate and this area of the river and foreshore are now well recognised for the quantity of migratory birdlife.

In 1994, the Main Roads Department and the City of South Perth erected a plaque on the site to recognise the original occupants of the land. The plaque was a result of consultation with the custodians of the land after clearance was required to carry out work on limestone river walls. After 12 months negotiation, the plaque was prepared with words formulated in conjunction with Aboriginal people.

In 2005, the City of South Perth was approached by the Managing Director of Lawrence Associates Architects, Garry Lawrence, with a draft concept plan for the restoration and reuse of the 'Old Mill precinct' as a tourist-oriented heritage precinct. This proposal included a range of elements which provoked discussion in the community about the future use of the land on the peninsular. One well received element in the plan was the reinstatement of the former Miller's Pool, close to its original shape and location within the Mill Point Reserve, with an outlet into the Swan River and sedge inlets to create breeding sites for swans.

At a meeting in September 2014, the Council decided to endorse the concept of the reinstatement of Miller's Pool for further design development and community and stakeholder engagement. Works began on the project in late 2016 and was formally opened in February 2017.

The Miller's Pool project resulted in landscape, environmental and amenity improvements include picnic and seating areas, a boardwalk and small viewing jetty across the pool and planting of native vegetation and trees. A view towards the Old Mill was highlighted by an avenue of trees. Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principals were used to treat storm water run-off and approximately 30,000 native seedlings and plants, and almost 90 trees were planted in the area, with 20 existing trees retained on the site including two significant Eucalyptus trees.

Interpretation and public art were included in the project and the City of South Perth's Aboriginal Reference Group worked collaboratively with an indigenous advisor for comment and approval of the public art installed on the site.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Scientific value

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

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

South Perth Post Office

Place No: 64

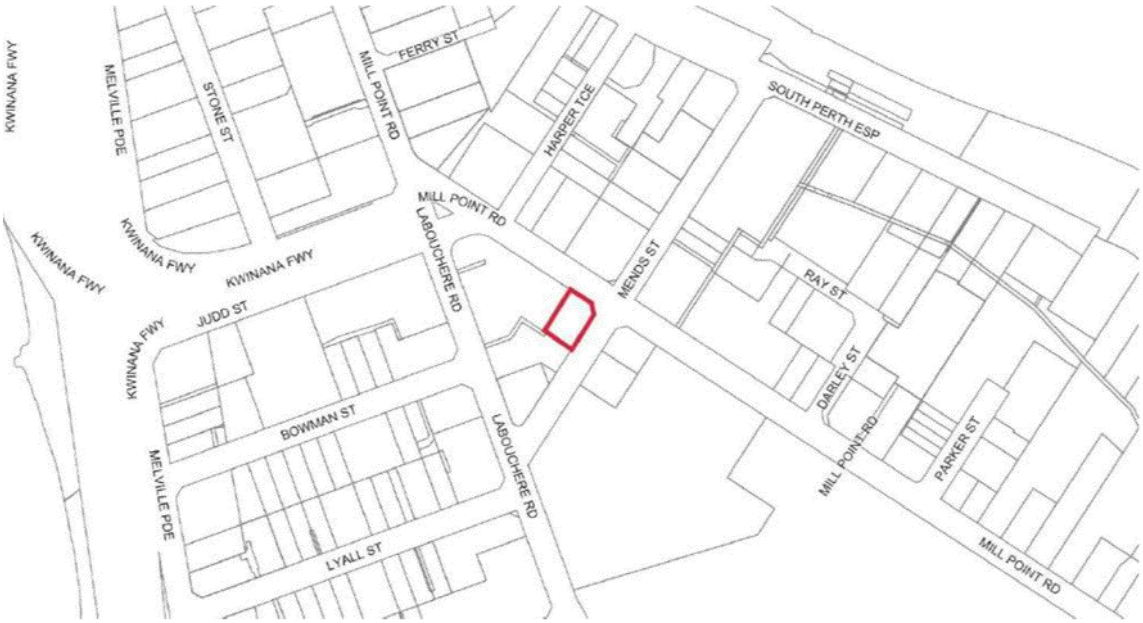
Category 1

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Post Office - Site
Other Names:	Mends Street Post Office
Street Address	103 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the South Perth Post Office building.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2391
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 688	
	Survey: Plan 403809	Vol/Folio: 600-189A
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146122

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Transport/Communications: Post Office
Current Use:	Transport/Communications: Post Office
Other Use:	Residence: Single storey



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its form and detail which demonstrate the Federation Bungalow style expressed in brick and iron for a government building of a domestic scale. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the community since 1900 on a prominent corner in the commercial precinct. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the late 19th century and the provision of services to the growing community. • The place has historic value for its association with architect John Grainger who was an influential architect in Western Australia in the late 19th and early 20th century. • The place has social value as it has been a place in which all members of the community have attended and provided an informal meeting place for the exchange of information.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 – Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1900; 1950s; 1995-6	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume
Physical Description: The South Perth Post Office (fmr) is located on what is now a major intersection, at the corner of Mill Point Road and Mends Street. The Post Office is one of a group of heritage buildings in the vicinity, including the Mechanics' Institute Hall (Former) (c1890), Windsor Hotel (1898), South Perth Road Board Office (Former) (1904), and South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Former) (1908).			

The former South Perth Post Office is a single storey building of simple design executed in domestic scale, with residential quarters originally attached. The former South Perth Post Office is of single storey construction with an asymmetric plan form. The place is red brick with painted rendered plinth. The original galvanised corrugated iron roof has been replaced with a grey colorbond corrugated roof. The brick chimneys have been retained.

The masonry generally is face brick with render extending several courses down as a frieze. The head of the former opening on the south-eastern (Mends Street) elevation is a round arch formed with red brick voussoirs.

A number of alterations had been made to the building up until 1981, generally reflecting the changes in the post and telegraph service. The demise of the telegram service meant that there was no need for residential quarters, and the vacated space was taken up by other postal services. Further external and internal alterations have been made since 1995 resulting in the loss of fabric and architectural details, such as cornices and joinery.

The three windows with decorative cornice to the brick mullions and wall have been retained however, the windows have been truncated resulting in the deep rendered sill. The windows were originally similar to the dimensions of the sash on the north east elevation. The openings to the shop have been altered and post office boxes introduced on the east side.

Changes have been made to the building to facilitate adaptive reuse for retail services associated with Sokich & Co Jewellers in 2023. These included internal alterations to suit its new retail use such as improved bathrooms, as well as alterations to windows and removal of the post office boxes from three elevations.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Throughout the 19th century the growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time communication with Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population and development, and in South Perth the land facing Perth Water was progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904.

The establishment of the Zoological Gardens in South Perth in 1898 led to the development of Mends Street as an important business centre. At that time, South Perth was relatively inaccessible by horse and cart and part of the attraction of a trip to the zoo was the ferry ride from Perth to the Mends Street Jetty. From the jetty many people then chose to walk the short distance along Mends Street to the zoo. Businesses consequently grew up along Mends Street and there was an increase in settlers in the district.

The government responded to the needs of the growing community by providing essential services. Prior to Federation in 1901, each of the Australian colonies managed their own postal services. In Western Australian, the Post Master General oversaw postal services managed by the Colonial Post and Telegraph Department.

The first Post and Telegraph Office in South Perth started in 1898 from a room located at the foot of the stairs in the Windsor Hotel. The first postmistress was Theresa O'Dea. At that time about fifty letters a day were delivered and three letter boxes had to be cleared. By 1898 the status of Post and Telegraph Office was conferred on the district, and in 1900 a site for a Post Office was set aside on the south-western corner of Mends Street and Mill Point Road, the latter then known as Suburban Road. The contract for construction was awarded to F S Warner for £939, and the brick and iron building was constructed in 1900.

The design of the Post Office was undertaken by the Public Works Department at that time under the direction of Principal Architect John Grainger (1854-1917). The design of the Post Office incorporated a residence, as was common practice at that time, for the Post Mistress Miss J Benson.

Federation in 1901 saw the transfer of responsibility for postal services to the Commonwealth Government. Later additions and alterations were overseen by the Post Master Generals Department of the Commonwealth Government but local government resources through the Public Works Department were often used.

In 1939, a new Post Office and Telephone Exchange Building was constructed in Angelo Street which drew some of the workload away from the original Post Office which was renamed the 'Mends Street Post Office'. A photograph of the post office in 1937 shows that some of the verandahs had been enclosed with a variety of materials including weatherboards and panels of what is probably asbestos. These photographs also demonstrate that the roof appears to have been a dark coloured corrugated iron, probably red as was common practice in the early 20th century. Aerial photographs suggest the roof cladding changed to corrugated galvanised iron in the 1950s.

In 1982, the name was changed from 'Mends Street Post Office' to 'South Perth Post Office' and in 1995-6 the place was restored to its original design removing the enclosures of the verandahs.

By 2004, the City of South Perth had acquired all land bounded by Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, apart from the South Perth Post Office site. This triangle of land was designated as the 'Civic Triangle' and was flagged for potential sale and development. In September 2014, the Civic Triangle was sold to developers, the Finbar Group Ltd who then acquired the South Perth Post Office site from Australia Post. Between 2021 and 2024 the Finbar Group Ltd constructed the Civic Heart Development which retained the properties identified for their heritage values; the South Perth Police Station and the South Perth Post Office. The Post Office has been adapted for retail services trading as Soklich and Co Jewellers. The Police Station has been adapted for food and beverage services and is trading as The Station Restaurant.

Historic Theme:	Transport and Communications: Mail Services
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	John Grainger
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Heritage Impact Statement, Prepared for Robert Nagel Design by Griffiths Architects, January 2023.

Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club

Place No: 65

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club - Site
Other Names:	Mends Street Reserve; Mends Street Recreation Reserve; Windsor Park; South Perth and Deaf Bowling Club Inc.
Street Address	111 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to both Windsor Park and to the South Perth Bowling Club. Category of Significance '2' will continue to apply to the whole of the Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club site until individual elements of the site have been assessed and an appropriate Category of Significance allocated to each.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 3566
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 993	
	Survey: Plan 188180	Vol/Folio: LR3116-472
	Reserve No: 1022	LANDGATE PIN: 146429

PLACE TYPE	Urban park
Original Use:	Park/Reserve
Current Use:	Park/Reserve
Other Use:	Social/Recreational: Sports building

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a well maintained publicly accessible parkland with integrated interpretation and public art that is a contrast to the built up urban environment adjacent. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision of recreational public space, as a Village Green, for the South Perth community since 1886. • The place has historic value for its association with many sporting groups which have used this site since the early 20th century. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the co-ordination between various government organisations to develop a community space that recognises historic uses. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have used this place for formal sports, passive recreation and social events since the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

	High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1886; 1950s	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Post war International	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:
Windsor Park and South Perth Bowling Club is a large open space bounded by Labouchere Road, Mends Street, Mill Point Road and Perth Zoo. All evidence of other organised sporting activities is gone, apart from the Bowling Club, situated on the Labouchere Road / Mends Street corner. The clubhouse building is functional and has been modernised and expanded over time. The external brick walls have been rendered and painted and full height aluminium windows and doors dominate the west elevation, with similar openings to the east elevation.

The bowling club and associated car park form the western edge of Windsor Park, whilst the former Mechanic's Institute and Roads Board building form the north corner of the park.

Following its redesign, Windsor Park has been maintained as a formal public garden, featuring a wide boulevard leading from the north-western corner of the Park directly to the main public entrance to the Perth Zoo. The gardens contain an oval and other minor paths, seating, formal flower beds and statuary, including the 'Magic Tree' by artist Coral Lowry, Mandurah (2005); and the 'May Gibbs Inspiration' by artists Joan Walsh-Smith and Charles Smith (2005) which depicts a girl seated on a bench under a tree reading a May Gibbs book. The work recognises the special relationship between the South Perth area and May Gibbs – an artist, cartoonist and children's book author who arrived with her family in South Perth in 1890 and who lived in the area for 20 years. The sculpture is inspired by May Gibbs' love of the bush and wildlife and her love of writing for children.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Windsor Park was established as a reserve in 1886 as a village green for South Perth and has been used by residents of the district for recreational purposes since that time. Over the years, the sports of tennis, lawn bowls, cricket, rugby, football and soccer have been played on the green. The South Perth Bowling Club is the last remaining formal sporting body.

The South Perth Bowling Club was established in 1916 with one green and a small weatherboard clubhouse.

In 1958, the South Perth Men's replaced their old clubhouse with a new one and in 1978 when the men were planning extensions to the main clubhouse, the women joined them. Previously the Women's club had a small clubrooms and green adjacent, originally established as a croquet green. Extensions were completed in 1979 and all members unified in the new facility.

Significant renovations were undertaken in 2013 including the replacement of the original tile roof with corrugated zincalume.

In 1987, Architects and Planners, Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown, along with Hassell Planning Consultants Pty Ltd, Scott and Furphy Engineers and Tract Landscape Architects, undertook the 'Mends Street and Perth Zoo Precinct Study'. The study partners were City of South Perth, Perth Zoo Board, State Planning Commission (later renamed 'Western Australian Planning Commission'), and the South Perth Bicentennial Committee. At the conclusion of the Study, a Development Concept was produced.

The Development Concept recommended that wider or regional community interests be given priority, particularly in respect of Windsor Park and the Perth Zoo.

In order to facilitate the proposed works for improvement of the Zoo and related access and parking, during the 1990s, more than one hectare of land was transferred from Windsor Park to the Perth Zoo site. The transfer required the removal or relocation of some of the long-standing uses from Windsor Park, including the Scout Hall, tennis courts (in 1988), rugby/football oval, and some of the bowling greens. In 2004, following the reduction in size of Windsor Park, to better serve the changing needs of the community, the City of South Perth undertook major redesign and landscaping improvements to the Park, including a grand pedestrian avenue leading from Mill Point Road / Mends Street through to the Perth Zoo entrance, commissioned sculptured artworks and rearrangement of flowerbeds.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Social and civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

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

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Windsor Hotel

Place No: 66

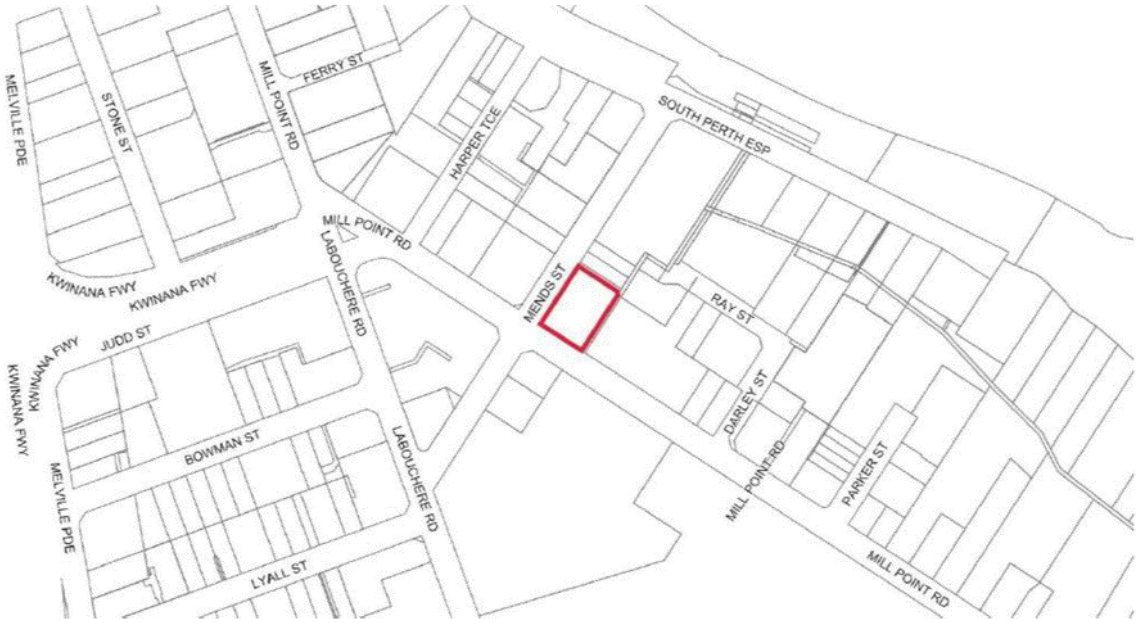
Category
1

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Windsor Hotel - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	112 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the original Federation-style section of the Windsor Hotel. It does not apply to the later additions to the north and to the east of the original hotel building.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2392
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 100	
	Survey: Diagram 39529	Vol/Folio: 323-2A
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146332

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Hotel
Current Use:	Commercial: Hotel
Other Use:	Communications: Post office



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the Register Entry for Place 2392 Windsor Hotel prepared in 1995.* Windsor Hotel has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is representative of the Australian pub tradition as a two storey hotel with verandahs, located on a prominent street corner; • the place is a fine example of Federation Filigree Style; • the place is a landmark in the townscape of South Perth; • the place is closely associated with the early development of suburban housing south of the river in the late 1890s; and, • the place is a fine example of the commercial architecture of J.J. Talbot Hobbs, one of Perth's prominent architects of the 1890s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example.

	Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1898; 1962; 1965; 1970; 1980s	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:

The Windsor Hotel, prominently located at the intersection of Mends Street and Mill Point Road, is an important component of the Mends Street heritage precinct. The building was sited to take advantage of the patrons visiting the Perth Zoo whose journey included a ferry trip across the Swan River. The intact street verandah is scarce in suburban Perth, particularly with intact cast iron lace and columns.

The two storey Windsor Hotel building, designed by architect J J Talbot Hobbs and constructed in 1898, is a good example of Federation Filigree style combining Italianate details with decorative cast iron filigree verandahs. The building is constructed with tuck-pointed brickwork in Flemish bond and its corrugated iron roof is concealed behind a parapet. The verandah and balcony extend along both street façades and are covered with a lean-to roof. The verandah roof is broken by gables which highlight the main entrance to each street façade and the truncated corner. The verandah roof is supported on fine, ornamental cast iron posts with capitals and cast iron balustrading. The truncated façade is also rendered.

At the lower level, the windows are plain arched sash windows, recessed behind the outer face of the building. They are connected at their springing point by brick ornamental arched mouldings. The rendered and painted brick street dado wall, dividing the al fresco area from the public footpath, is visually intrusive and conceals the foundation of the verandah columns. It provides a severe line of demarcation and its removal should either be encouraged or alternatives sought.

The main entry to the Windsor Hotel is located off Mill Point Road. The double door entrance has a rendered masonry arch surround with leadlight fanlights and side lights of clear glass. Since 1962, there have been a series of alterations and modernisations to the original hotel.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The hotel was built for George Thomas Strickland (c1859-1947) by architect, Joseph John Talbot Hobbs (1864-1938) and the contract, let in April 1898, was worth £4,050. Shortly after the opening, Strickland passed the management of the hotel over to his nephew, William Henry James Strickland (1862-1940). The name of the hotel was likely to have been a dedication to the family name of the British Royal Family.

Hobbs gained his architectural training in England, and arrived in Western Australia in 1887. He soon established a reputation as one of Perth's finest architects. His early commissions include, Christ Church, Claremont (1892), the Weld Club, Perth (1892) and the Swan Brewery, Perth (1897). He designed many large residences for wealthy colonists who prospered during the gold boom period including, Haddon Hall, South Perth (1897); Walter James' Minnawarra (1899); and, his own residence, the Bungalow (1904). Hobbs later had a distinguished military career serving as Lieutenant General during the First World War and was knighted for his service.

The opening of the Windsor Hotel came at a time when the popularity of South Perth was increasing. From the mid-1880s, there was slow but appreciable growth in the number of residents in South Perth and within ten years it had become a well-established suburb. After the mid-1890s a speculative element entered into the sale of South Perth suburban land. Some of the larger sections were bought for the purpose of quick sub-division and sale to take advantage of rising prosperity and the prospect of ferry or bridge communication being established with Perth. In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed.

By the turn-of-the-century there were four jetties at South Perth, and boats were the chief means of communication with the city. By the end of the 1890s South Perth was progressing, and a number of substantial facilities were being developed. The Zoological Gardens opened in October 1898, a school opened and postal facilities were established. As the area developed rapidly, some public facilities were not able to be built quickly enough and for a short while the Windsor Hotel served as the Post and Telegraph Office, which operated from a room at the foot of the stairs with Miss Theresa O'Dea as Postmistress. This arrangement would have been facilitated by the owner of the Windsor Hotel, George Strickland who had strong ties to the Post and Telegraph Services as he previously held the position of Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphy in the colony.

A lengthy description of the Windsor Hotel in January 1899 shortly after its opening stressed the picturesque locality with access to breezes making the hotel a delightful resort. At that time the hotel included the entry hall, public bar, a large dining room to accommodate 100 diners, post and telegraph office, commercial room, billiard room, private bar, drawing room on the first floor, two bridal chambers, nine single bedrooms, bathrooms and lavatories for ladies and gentlemen, and broad and expansive balconies.

George Strickland owned all the land on the eastern side of Mends Street between the Esplanade and Suburban Road and built a large home facing the Esplanade at the same time he built the Windsor Hotel. Strickland offered the Windsor Hotel for auction in 1924; but was not in fact sold until 1929 when it was purchased by Mary Thomas, later the well-known hotel owner Mary Raine for £25,000. Management of the Windsor Hotel was transferred to Jack and Dora Carter who held the license until 1945. Later licensees were Cole and Meg Sangster. The Sangsters retained the lease of the Windsor Hotel for ten years after Mary Raine bequeathed the Windsor Hotel and several other properties to the University of WA in 1957.

Since 1962, there have been extensive additions, alterations, and some remodelling, that have taken place. The number of patrons had been steadily increasing since the opening of the Narrows Bridge. Three architectural firms in particular have been involved in additions and alterations to the place; Cameron Chisholm & Nicol (1962, 1965, 1970), Oldfield Knott (1980s) and Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown (1980, 1991). The major works were carried out in 1962, 1965, and 1970.

In 1998, Mr Geoffrey Ogden, the former Licensee, purchased the hotel from the University of Western Australia (Raine Foundation). Since that time the hotel has continued to be well maintained, adapted and upgraded in response to changing standards and customer expectations.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Hospitality Industry and tourism
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Joseph John Talbot Hobbs
Builder	
Association	Cameron Chisholm & Nicol Architects Oldfield Knott Architects Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown Architects
Owners	Mary Raine George Thomas Strickland

Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Documentation for Place 2392 prepared in 1995 for inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places. Sangster, Meg, 'The Mary Raine Story, from Putney to Perth' self-published 2001. The West Australian, 25 January 1899, p. 2. The Daily News, 23 November 1905, p. 5. The Sunday Times, 23 December 1923, p.8.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (fmr)

Place No: 67

Category 1

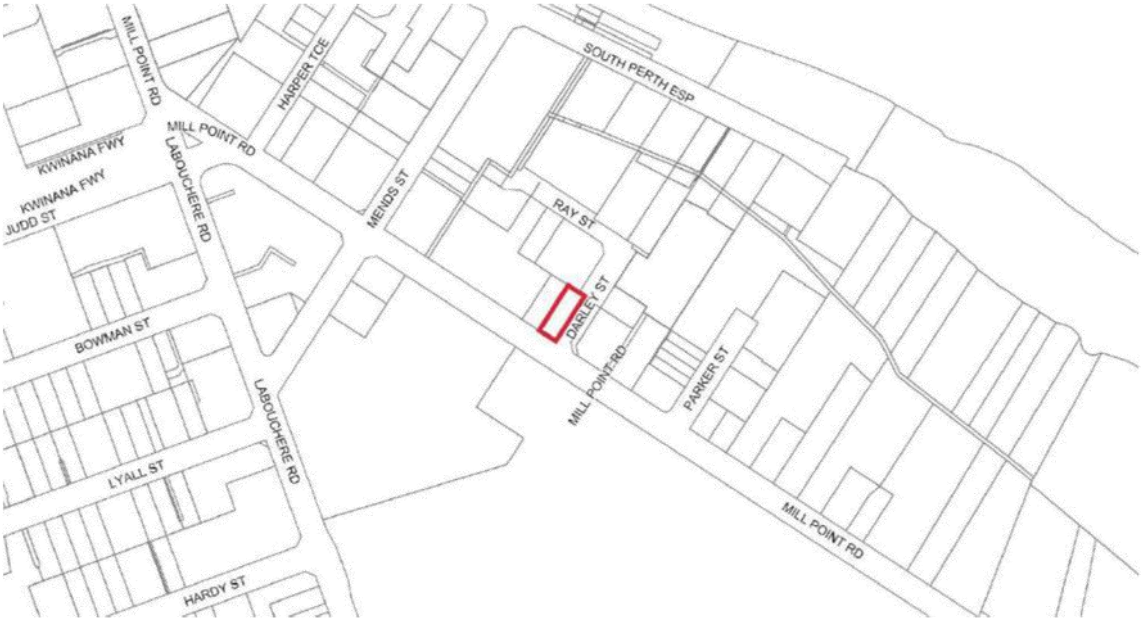
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Le Petit Niçois Restaurant, Ladislav's Restaurant, Habanero Latino Restaurant, Soprano's Restaurant
Street Address	130 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4689
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION		
	Lot: 5	
	Survey: Diagram 982	Vol/Folio: 1332-113

	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146298

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: Two Storey
Current Use:	Commercial: Restaurant
Other Use:	Residential: boarding house



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of Stidworthy Residence (fmr) in the State Register of Heritage Places in 1997.* Stidworthy Residence (fmr), a two-storey brick and tile residence with a timber framed street facade at first floor level, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value for its unusual and eclectic design; • the place is significant as a substantial addition to the built landscape of the developing municipality of South Perth at the turn of the century, and for its close association with the history of Perth Zoological Gardens; • the shop is the only remaining example of a number of 'tearooms' which were popular in the area; it is a representation of the recreational habits of Perth residents at this time; • the place has retained a clear sense of its original mixed-use function and represents the way of life of a particular class of people in Perth in the early twentieth century;

	• the place has landmark value within South Perth due to its prominent location and open situation on the corner of Mill Point Road and Darley Street; • the place has streetscape value for its proximity to other historic buildings and the prominent mature palm trees on the site; and, • the place is representative of the work of its original owner, designer and builder who was a figure of some local prominence in his field.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1900; 1997;	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
The Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (Former) is a local landmark due to its distinctive architectural style, prominent location along Mill Point Road and mature palm trees to the corner of the site.

The former Stidworthy Residence is a distinctive two-storey building with no setback from the Mill Point Road boundary. There is symmetry to the façade with a recessed centrally located entrance door flanked by full height windows. The upper level contains two 3-section timber framed casement windows and balconies down both sides connected by a canopy across the façade, supported on prominent curved brackets. The upper floor roof overhangs the ground floor supported on solid masonry columns of the Tuscan order. The side balconies have timber balustrades and posts.

The building is of rendered brick construction to the majority of the structure with the overhang being clad with scalloped edge timber weatherboards. The masonry walls behind the timber section rise to form a parapet wall which hides a low pitched roof.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Stidworthy Residence and Tearooms (Fmr), situated on the corner of Mill Point Road and Darley Street, South Perth was designed and constructed in c1901-1902 by its owner, Mr Frederick Stidworthy, a local South Perth builder/contractor and stone mason.

The site forms part of the land originally granted to William Fisher Mends. Most of the property was subsequently purchased by Supreme Court Judge, Sir Edward Albert Stone, who purchased it on 14 January 1885 and sold portion of it to Charles Darley on 26 June 1892. Darley subdivided the land and sold Lot 5 to Frederick Stidworthy (c1858-1918) on 1 April 1900.

Stidworthy and his wife, Lucy, and their eight children had moved from New South Wales to Perth around 1900 at the suggestion of Ernest Le Souef, who was the Director of the new Zoological Gardens at South Perth. Stidworthy designed and built all the early stonework at the Zoological Gardens, including the cave-like bear pits.

In mid-1900, Frederick Stidworthy advertised for a labourer to undertake plastering work and a carpenter for a project opposite the zoo. In November 1900, he advertised for a tuck pointer for a project opposite the Zoo. This information indicates the residence was constructed in 1900. In February 1901, Frederick Stidworthy applied for an Eating House licence 'for the shop or rooms which I now occupy, or intend to occupy, situated opposite the

Zoological Gardens, Suburban Road South Perth and known as the Refreshment Rooms; now holding a temporary licence'.

After the Stidworthys moved into their family home, they catered for boarders, and from 1902 until 1918, Lucy Stidworthy operated tea rooms from the shop front of the building. This was in the early years of the Zoological Gardens, when the Zoo entrance was located in Suburban Road opposite. The Zoo was a popular recreational destination, and the tea rooms were frequented by visitors to the Zoo.

In 1906, the property was transferred to Lucy Stidworthy. On 15 July 1918, Frederick Stidworthy died after being stabbed in an altercation at or near the City Hotel, in Barrack Street, Perth. The Stidworthy family continued to live at this address until 1935. The building was then leased to Mr John Randall, a hotel keeper, for five years. Mrs M E Randall rented out apartments within the property.

During World War II, members of the Stidworthy family moved into the 'maid's quarters', a timber structure which had been situated at the rear of the block. City records show that a building licence for a laundry and wash house was issued in 1958. This outbuilding was demolished in 1996. The property was in the ownership of various members of the Stidworthy family from 1900 to 1952, and rooms were rented to a number of people over the years, including from 1938 to 1941 to a Miss P Hafferen, who was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories for these years as a dressmaker.

In December 1963, the Council considered a report by the City's Senior Health Inspector, regarding the unauthorised use of portion of the building as a boarding house. At that time, the premises consisted of three flats and a café. Two of the flats were above the café, and one of these was legitimately rented. The remainder of the building was rented by Mr Marcos Dindic. The shop front was used as a café and served meals prepared in the kitchen of the downstairs flat which was occupied by Mr Dindic. The other upstairs flat was let by Dindic to boarders, with five beds available for use.

In 1979, a French-style restaurant, Le Petit Niçois, opened, and operated for at least ten years, followed by Ladislav's Restaurant until June 1993. After this the building was vacant and was badly damaged by squatters and vandals.

In October 1996, the City of South Perth was contacted by Philip Pendal MLA, who urgently requested the City to take steps to ensure the restoration and protection of the building. Fred Stidworthy's granddaughter, Mrs Rhonda McDonald, was also supportive. In December 1996 the City of South Perth declared the building to be unfit for human habitation. Concurrently, the Heritage Council of Western Australia undertook an assessment of the place for possible listing in the State Register of Heritage Places. The building was given an Interim Entry on 27 June 1997, and it was permanently registered on 15 May 1998.

In October 1997, the Council approved major renovations and the building was extensively restored to operate as a restaurant. A structural report undertaken at the time confirmed that the building was basically sound despite the damage from squatters.

The building was reroofed, re-plumbed, rewired and reglazed. Terracotta cobble stones and floor tiles were imported from Mexico for the courtyard and ground floor. The upstairs floorboards and jarrah staircase were repaired and the damaged or missing balustrades were replaced with timber turned to match the original pieces; and new doors and window frames were made from red cedar to match the original frames.

The refurbished restaurant was named Habanero, and this was Perth's first Latino restaurant. The restaurant occupied the full ground and upper floors of the building, using the several small rooms as separate dining areas, with some alfresco dining in the forecourt. The restoration works included the construction of a 10-bay car park at the rear. The landmark palm trees growing along the Darley Street frontage were also retained, although some were required to be relocated because their growth was restricted by the small planter box in which they grew. Some

internal walls were removed to enlarge the main dining area, with 'drop panels' retained as evidence of the location of the former walls. Some windows were also bricked up, while others were created and new double-width doors were opened at the ground floor for better access to the alfresco areas. From c2001, the restaurant has operated as Soprano's Pizzeria Ristorante. At that time, a new dome-shaped masonry pizza oven was built on the exterior of the eastern wall, along with weather protection for an alfresco dining courtyard along the Darley Street frontage.	
Historic Theme:	People: Famous and Infamous People Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Frederick Stidworthy
Builder	Frederick Stidworthy
Association	Philip Pendal MLA
Owners	Frederick and Lucy Stidworthy
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for Place 4689 Stidworthy Residence (fmr) prepared in 1997. The West Australian, 9 July 1900, p. 8; 15 August 1900, p. 1; 23 November 1900, p. 8; 18 February 1901, p. 3.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

252 Mill Point Road

Place No: 68

Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 252 Mill Point Road - Site
Other Names:	Mill Point Cellars, McCamey and Company Pty Ltd
Street Address	252 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 9190
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Feb 1996

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 12	
	Survey: Plan 3285	Vol/Folio: 1739-506
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 149222

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements and form of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premise. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the late 1920s which is well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1924; 1989; 1994; 2000	Walls:	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	Roof:	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:
The Corner Shop/Office: 252 Mill Point Road is a commercial building located on the corner of Mill Point Road and Douglas Avenue, and is one of a group of shops clustered around this intersection. The main frontage to the shop overlooks Mill Point Road with an angled elevation overlooking the intersection and a return elevation along Douglas Avenue. A curved verandah wraps around the entire frontage.

The shop is of brick construction, painted with rendered parapet and displays Inter-War stripped classical influences in its remaining fabric. The parapet has been little altered but the shop frontage has neem subsequently altered to accommodate new occupiers.

The brickwork has been rendered and painted and the original shop windows have been replaced. Traditional double shop doors have been replaced with a single door. A sign covers the truncated angled wall and it unknown whether a window was originally incorporated into this wall.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1912. At this time, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade.

It was not until the Inter War period that South Perth was more densely settled. As one of the main roads in the district Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) was a logical site for commercial development and for a clustering of commercial premises to occur on these locations. This junction of Mill Point Road (formerly Suburban Road) and Douglas Avenue (formerly River Street) was one of these sites of clustered commercial development with the four shops typically offering a butcher, tea rooms, grocer and fruiterer in the mid-20th century.

From the readily available information this building was constructed c1924 and the first occupant was grocer Ernest William Waller. No detail of the owner or builder of these premises has been found in the current research. It was common practice at this time for small business operators to live in the premises behind the shop.

Ernest William Waller and Sydney Forrester Waller are recorded in the Electoral Rolls as living at these premises in 1925.

There were several occupants recorded living at these premises in the Post Office Directories in the following years. From 1928, the place is designated as being the premises for a wine, or wine and spirit merchant and until the mid-1930s the place was designated as 270 Suburban Road. The residents identified in the Post Office Directories until 1949 were:

1925-1926 Ernest Waller, grocer
1927 John D McDonald, grocer
1928-1934 May & Gilbert, grocer and wine merchants
1935-1937 Sydney T Hoare, grocer, wine and spirit merchants
1938 Andrew C Gerick, grocer, wine and spirit merchants
1939-1946 H. D. Smith, grocer, wine and spirit merchants
1947-1949 Cecil C. Allen, grocer

Although the premises were designated as being used only as a grocers in 1949 the place continued to have a long association with the sale of alcohol for in the second half of the 20th century it was a bottle shop known as 'Mill Point Cellars'.

In 1989, the shop was converted for use as the office of McCamey Real Estate, and continues in that function today [2024]. In 1994, two storey alterations and additions were made to the building. Further modifications were made

to the building in 2000. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original shop and premises can still be determined although portion of the original residence, accessed from Douglas Avenue, has been demolished or incorporated into the two storey addition.	
Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

residential.com.au
Australia's No.1
Residential
Property
Management
Company*

Commercial Premises, 254 Mill Point Road

Place No: 69

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 254 Mill Point Road - Site
Other Names:	Bookcaffé; Mill Point Caffé Bookshop
Street Address	254 Mill Point Road
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 11431
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1997

LAND DESCRIPTION		
	Lot: 1	
	Survey: Plan 1800	Vol/Folio: 1453-698
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 149226

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements and form of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premise. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with well-known Western Australian writer Tom Hungerford and his family, notably his parents Arthur and Minnie Hungerford who built the place and operated the shop during the 1920s whilst living in the rear residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the 1920s which is well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1924; 1987; 1986	**Walls:**	Brick: painted

Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:

The Corner Shop/Café: 254 Mill Point Road is located on the north-eastern corner of Mill Point Road and Douglas Avenue, and is one of a group of shops clustered around the intersection.

Alterations have occurred to the inter-war building which has reduced its level of authenticity but some of the original design intent remains visible.

The building is located on a corner, with windows to Mill Point Road and Douglas Avenue with the entrance located into the truncated angled wall. The original shop windows have been replaced although the existing windows are sympathetic to the building's design. The shop entrance door has also been replaced. The parapet is devoid of any articulation and just presents as a plain element with some moulded capping. The parapet is rendered whilst the elevations are brick, both have been painted. Rendered lintels are visible above the window to the recessed section of façade, albeit painted to match the rest of the building.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1897. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads.

It was not until the Inter War period that South Perth was more densely settled. As one of the main roads in the district Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) was a logical site for commercial development and for a clustering of commercial premises to occur on these locations. This junction of Mill Point Road (formerly Suburban Road) and Douglas Avenue (formerly River Street) was one of these sites of clustered commercial development with the four shops typically offering a butcher, tea rooms, grocer and fruiterer.

This place was built c1921 although previous research has identified that the land was owned by Arthur Townsend Hungerford (1869-1939) from 1914. Arthur Hungerford was born in Cork, Ireland and arrived in Sydney in 1875. He worked in different parts of Australia until settling in Western Australian in the early 1900s. In 1909, he married Minnie Hedley in Busselton and the couple settled in Perth not long afterwards. The Hungerfords including their four children lived at this shop and premises until 1929 and then relocated not far to 7 Jubilee Street.

In 1926, in addition to the grocery business, Arthur Hungerford ran a lending library, charging three pence a time. The youngest Hungerford child, Thomas Arthur Guy (Tom) Hungerford, AM (5 May 1915 – 19 June 2011), was an avid reader and later became a prolific and highly acclaimed writer. His book 'Stories from Suburban Road' has been popular, reflecting life in South Perth during the Great Depression years of the 1930s. These stories were later adapted into a sell-out play (performed by the Old Mill Theatre company) and television series.

The shop and premises continued to be used as a combined shop and residence throughout the 20th century. Between 1930 and 1949 the Post Office Directories record that the property was used as a grocery store and a Post and Telegraph Office, with a public telephone.

The building underwent modifications in 1987, involving the removal of a wall of the shop to expand it into the adjoining former house. Further alterations to the building took place in 1996 to adapt it for its current function as a bookshop and café.

Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the original shop and premises can still be readily determined despite these later additions.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. T.A.G. Hungerford 'Stories from Suburban Road an autobiographical collection', Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1983. The Literary Larkin, a critical biography of TAG Hungerford by Michael Crouch, University of Western Australia Press, 2005.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Clayton's Butcher Shop (Fmr)

Place No: 70

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Art of Real Estate
Other Names:	Clayton's Butcher Shop – Site; Commercial Premises, 271 Suburban Road; Rogers & Sons Butchers; Shop 317 Suburban Road
Street Address	271 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26658
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION		
	Lot: 697	
	Survey: Diagram 96846	Vol/Folio: 2155-451
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1268384

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Commercial: Shop and premises
Current Use:	Commercial: Shop
Other Use:	Residential: Single storey

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining form, scale and detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape since 1918. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement and development of this portion of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has historic value for its association with well-known local family, the Claytons who have lived and worked from these premises since 1931. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a butcher since 1919.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1918	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume
Physical Description:			

Inter-war single storey building on a corner site along Mill Point Road, forming one of a cluster of shops around the intersection with Tate Street and Douglas Avenue.

The brick building is a long narrow rectangular shape with a narrow frontage to Mill Point Road and extends in a long range towards the rear. The east elevation can be seen quite clearly incorporating stepped heights, the highest being towards the shop frontage and gradually declining in height by way of four stepped wall heights. The lowest section is of more recent construction than the remainder of the shop. Windows and doors have been infilled along the east elevation with metal sheeting placed over the openings. The brickwork has been painted but the stretcher bond remains visible. A 'false' roof has been placed over the building incorporating solar panels. The flat roof remains under the solar panel canopy.

The façade has been altered but retains the original stepped parapet. The doors are now double aluminium framed openings with tiled step threshold. The shop window has also been altered.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1896. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads.

It was not until the Inter War period that South Perth was more densely settled. As one of the main roads in the district Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) was a logical site for commercial development and for a clustering of commercial premises to occur on these locations. This junction of Mill Point Road (formerly Suburban Road) and Douglas Avenue (formerly River Street) was one of these sites of clustered commercial development with the four shops typically offering a butcher, tea rooms, grocer and fruiterer.

From the readily available information this building was constructed c1918 and the first occupant was butcher, Rogers & Sons. No detail of the owner or builder of these premises has been found in the current research. It was common practice at this time for small business operators to live in the premises behind the shop.

Rogers worked as a butcher at these premises until 1931 when James (Jim) Clayton (c1898-1962) quit his job as a mounted policeman, left Northampton were he had been stationed and bought the butcher shop. After six weeks training with Rogers, Jim became a butcher and moved into the premises with his wife Winifred Bessie Clayton, nee Moore (c1891-1972).

Initially Jim Clayton used a horse and cart to collect the meat from the Perth markets. The horse was stabled at the rear of the family home next to the shop. By the time his son Jim Jnr started they could afford a truck to pick up and deliver their goods.

Jim Jnr (James Wallace Clayton) (1916-1960) started a more extensive apprenticeship in 1938. Jim returned from the Second World War to a wife, young toddler (Geoff), the family home and the family business. As Geoff grew up next door to the shop, he helped out by delivering meat orders on his bicycle. At the end of every week he would take the leftover meat to the Chinese vegetable gardeners, who lived along the South Perth foreshore, and swap them for a box of vegetables.

Geoff started his formal training in 1956 alongside Jim jnr. Shortly after completing his apprenticeship, Geoff was left to run the family business after the sudden death of his father. He ran the shop over the next 19 years with a number of staff until finally his son, Trevor, was old enough to start his apprenticeship. Trevor became the next

generation of Clayton sons to learn the trade from his father starting in 1979. The Claytons continued to run the family business from this premises until 2022 when the property became a real estate office, 'Art Of Real Estate'. During the time the Claytons operated their business at these premises, family members lived at residences at 313 and 317 Mill Point Road. In 1999, the lot was subdivided and a residence was constructed on the rear of the original lot, orientated to Tate Street. Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the place have not changed significantly since 1930 although it is apparent that small structures were built and demolished in the lot since that time.	
Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: local heroes and battlers
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Clayton Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Claytons Butchers website http://claytonsbutcher.com/about-us/

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

City of
South Perth

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Commercial Premises, 273 Mill Point Road

Place No: 71

Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 273 Mill Point Road - Site
Other Names:	Ciao Italia
Street Address	273 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies to the brick and iron commercial premises on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26659
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	February 2006 Re-nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 6	
	Survey: Plan 1543	Vol/Folio: 1647-626
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 148748

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements and form of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premise. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the late 1920s which is well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1928	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume
Physical Description: Single storey rendered brick inter-war retail premises with traditional parapet wall and angled entrance addressing the intersection of Douglas Avenue and Mill Point Road. The general arrangement of the shop frontage has been retained though the windows and doors are not original. A deep awning extends around the full extent of the street frontage. Signage relating to the current use of the property has been placed on the angled element of the parapet which may obscure some decorative detail.			
Condition:	Good		
Integrity	Moderate		
Authenticity	Moderate		

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This property was part of Swan Location 39, originally acquired by the Douglas family in 1885 and subdivided after 1892. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads.

It was not until the Inter War period that South Perth was more densely settled. As one of the main roads in the district Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) was a logical site for commercial development and for a clustering of commercial premises to occur on these locations. This junction of Mill Point Road (formerly Suburban Road) and Douglas Avenue (formerly River Street) was one of these sites of clustered commercial development with the four shops typically offering a butcher, tea rooms, grocer and fruiterer.

From the readily available information these two shops were built c1928 and originally would have included premises at the rear for the shopkeeper and family. Post Office Directories indicate the first occupants of the shops were: 273a Gomer Evans, cool drinks; 273 John Walker, fruiterer. In the following year the occupants were; 273a Mrs Agnes Potter, cool drinks; 273 Leonard Morgan, green grocer. In subsequent years the two shops had a variety of occupants however the corner property was predominantly used as a mixed business. A long term occupant of the corner premises were Ernest and Adelaide Grinham who managed the mixed business in the corner premises and later Adelaide Grinham occupied 273a next door to sell frocks.

In the mid-1960s, Vasilious (Vic) Paikos established his family business in the premises. He continued the greengrocer shop and deli, and then opened a Fish and Chip Shop within 273a. After his death the businesses were leased out, while the family retained ownership of the property. The corner shop has been an Italian Restaurant, Ciao Italia Café, since 1998 and subsequently occupied both commercial premises.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	

Association	
Owners	Paikos Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place A7 Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1981.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Commercial Premises, 333 Mill Point Road

Place No: 72

Category 4

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Commercial Premises, 333 Mill Point Road - Site
Other Names:	Bowen's Deli (fmr)
Street Address	333 Mill Point Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This entry applies only to the commercial premises located on the Mill Point Road boundary. The two storey residence in the centre and rear of the lot are not included.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26660
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	February 2006 Renominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3	
	Survey: Plan 1575	Vol/Folio: 1654-645
	Reserve No: -------	LANDGATE PIN: 149933

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has some aesthetic value for the form and remaining detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premises. • The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years. • The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the late 1920s which was well known to the local community.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1929; 2016	Walls:	Brick: painted

Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Metal: Zincalume

Physical Description:

No. 333 Mill Point Road is an upgraded traditional shop of the inter-war period. The shop presents with a double frontage with an off-centre entrance door which is a recent adaptation of the original traditional symmetrical shop frontage. The shop windows and entrance door are not original.

The stepped parapet is the main feature of the façade. This has been retained albeit looking as though it has been clad with metal sheeting. There is no decorative feature to the parapet. The brick finish to the side elevation has been rendered and painted.

The original residence to the rear has been demolished and recently redeveloped with substantial two storey residence and café/kitchen to the rear which has reduced the prominence of the shop in the local street scene.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1896. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. Between 1890 and 1900, the few roads which were built were mostly surfaced with oyster shell dredged from the river. By 1904, Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road) and Mends Street were the only metalled roads.

This shop and the former attached single storey residence were built in 1929, and operated as a local general store until c2016. The property was originally part of the large landholding owned by John Daniel Manning in the 19th century informally known as the Manning Estate and until the mid-1940s Mill Point Road was known as Suburban Road. During the Inter War years the lots south of Mill Point Road were being rapidly settled by working families and the area to the north was still used predominantly for agriculture.

This land parcel was owned by Walter Stewart Martin in 1928 and in November 1928 an application was received by the South Perth Road Board to build a brick shop and dwelling in Banksia Terrace for £875, the applicant was D. J. Whitfield. This application was likely to be for these premises as there were no other commercial properties in the street in subsequent years. It has not been established what the relationship was between the owner and the applicant. In 1929, the place was occupied by Mrs Mabel Mason who ran a mixed business from the premises.

Mabel Mason managed the business for only a few years, a later long term occupant and manager until 1952 was Henry Claude Stubbs (c1874-1952), his wife Amelia, and seven children. Previous research has determined that the property was owned by absentee landlords during the majority of the late 20th century. One of these owners was the Bowen family who gave their name to the place. No details of this family have been found in this research. Subsequent owners were the Beekink family.

In 2016, the residence which was attached to the shop premises was demolished and a new two storey residence constructed. As part of these works the roof cladding of the shop was removed and replaced with zincalume. The front façade of the shop underwent major alterations to accommodate a new commercial occupant.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements People: local heroes and battlers
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Bowen Family Beekink Family
Sources	The West Australian, 24 Nov 1928, p.4. City of South Perth 2004 MHI entry. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Draft documentation for Local Heritage Inventory 2005 Place A6

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

St Mary the Virgin Church, St Mary's Hall (fmr) and Monument

Category 1

Place No: 73

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Saint Mary the Virgin Church, Saint Mary's Hall (fmr), and Monument - Site
Other Names:	9 Ridge Street
Street Address	9 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applies to the Saint Mary the Virgin Church, the Saint Mary's Hall (Former) and the Monument. The listing does not apply to the 1993 Saint Mary's Close residential retirement complex, Parish Hall and Parish Office.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2385
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 87	
	Survey: Diagram 83901	Vol/Folio: 1972-921
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1087716

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is drawn from the State Register Entry for Place 2385 St Mary's Anglican Church Complex, prepared in 2007.* St Mary's Anglican Church Complex, comprising the Inter-War Gothic style Church (1931, 1950, 1958), the Inter-War Functionalist style former Hall (1936, 1956, 1993) the Statue of Christ (1970), and the Garden of Remembrance (1980) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is a landmark as a distinctive church building and tall monument located in a prominent position, clearly visible from many vantage points around Perth; • the Statue of Christ donated by Stanley Lovelock and designed by architect Bruce Tomlinson, is a fine example of a monument using stylised representation, distinguished by its height and prominence the Church is

	rare as a church constructed of reinforced concrete in the 1930s, and was reported in 1931 to be the first use of this construction method for a church in Western Australia; • the Church was designed by well-known Perth architect, George Herbert Parry, with additions and completion overseen by William T. Leighton, in accordance with Parry's original concept; and, • the former Hall is a rare, though modest, example of an Inter-War Functionalist style hall in the Perth metropolitan area. • The Parish Hall Complex (1993) and St Mary's Close residential development (1993) have low significance. The Garden of Remembrance has high value to relatives and friends of those memorialised there, and contributes to the cultural heritage significance of the place as a whole.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	Church: 1931, 1950, 1958 Church Hall: 1936, 1956, 1993 Monument: 1970	**Walls:**	Concrete: Reinforced
Architectural Style	Church - Inter-War Gothic Church Hall - Inter War Functionalist	**Roof:**	Metal: Colorbond

Physical Description:
St Mary's Anglican Church complex comprises the church, church hall (fmr), Statue of Christ, garden of Remembrance, the Parish Hall Complex and residential units of St Mary's Close. It is only the Church (1931), Church Hall (1936) and Statue of Christ (1970) that are entered on the City of Perth's MI

The complex is located on a prominent elevated corner site on the rise of the highest hill in South Perth. It is located at the intersection of Ridge Street and Karoo Street and is surrounded by residential development.

The Church is located on the corner of the lot with the Statue of Christ positioned in the garden adjacent to the church and the former Church Hall, now forming part of the associated St Mary's Close residential development is to the south of the Church overlooking Ridge Street.

St Mary's Anglican Church has been constructed on an east-west axis, running parallel with Karoo Street. The changing topography around the church together with the massing of the church building and prominence of the monument combine to emphasise the presence of the church in the locality making it a local landmark.

The Church is of reinforced concrete construction display design influences of the Inter-War Gothic style. The north and south elevations are divided into a series of bays creating a strong rhythm to the structure. Each bay is formed by buttresses and each contains four windows with tracery and leaded lights, each pane separated by concrete mullion. The placement of the windows creates a continuous glazed band throughout the middle of the elevations. The buttresses continue up above the roof line creating a pinnacle roofline. The top third of the north and south elevations are enlivened though mouldings, reflecting the pattern of the windows below. The lower section of the elevations contains four blank bays with centrally located decorative wall vents.

The east end of the church is of similar presentation to the side elevations with the exception of there being two rows of windows. The verticality of the façade is emphasised by the buttresses and pinnacles, the parapet wall and the windows.

The roof to the main body of the church is flat, obscured from view by the parapet walls. The north and south projecting wings, which present in the same manner as the east elevation, have obscured pitched and tiled roofs hidden by the parapet walls.

The church is set within a simple landscaped setting to the north and east elevations with a more formal setting to the south incorporating a driveway providing access to the residential units and the former St Mary's Hall. The new parish hall is constructed close to the west end of the church, connected by a covered walkway.

The former St Mary's Hall is a single storey brick and tile building with a rendered frontage of Inter-War Functionalist design, 'streamline modern', with curved walls divided into bands. The roof is hipped and tiled, part of which is obscured by the tall parapet to the main façade feature. "St Mary's Hall" is inscribed on the pediment.

The main façade element is a rendered projecting bay with curved return walls divided into bands and three tall multi-paned windows to the Ridge Street frontage. Similar curved and banded walls form the entries into the two units.

The monument, Statue of Christ, is a tall refined concrete tower in three sections, the bottom two each containing three piers and the top section being the cross. The monument sits high above the church and is thought to be over 30m in height contributing to its landmark status in the locality.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, the discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in the population of Perth, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904.

After the mid-1890s, a speculative element entered into the sale of South Perth suburban land. In 1892, the South Perth Roads Board District was formed, and, in 1902, the suburb became a municipality. By the turn of the century there were four jetties at South Perth, the Zoological Gardens had opened (in 1898), and a school and postal facilities were established.

The first Anglican Church in South Perth was St Mary's, a wooden building consecrated on 5 February 1899, on the corner of Onslow Street and Suburban Road (now Mill Point Road). Plans were made to acquire two blocks, one near Coode Street and the other near Mends Street, to move the church to one location, and build a mission hall on the other. Towards the end of October 1901, Anglican Bishop Riley dedicated the Holy Trinity Mission Hall in Douglas Avenue, South Perth. At the end of the same year,
Bishop Riley returned to rededicate an enlarged St Mary's Anglican Church, with a new sanctuary, on its new site in Labouchere Road, South Perth.

Around 1919, the Holy Trinity Mission Hall was removed from its Douglas Avenue site and re-erected in the space behind St Mary's Anglican Church in Labouchere Road. The Hall was now used for a Sunday School and a meeting place for the Ladies' Guild and other groups.

On 25 April 1929, a large group of Parishioners attended a meeting at St Mary's to discuss a proposal to build a new Anglican church. Not long afterwards, the Rector of St Mary's, John Bell, arranged the purchase of an acre of land on the corner of Karoo and Ridge Streets, on a prominent hill in South Perth. However, this site was unpopular with many parishioners, as they considered that the climb to the top of the hill was too physically demanding. Nonetheless, the plan to establish a church on the Karoo Street site was endorsed by the new Archbishop of Perth, Henry Le Fanu. In December 1930, planning for the new church, to be constructed of reinforced concrete, commenced, under the direction of the architect, George Herbert Parry.

Parry (1882-1947) was born in Perth, the son of Anglican Bishop Parry. He was educated in Perth and later, in England. In 1911, Parry started his own practice. He had a particular interest in ecclesiastic work probably stemming from his family background, and subsequently designed many churches in Western Australia.

Although reinforced concrete was a relatively cheap form of construction, the Parish only had sufficient funds to proceed with an initial section of the building. In March 1931, A.T. Brine and Sons' tender of £2,333 was accepted for constructing the nave, a temporary sanctuary, two vestries, a porch to a height of 16 feet, and an elaborately detailed west end. Part of the expense was to be met by selling the Parish land on Labouchere Road.

The foundation stone for the new church was laid on 3 May 1931 by the Governor of Western Australia, Sir William Campion, in the presence of Archbishop Le Fanu and Rector Bell.10 Seven months later, the church was consecrated over the two days of 7 and 8 November 1931, before a large crowd of 400 people in the church and 200 to 300 outside.

The Parish Building Committee had wanted to relocate the old parish hall, which was the former St Mary's Anglican Church from Labouchere Road beside the new church, but the South Perth Roads Board refused permission.

In 1935, the church committee began planning for a parish hall and a rectory and, on 30 September 1936, the foundation stone for the Parish Hall was laid by (retired) Canon P.U. Henn. The completed Hall and Rectory were dedicated by the Archbishop on 5 November 1936.

Construction was by W. Ralph and Son, with the project supervised by local parishioner and builder, E.W. Grigg, there being insufficient funds to engage an architect. It is likely that the St Mary's Hall was, in fact, designed by William G. Bennett, then working with the architectural firm of Eales, Cohen and Bennett.

During World War Two all works were put on hold the Parish Hall was blacked out. Furthermore, Roads Board workers dug trenches on the vacant land beside the Parish Hall, as a refuge for the congregation in the event of an air raid.

On the occasion of the Victory in the Pacific celebrations in August 1945, the Rector of St Mary's proposed that the chancel and the sanctuary of the Church should be completed as a memorial to those who had died in war. However, he did not pursue the matter further until 1950, when an appeal was launched to first clear the Church's debt. In 1950, a new porch was built on the Church. The building work was carried out by parishioners working under the supervision of architect William T. Leighton, who lived nearby on Ridge Street, to a design in accordance with Parry's original concept. This addition was dedicated by the Archbishop of 30 May 1950.

In 1955, extensions to the Parish Hall were commenced. For a cost of £2,625, builder, Tom Lees erected the addition, and furniture, fittings and landscaping were provided. The extended Parish Hall was dedicated and renamed the Henn Memorial Hall by the Archbishop on 21 March 1956.

Later in 1956, plans for the completion of the Church were made. In December of that year, sketch plans for the extensions to the Church prepared by William Leighton for architects, Hobbs, Winning and Leighton, of which he was a partner, were placed on display at St Mary's. In September 1957, the winning tender of £16,550, from T.W. Lees and Sons, was accepted and work commenced. On 3 November 1957, 400 people gathered for the laying of the foundation stone by the Governor of Western Australia, Sir Charles Gairdner.

On 13 July 1958, Assistant Bishop of Perth, Rev R.E. Freeth, consecrated and opened the additions. On 9 November 1958, Robert Moline, Archbishop of Perth, dedicated a War Memorial Chapel in the north transept. Flanking the Chapel Altar were two stained glass windows, one of St Mary and the other of St Mark. Later in the year, a third window, depicting St Francis, was installed. Already on the north wall was a window depicting St Cecilia, the Patron Saint of Music.

In May 1968, a proposal was put forward by Stanley Lovelock, a retired farmer living nearby, that he would bequeath $20,000 to St Mary's Anglican Church to build, during his lifetime, a monumental statue of Christ in the Church grounds. Apparently, Lovelock had been inspired by the statue of Christ overlooking and blessing Rio de Janeiro and wanted something similar for Perth. Parishioner Bruce Tomlinson, an architect and town-planner, was brought in to advise on the practicality of the project. Tomlinson designed a structure built of three slender columns of reinforced concrete, 300 feet high, and surmounted by a symbolic, rather than a figurative representation of Christ. After Tomlinson more accurately costed the idea and the support of the congregation was assured, the height of the proposed structure was reduced by half. While technical difficulties delayed construction at first, on 8 March 1970, Archbishop Sambell blessed the completed Statue of Christ.

Restoration works were undertaken to the exterior and interior of the church during the early 1970s because of ongoing problems with the concrete construction.

In 1979, money was donated to the Church to build a Garden of Remembrance, as a place for the ashes of cremated parishioners. In 1993, an aged care complex was constructed on the site which required the demolition of all buildings on the site except the church and church hall.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Bruce Tomlinson Hobbs, Winning & Leighton William Garnsworthy Bennett Herbert Parry
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for Place 2385 St Mary's Anglican Church Complex prepared in 2007 by the State Heritage Office

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Hewett Residence (fmr)

Place No: 74

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Hewett Residence (fmr) - Site
Other Names:	Residence, 20 Ridge Street
Street Address	20 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4818
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 803	
	Survey: Plan 406876	Vol/Folio: 2891-359
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 12209894

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in brick, tile and stone that demonstrates the form and detail of the style. • The place is a landmark in the streetscape as one of the remaining original residences built when the area was settled. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of South Perth in the Inter War period by professional and affluent men and their families. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent writer and academic Dorothy Hewett and her family, notably her father Arthur Thomas Hewett who built the house. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of houses built for professional men and their families in the Inter War period.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1935	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile: Terracotta
Physical Description:			

20 Ridge Street is a single storey California Bungalow style residence built in an elevated position to take advantage of long views over the river.

The house is of single storey construction built with tuckpointed brickwork to the lower sections, rendered brickwork to the upper sections of the wall and sitting on an ashlar limestone plinth. The roof has Marseilles patterned tiles with hipped half-timbered jerkinhead gables. A stone chimney with terracotta honey pot flue projects from the southern plain of the roof.

The house presents with an asymmetric façade containing staggered projecting bays and a recessed entry. The high stone boundary wall obscured much of the façade from clear view however the panoramic curved window remains one of the key features of the façade. The window is curved, and is made up from segments of clear glazed casement sashes. The adjacent section of façade is more angular in form with non-original windows and doors.

Original windows to the place are inter-war leaded lights which were typical features of this style of house. The recessed entry porch contains such windows and also retains the original leaded light door.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This residence was built in c1935 by Arthur Thomas (Tom) Hewett a carpenter and builder by trade and later farmer and investor. Tom Hewett (c1892-1966) married Doris (Rene) Coade (c1896-1971) in 1922. The Hewett family moved from Wickepin and settled in South Perth in 1935, initially living with Rene's parents Edward and Mary Coade, at 19 Ridge Street (corner Glyde Street) while Tom Hewett built this house.

Tom and Rene Hewett had two children, Dorothy and Lesley. Dorothy Coade Hewett AM D.Litt. (21.5.1923 – 25.8.2002) was a prominent Australian feminist poet, novelist and playwright. Dorothy Hewett was initially educated at home and through correspondence courses while in Wickepin, but after the family moved to Perth in 1935, from the age of 15, she attended Perth College.

The Hewett and Coade families had a literary and artistic background, the Regal Theatre in Subiaco, was built by Dorothy Hewett's grandfather Edward Coade, and her father was the manager when it opened as a cinema on 27 April, 1938. Dorothy was a talented writer and studied English at the University of WA where she embraced a bohemian lifestyle. In 1944, Dorothy married communist lawyer, Lloyd Davies and joined the Communist Party in 1946. During her second year at UWA, she won a major drama competition and a national poetry competition. In 1948, her marriage with Lloyd Davies ended in an acrimonious divorce, with Lloyd suing her for defamation over a particular poem in one of her books. The book was later withdrawn.
In the 1950s she relocated to Sydney to live with Les Flood, with whom she had three sons. This relationship ended in 1958, and she returned to Perth.

In 1960, Hewett married Merv Lilley, also a poet, former seaman, community commentator and unionist, and the marriage lasted until the end of her life. They had two daughters, Kate and Rose. She taught English at UWA from 1961 to 1973, becoming a prolific and popular writer, and one of Australia's leading playwrights. When Dorothy and Merv Lilley returned to Perth they lived in a house in Forrest Street, South Perth that was in the rear of 20 Ridge Street that was built in 1959 and demolished in 1992. Dorothy Hewett's parents lived at 20 Ridge Street until their deaths, Tom in 1966 and Rene in 1971.

The form and extent of the residence at 20 Ridge Street has not changed significantly since its construction although it is likely that the interior has been modified to suit current standards.

Historic Theme:	People: Famous and Infamous People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value

	Historic value Social value

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

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

South Perth Civic Centre, Library & Memorial

Place No: 76

Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	South Perth Civic Centre, Library and War Memorial - Site
Other Names:	Council offices; Civic Centre
Street Address	55 Sandgate Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the buildings comprising the Administrative Offices, Council Chamber and associated Council Members' facilities, Reception Area, Library, Community Centre comprising the Community Hall and other community facilities, War Memorial, and Memorial Gardens. The listing does not include any improvements on the adjoining Lots 1 and 2.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2399
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3	
	Survey: Plan 14563	Vol/Folio: 1748-108
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 147101

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Governmental: Administration Educational: Library
Current Use:	Governmental: Administration Educational: Library
Other Use:	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value for the retained elements and form of its original 1960 design in the Post War International style set within a well maintained formal gardens • The place has aesthetic value as a prominent landmark in the streetscape since 1960. • The place has historic value for its association with the attainment of 'City' status by the City of South Perth in 1959. • The place has historic value for its association with many members of the South Perth community who have served their community as elected members, volunteers or staff of the City of South Perth since 1960. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended this place for a variety of purposes including attendance at the library, council meetings and social or community events at the halls.

Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1960; 1974; 1978; 1988; 1989; 1993; 2005; 2009-11	**Walls:**	Brick: common Concrete: other concrete
Architectural Style	Post War International	**Roof:**	Metal: zincalume

Physical Description:

The City of South Perth Civic Centre complex is located at the corner of Sandgate Street and South Terrace, and is oriented diagonally across the site. The site drops away towards the rear towards the Ernest Johnson Oval with the difference in ground levels being used to full advantage within the building, incorporating a lower floor of the linear complex at the playing field level, and 'at grade' public access to the civic buildings at the upper level.

The two-storey Community Centre building was originally opened as the 'City Hall' incorporating a Main Hall and a Lesser Hall. The building is located at the south-western (South Terrace) end of the complex, with the 2010 Library in the centre and the extended Administration Offices at the north-eastern (Sandgate Street) end. The Memorial Garden is at the south-eastern corner of the site. The original spatial qualities of the Civic Centre have changed over time as the City's needs and have resulted in the construction of new buildings, culminating with the new Library c.2010

Originally, the predominant materials used in the construction of the Civic Centre included salmon-coloured pressed brick masonry with painted, pressed cement brise soleil block panels set flush with the painted reinforced concrete frame, with some sections of rendered and painted concrete frame as reveal linings containing metal framed curtain wall elements. Some pink-hued exposed aggregate panels completed the architect's original palette.

Although the original buildings have been extended and altered over time, much of their external appearance remains extant including the face brickwork and the feature windows. The council Offices at the north eastern end of the range have been rendered and extended to the rear and the side elevations, as well as adding a deep verandah to the front. The windows have retained their original pattern albeit the arrangement of the façade has been severed due to the construction of the verandah. the rendering of the brickwork has also fractured the original uniformity of the complex.

The various roofs are of corrugated zincalume sheeting, replacing the previous asbestos sheeting. The entrance paving and pedestrian forecourt is square pre-cast pressed cement slabs.

None of the original fabric of the first Library on the site remains extant. The building was completely rebuilt in 2009 replacing a small detached structure with a much larger integral building which removed the open spatial qualities of the early complex arrangement. The construction of the new Library introduced a wider range of materials and colours, in contrast with the original salmon-coloured brickwork of the other buildings within the complex. A curved yellow structure encloses portion of the Library. .

The War Memorial in the Memorial Garden is a grey granite obelisk reminiscent of that in King's Park, but smaller in size. The Memorial is also set across the diagonal of the intersection, the rose garden areas being delineated by Toodyay stone, and brick paving, with grassed areas and a stand of flagpoles. The gardens retain some shade trees.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1955, South Perth had the status of Road Board, having been 'demoted' from Municipal status in 1922. In 1955 it was proposed that South Perth revert to Municipal Council status. The reversion was gazetted in 1956. In 1958, plans for a Civic Centre were drawn up by Duncan Stephen and Mercer, Architects and Engineers. In 1959, the Council petitioned the Governor to declare the Municipal District of South Perth a 'City', and this was approved in April 1959.

The City of South Perth Civic Centre complex was opened in December 1960. The builder was A Doubikin. It comprised a Council Chamber, City Offices, Public Library, and two City Halls – a main hall and a lesser (undercroft) hall. After fifty-five years of use, the 1904 Road Board Offices on the corner of Mill Point Road and Mends Street were no longer used for Council administration and were leased out for private use over the subsequent thirty years.

A popular decorative feature of the new 1960 administration building was a large linoleum mosaic fresco depicting the history of the City, with images including the first indigenous inhabitants, the Old Mill, a black swan and the river, among others. The fresco, approximately 6 metres wide and 1.2 metres tall, had been fixed to a dado wall above the original 'Rates/Finance' counter in a prominent location in the front foyer. Unfortunately, no graphic or photographic record of this iconic fresco exists to the City's knowledge.

Over the years, the original Administration building has been modified and expanded periodically as the size and needs of the staff accommodated in the building changed and increased. The key changes to the buildings are itemised below:

- 1970: Additions and modifications to existing kitchens to the Main and Lesser City Halls, by Duncan Stephen and Mercer, Architects and Engineers were undertaken at an estimated cost of $36,000.
- 1974: Alterations and additions to the offices, under the management of Duncan, Stephen and Mercer, Architects, with Bruechle, Gilchrist and Evans Pty Ltd as Consulting Engineers. Addition of a new Reception Room for use by Council functions, and the creation of new Engineering offices and a large engineering drawing office. All of these areas were located along the north-western side of the building overlooking the Ernest Johnson Oval, with garaging and a new staff room beneath.
- 1978: Major additions to the front (south-eastern side) of the Walter Murdoch Library, designed by Banham and Associates, Architects, including Librarians' offices and additional Library display area and shelving space. These works included a new entrance ramp leading from the carpark.
- 1988: Major two-storey additions to the Administration building occurred at the rear of the building overlooking the Ernest Johnson Reserve, at the same time creating expanded undercroft garaging for the City's fleet vehicles. This work was designed by R J Knott and Associates, Designers.
- 1988: A War Memorial was built in the grounds of the Civic Centre, with the surrounding grounds named the 'Memorial Gardens'. In 1923, a World War I Memorial had been built at the corner of Labouchere Road and Angelo Street, but noise from traffic and zoo animals proved to be problematic to services being held at that location. The new Memorial alleviated these problems, and has become the site of formal remembrance services on ANZAC Day (25 April) and Armistice Day (11 November) each year.
- 1989: R J Knott and Associates were responsible for advising the City options for improvements to the Library After considering various options for the expansion of the Library, the Council decided to extend the existing building rather than relocating it.
- 1989: R J Knott and Associates were engaged to expand the Councillors' Room in a westerly direction over an undercroft area, at an estimated cost of $16,000.
- 1993: A colonnaded portico was added to the Administration offices and Council Chamber entrances, designed by Robin Knott and Associates. Further major changes, designed by Woodhead Australia Interior Design were made to the partitioning of the administration offices and the replacement of the former

individual departmental customer counters with a single, long, curved customer counter serviced by customer service officers in an expanded central foyer area. These extensive internal changes required the removal of the large linoleum mosaic fresco in the front foyer of the administration building.

- 1993: The Library was further extended to designs prepared by Donaldson and Warn Architects. The builder was K R Stewart Pty Ltd. These additions extended the Library to the north-west, with additional shelving space and reading and study areas in 'wings' overlooking Ernest Johnson Oval. The administrative officers were rehoused in new areas at the lower ground floor level.
- 1994: A new administration building and operations centre was constructed on the southern side of Thelma Street, and the whole of the City's Infrastructure Directorate (including engineers, works, parks, environment and related administrative officers) relocated from the City of South Perth Civic Centre to the new Operations Centre at Thelma Street. In 1995, the old depot was demolished and the land was subdivided into 31 new housing lots.
- 2000: A large proportion of the undercroft parking area of the administrative offices at the Civic Centre was converted into a staff lunch/recreation room and a training area, at a cost of $21,000, by King and Nugent, Builders.
- 2005: Significant customer focused renovations and expansions to the Administration building and Council Chamber designed by Peter Hunt Architect. The program included a complete internal redesign of the layout and fit-out of the administration office, and the introduction of a lift as part of the City's disabled access inclusion policy. The Council Chamber was also enlarged and modernised.
- 2010: The two-storey Hall building originally housed the Main Hall at the upper level and a Lesser Hall at the lower level. As part of the 2009 project, the Lesser Hall was replaced with community rooms, including the South Perth Life Long Learning Centre and the Child Health Centre. Work concluded in January 2011, with the 'new' buildings being opened to the public the following month. Peter Hunt Architect designed these works, with Badge Constructions as the builder, and BPA as the Structural and Civil Engineers.

2017: On an adjacent site on the Ernest Johnson Oval new community facilities were built to replace the existing buildings which housed sporting and community groups.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities Outside Influences: World Wars and other Wars
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Duncan Stephen & Mercer Banham & Associates R J Knott & Associates Donaldson & Warn Peter Hunt Architect
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Mends Street Jetty

Place No: 77

Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Mends Street Jetty - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	South Perth Esplanade, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing only applied to the South Perth Jetty structure.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	31°58'15.6"S 115°51'13.7"E

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4834
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing March 2003

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 840	
	Survey: Plan 243171	Vol/Folio: LR3144-755
	Reserve No: 28779	LANDGATE PIN: ----------

PLACE TYPE	Other structure
Original Use:	Transport/communications: Water: Jetty
Current Use:	Transport/communications: Water: Jetty
Other Use:	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The jetty and its associated buildings have aesthetic value as a collection of structures in a landscaped setting adjacent to Perth water which are a landmark in the district and when viewed from the city of Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the earliest jetty at the site built in 1894 which was a key element in the development of the commercial strip in South Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the Perth Zoo which was a strong motivation for visitors to South Perth in the late 19th century until the present day. • The place has historic value for its association with the tram stop located adjacent to the jetty which was in operation from 1922 to 1950. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who use the ferries for commuting or for recreational purposes.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1975; c1997	**Walls:**	N/A

Architectural Style	N/A	**Roof:**	N/A

Physical Description:
The Mends Street Jetty has been rebuilt since its first construction. The timber pile-driven jetty has a concrete deck. Since the 1990s, the jetty has had a substantial timber building on the shore end, providing kiosk and high quality dining facilities and now forms an integral aspect of the South Perth foreshore and a terminating feature of Mends Street.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s when the discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. It was during this period that much of the infrastructure of South Perth was developed. Prior to this period although there was considerable river traffic around the small colony, boats would have pulled up at accessible sites or private jetties on the South Perth foreshore.

In March 1894, the South Perth Road Board called for tenders to construct a jetty at a site near Mends Street. Plans had been prepared by the Road Board and soundings taken for its construction. It is probable that construction followed in 1894 as the jetty was in place in 1895 when stairs to the jetty were added by the Road Board.

The first regular ferry service using Mends Street Jetty was established by Joseph Charles who introduced two ferries, Queen (later Empress) and Princess in c1897, to run between the William Street and Queen Street jetties in South Perth. This service was then extended to Mends Street.

In November 1898, the South Perth Roads Board received a request from the South Perth Ferry Company to widen the head of the jetty on the west side and at that time they had the sole right to use the portion erected by them. This request was consistent with the need to improve the ferry service to South Perth for the Perth Zoo which opened in October 1898. Ernest Le Souef, Director of the Zoo, and C Y O'Connor, Government Engineer in Chief, saw the necessity of improving the cross-river ferry service, in order to ensure the success of the Zoo. To provide for an adequate ferry service, they proposed that the jetty at Mends Street be widened to 15 feet (5 metres). The improved Mends Street Jetty would coincide with the building of a new jetty at the end of Barrack Street.

Charles and S W Copley, business partners, expanded their ferry service with the introduction of the locally constructed ferry, Duchess. The Duchess made its inaugural South Perth run to Mends Street Jetty on 11 December 1898, two months after the Perth Zoo was opened. The superior capacity of the Duchess allowed large groups of people to attend the zoo, as attested by The West Australian on 12 December 1898, which reported that approximately 1,000 people visited the zoo the day after the Duchess went into service. The Duchess became the bastion of the South Perth ferry service under Captain J Game, until she was retired in 1927.

The original entrance to the Perth Zoo in Mill Point Road (then known as Suburban Road) was only a five minute walk from the Mends Street Jetty. The ease of access from the jetty to the zoo was the catalyst to the development of the Mends Street commercial centre. Recognising the need for shelter at the jetty for inclement weather, the South Perth Road Board commissioned prominent local architect, Henry Prockter, to design a shelter shed in 1901.

On a map of South Perth by Real Estate Agents, Owtram and Purkiss, dated 1902, Mends Street Jetty was one of three jetties on the south side of Perth Water, the other two being at Queen Street and Coode Street.

The ferry service from Mends Street Jetty was a problematic service as often the service did not meet commuters' needs. This led to the nationalization of the Mends Street ferry service in 1904. (The Olsen and Sutton service to Coode Street continued successfully). However, despite the State Government purchasing the Mends Street

ferries, the service did not improve the number of services or profitability. In 1927, with the retirement of the Duchess, the ferry service deteriorated.

During the late 1930s, the South Perth foreshore underwent considerable reclamation works which shifted the river's edge. This resulted in portion of the jetty being on the land. Although no documentary evidence has been found in this research it is probably that the jetty was rebuilt as part of these works. Improvements to the entry to the jetty including gardens and a shelter were constructed as part of the reclamation works.

The route from Barrack Street to the Mends Street Jetty was plied by the Mayflower and the Foam until 1943 with the inauguration of a new ferry, the Duchess II which was more adequate for the service.

In c1975, the jetty was rebuilt to a design by the Public Works Department at a location slightly to the east of the original location.

In the 1990s the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (incorporating some of the responsibilities of the Department of Transport) commissioned a major upgrade of facilities at the Mends Street Jetty. The Department replaced the old 1960s concrete shelter and toilets with a new shelter, and privately operated restaurant and kiosk for the use of commuters or visitors to the jetty. At the time of this major redevelopment, the jetty was modified and widened at the shore end, so as to accommodate a café and kiosk for passengers, a ticketing area, public toilets and boardwalk around the western side of the building. Passenger shelters were also provided along the jetty. The new buildings were opened in December 1998.

Since c1997, the ferry service from Perth to Mends Street Jetty managed by Transperth continues to operate three boats, the MV Shelley Taylor-Smith, MV Phillip Pendal, and MV Tricia.

Historic Theme:	Transport and Communications: River and Sea transport Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. The Inquirer and Commercial News, 16 March 1894, p.10; 11 Oct 1895, p.11. The Western Mail, 25 January 1940, p. 18.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Clontarf

Place No: 79

Category 1

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Clontarf - Site
Other Names:	St Joseph's Boys' Orphanage, Clontarf Boys' Home, Saint Peter's Intermediate Orphanage, Clontarf Boys' Town, Clontarf Aboriginal College, Clontarf Campus, Clontarf Orphanage Industrial School for Junior Roman Catholic Boys
Street Address	295 Manning Road, Waterford
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	Entry applies to the portions of the site contained within Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 2401 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing and Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2401
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986

	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 5000	
	Survey: Plan 70746	Vol/Folio: 2781-431
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 11949981

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is taken from the Register Entry for Place 2401 Clontarf prepared by the State Heritage Office in 2001.* Clontarf, a large site containing buildings of a former orphanage, farm and school dating from 1901 to 1973 in a variety of styles, some later buildings, 'Brother Keaney's Gardens' (former), sports grounds, swimming pool (former), gardens and wetlands, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is important for its schooling of day boys and boarders, residential care education and supervision of orphans, vagrants, children from suffering families, child migrants and Aboriginal children from 1901 to the 1980s. It represents memories and associations for those in whose lives it played an important role and is a tangible reminder of the

	institutionalisation, abuse and exploitation suffered by some boys at the hands of those charged with their care; • the buildings constructed in the period 1935-41 (including the clock tower) are examples of the technical achievements of the Christian Brothers and the children who worked under their supervision; • the elegant proportions and fine interior detailing of the Inter-War Romanesque style chapel is of aesthetic value and demonstrates the level of technical excellence achieved by the boys and Brothers through the progressive construction process on the site; • the main building is a fine example of Victorian Romanesque style by Architect Michael Cavanagh, constructed in local limestone with soft red brick detailing; • the chapel is associated with architect Marie Jackson; • is valued by the Christian Brothers as a demonstration of the organisation's philanthropic educational basis; • is valued by the Aboriginal community of Perth and Western Australia as a place of education and self-determination integral to the formation of their modern culture; • is of aesthetic value for its formal entry statements, driveway, mature trees, rose gardens, expansive lawns, wetlands and homogenous group of pale walled, terracotta roofed buildings; and, • the site has landmark qualities and contributes to the community's sense of place.
Classification of Significance	**Category 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1901; 1935-1941; 1957; 1973; 1974/5; 1985; 1999	**Walls:**	Brick: common Brick: Rendered Stone: Limestone
Architectural Style	Victorian Romanesque Inter-War Romanesque	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
Clontarf is located on the southern side of Manning Road adjacent to the Canning River. The site presents as a collection of buildings of assorted design, style and purpose, arranged around the centrepiece of the original 1901 building, central driveway and adjacent lawn areas. The site is unified by a number of similar wall/gate features containing semicircular
entry statements, tall pillars and/or low machicolated or solid walls constructed in smooth or roughcast rendered painted brickwork.

The site also features a number of statues and memorials including a statue of Christian Brothers' founder Edmund Rice located north of the Brothers' residence and statues of the Virgin Mary and St Joseph located in the central lawn area. Other structures in the grounds include an electrical substation, clock tower, handball courts, swimming pool, basketball courts and retaining walls.

Brothers' Residence (1985)

This building is located in the gardens on the eastern side of the main driveway. It originally provided four bedrooms and shared living areas for the brothers but was extended in 1991 to provide a further self-contained flat at the northern end, connected to the original building by a covered walkway.

Former Presbytery/Chaplain's Residence (1936; 1973)
This residence is located on the eastern side of the central driveway between the Chapel and the Brother's Residence. The former Presbytery is a brick bungalow with a hipped terracotta tiled roof.

Chapel (1940-41; 1972; 1974-78)
The chapel is located to the north-east of the main building on the eastern side of the central driveway. It replaced an earlier chapel located in the main building. The chapel is an Inter-War Romanesque styled rendered brick building with a terracotta tiled roof concealed behind parapet gables on the north and south ends. All windows and doors are set in round arched openings accentuated by a rendered hood mould detail on the surrounding wall. The windows are leadlight and the doors are in diagonal set v-jointed boarding.

Library (1974-75)
The Library in located at the south-east corner of the main building. It was constructed as a library and science block and is currently used by Clontarf Aboriginal College as a library and computer room. The Library is a long rectangular concrete block building with a tiled gable
roof. Pre-cast concrete box gutters obscure the eaves on the north and south elevations. The doors and windows are aluminium framed.

Gymnasium (former) (1938; 1957; 1962)
The Gymnasium is located at the south-east corner of the site on the edge of the embankment leading down to the foreshore and the adjacent wetlands. It was constructed as a mechanics workshop and changed to a Gymnasium in 1957 which involved bricking in of the lower part of windows and alterations to doorways. The timber floor was added in 1962.

Former Technical Trades Building (1935-37)
This building is located to the south-east of the main building, south of the Library and west of the former Gymnasium. It was constructed in stages from 1935-37. The north-eastern and southern wings of the building were demolished in late 1999 and conservation works carried out on the remaining portion including the original water tower and classroom/dormitory.

Main Building (1901; 1939-40; 1947; 1972)
The main building is located at the termination of the central driveway. It was constructed in 1901 as the St Joseph's Orphanage. This two-storey Victorian Romanesque style rusticated limestone building has a terracotta-tiled roof set behind parapet gables. It has a symmetrical
façade with arcaded verandahs at first and second floor in between the gable ends. The building has brick detailing around windows, doors, elliptical arches of the ground floor arcade, first floor verandah balustrade, string-courses and chimneys. Some of the brick detail has been rendered over. The building is basically u-shaped and a two-storey verandah surrounds a central courtyard at the rear of the building and extends across the southern
faces of the two side wings. Original windows are double hung timber sashes with a central glazing bead. Some have been replaced with aluminium frames. Original doors are multi-panelled in solid timber or half-glazed French doors. Some of these have also been replaced with flush panel doors or filled with aluminium framed windows with solid base panels.

Classroom Block (1937-38; c1961; 1964)
The classroom block is located to the south-west of the main building on the edge of the embankment which leads down to the sports ground. It was constructed in 1937-38 to provide classrooms, library and handball court. By 1961, verandah piers had been replaced and the handball court was converted to a squash court in 1964. The building is constructed of rendered and face-brick and has a hipped tiled roof. In plan the building is essentially U-

shaped with the long axis being in the centre of the "U" and extending along an east-west axis. A tower is located centrally along this axis. The tower has a hipped tiled roof and concrete cantilever balconies projecting to the east and west.

Keaney Memorial Hall, former shower block and toilets (Recreation Hall)
(c.1927; 1938; 1940; 1954; 1960; 1963)
The Recreation Hall is located on the western side of the main building. The Hall, which was originally timber framed with an iron roof, was apparently brought to the site from Mundaring Weir c.1927. The toilet block to the west of the hall was constructed in 1938. The shower block is probably that constructed in 1929 also referred to as a bathroom block. In 1940, the walls of the hall were replaced with brick and in 1951, the shower block was converted into a locker room. In 1954, a new brick façade was added to the east elevation, an additional set of double doors were added to the south elevation and a tuck-shop installed at the eastern end of the hall. The former shower block was renovated in 1960 and the toilet block in 1987. A roof was also constructed to join the three buildings in 1963.

Garage/work shop (1958; 1998)
The workshop is located on the south side of the east-west driveway, southwest of the former Dining Room/Kitchen. The workshop consists of a rendered brick building with a low pitched steel roof set behind a small parapet on the western end of the northern elevation.

Former Kitchen and Dining Room (1939-40; 1949-50; 1951; 1957; 1969)
This building is located at south-west corner of the central lawn area, at the junction of the western secondary driveway and the road which runs east-west across the front of the main building. It originally contained dining rooms from the boys and Brothers, a kitchen, storerooms and cool rooms. A tower on the south-west corner was removed and the ceilings and floor replaced in the boys dining room in 1949-50. In 1951 the Brothers dining room was renovated and a new cool room installed and in 1957 the kitchen was renovated. The front of the building was tuckpointed in 1969.

Former Matron's Residence and former Laundry (Noolbenger) (1952; 1962)
These buildings are located on the western side of the central lawn area adjacent to the secondary driveway between the former Kitchen/dining room and Jackson House. The laundry was constructed in 1952 and the residence in 1962.

Jackson House (Abmusic) (c.1942)
This building is also located on the western side of the central lawn area adjacent to the secondary driveway. It was brought to the site by the RAAF during World War II and was since used as a convent (c1948-1966), hostel (1966-81), MS Society (1981-86) and Abmusic College (1986-1999).

Abmusic Building (1998-9)
Located at the north-western corner of the site and having its main entry facing south, this is a collection of five single-storey buildings surrounding a central courtyard connected by covered walkways and verandahs, purpose built for the Aboriginal and Islander College of Music. The building is constructed in rendered brickwork and has a curved Colorbond steel roof and Aluminium framed windows. Salvaged pine power poles have been used to support undulating verandahs and walkways. This building is in excellent condition.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the assessment documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2001.

In 1802, the Christian Brothers' organisation (the Brothers) was founded by Edmund Rice in Waterford, Ireland, to educate poor boys, this later developed to the institutional care of orphans. In 1868, the Brothers first arrived in

eastern Australia, and then, in 1894, they came to Western Australia. On 23 November 1897, the Brothers assumed management of St Joseph's boys' orphanage in Subiaco, which had been established in 1872 by the Sisters of Mercy.

In 1897, Canning Location 87 and Canning Locations 57 and 65 were purchased for a new orphanage. The land was on the north bank of the Canning River and was uncleared bushland with a fresh water spring. The site was named Clontarf by Brother Treacy, the leaders of the brothers in Australia after a town in Ireland, and it was to be a place where boys could be accommodated and cared for, given primary education, religious teaching and receive basic training in manual skills and farm practices.

By 1900, plans were under way for the construction of the main building at Clontarf. The architect, Michael Francis Cavanagh, was commissioned to design the buildings and the building contract was awarded to Mr J. Coghill for the cost of £8500. Cavanagh, originally from Victoria, had been practicing in Western Australia since 1895 and had designed several other Catholic institutions.

Limestone and other materials used in the construction were shipped up the Canning River, but were off-loaded on the south side of the river due to the location of a small channel. A jetty was therefore extended most of the way across the river and a small rail-line was installed to move the stone on trolleys pulled by mules.

On 3 January 1901 the foundation stone of the main building was laid by the Most Reverend Matthew Gibney D. D., Lord Bishop of Perth. Although the site was named Clontarf, the actual orphanage was named St Joseph's Boys' Orphanage after the orphanage in Subiaco. On 8 September 1901, the main building, which included a chapel, had been completed and was ready for occupation. The boys from St Joseph's, Subiaco, were relocated to Clontarf.

At the time of its establishment, the boys who resided at Clontarf were predominantly aged between six and fourteen. The boys were either orphans, or abandoned or had one parent (usually the mother) who was unable to support them. In its first few years, there were between 100 to 150 boys based at Clontarf under the care of five or six Brothers. After the age of fourteen, most boys left to either find work and/or return to their family. Those who did stay on - because of lack
of any other opportunity - assisted the Brothers in the day-to-day running of the institution, but no longer attended school.

In 1903, sports grounds for cricket and football were established between the main buildings and the river, as well as a jetty and boat shed. Additional recreation space was later provided by reclaimed swampland.

In 1908, the Brothers purchased a further 28 acres of land to the east of the Clontarf site, comprising Lots 80, 81, 82 and 83.

In 1914, a statue of St Joseph was placed in the grounds in front of the main building. In 1918, a bandstand was constructed as a performance venue for Clontarf's newly formed brass band. In 1919, a manual arts block for carpentry and boot-making was erected to the south-east of the main building.

By the early 1920s, Clontarf was a fully operational farm with orchards and vegetable gardens at the north-eastern end of the site, cultivated and tended by the boys. There was also a dairy, a poultry yard, piggery and stock runs. As a result,
Clontarf was near self-sufficient. The grounds were fenced with post and rail fences, and picket fences all painted white. A number of outbuildings (most of which are no longer extant) had been constructed including a bakehouse, laundry, toilets, storerooms and a water tower.

Sometime between 1926 and 1929, an area now referred to as 'Brother Keaney's Garden' was established, and this included a lake surrounded by palm trees. Brother Keaney was the Superior of Clontarf for two terms until 1942.

In a 1927 report, the Recreation Hall is first mentioned. This timber and iron hall was relocated from Mundaring Weir to Clontarf and erected south-west of the main building. In addition to general recreational activities, it was used as a gymnasium and had a stage at one end for presentations and performances, and later as a cinema. In 1940, the timber walls were replaced with brick. Also in 1927, hot showers were introduced to the home. In 1929, a bathroom block was added to the south-west of the main building.

In 1929, a grotto to honour Our Lady of Lourdes was constructed on the slope towards the Canning River. In 1954, this was moved to the south of the Chapel to make way for handball courts. The grave of student Michael Bowman, who was killed in a bus accident in 1955, is located behind the grotto.

By the late 1920s, a matron had been employed at Clontarf, and her quarters were located in a small building to the west of the main building.

Circa 1935, a small dormitory with a water tower - containing a concrete water tank - was built, south of the manual arts building. This was extended in 1937, originally for classrooms, but becoming the Technical Trades Block. All brick work and most of the carpentry was done by the boys.

From 1936, under the direction of Supervisor Brother Paul Keaney, Clontarf underwent probably its greatest phase of development to date both in the construction of further accommodation and facilities, as well as in the training schemes for the resident boys. In order to achieve this, Brother Keaney attracted generous donations of money, materials and services, as well as substantial Lotteries Commission grants. In addition, c.1936, Locations 14 and 15 were purchased, extending Clontarf's boundaries further westward, and 90 acres were purchased to the east. In 1936, the Chaplain's Residence was built on the east of the entrance avenue.

In 1937, the British child migrant scheme began but it was not until August 1938 that the first boys went to Christian Brothers' homes in Western Australia. The boys went to Clontarf, Bindoon and Castledare. By 1938, enrolments at Clontarf had increased to 208. To accommodate the extra boys, a new classroom block was built, officially opening on 20 March 1938. This new block was designed by architects Howard, Bonner and Tracey and included a tower with small balconies, a library with a large fireplace in the western room, and a large handball court and later (1940) a tennis court. Other works completed in the period 1938 to 1940 include a toilet block and a mechanics' workshop, a bakehouse which included a clock tower, flour mill, laundry and servants' quarters, new entrance gates at the Manning Road end, and a
pavilion on the oval (north).

In 1940, the dining and kitchen block was completed, containing the boys' dining room, Brothers' refectory, kitchen, refrigeration and storerooms Originally the building had two towers, but only the north-west tower remains.

In 1939-40, the timber verandahs were removed from the rear of the main building and replaced with concrete walled and jarrah floored verandahs on all but the north side of the building. Towers were also added at this time on the south-west and south-east corners, possibly being used as bedrooms for the older boys.

In 1940, a two-storey annex was added to the western side of the main building, resulting in the loss of the former matron's quarters. This annexe was later demolished.

At the end of 1940, foundations were laid for the much needed larger chapel, designed by architect, Marie Jackson. The majority of building works were carried out by Clontarf boys and Brothers. The rose window was apparently designed and manufactured in Ireland, and the original bell was a personal gift of the Archbishop. On 20 December 1941, the new chapel was consecrated, with an official opening ceremony held the following day. It was at this ceremony that the name 'Clontarf Boys' Town' was suggested.

During the Second World War, on 1 March 1942, the RAAF took occupation of Clontarf. The Brothers and boys were relocated to the farms at Bindoon and Tardun. On 1 February 1945, the RAAF moved out. Although some buildings

were added to the site by the RAAF during its occupation, much furniture and equipment belonging to Clontarf has been either lost or destroyed, and the farm and grounds had become neglected. Upon returning to Clontarf, the Brothers and the boys set about bringing the institution back to what it was before the war.

In 1947, the main building was extensively renovated. Other works carried out after the War included the renovation and upgrade of the Dining and Kitchen block (1949-50), the reopening of the bakery (1948), reinstatement of partitions in the classroom block (1951) and re-equipping of the Technical block (1951-52). In 1949, an outdoor stage/auditorium designed
by the architect, Edgar Henderson, was erected in the quadrangle.

Some of the former RAAF buildings left on site were utilised by the Brothers after the War, and the remainder were progressively demolished. Some of the former RAAF buildings left on site were utilised by the Brothers
after the War, and the remainder were progressively demolished.

Works to the grounds and gardens and the farm were also carried out in the period immediately after the War. The palms along the entrance avenue and in front of the main building were replaced with roses and other flowering shrubs. In 1950, the quadrangle was cemented and a picket fence erected from the rear of the quadrangle to the convent. The farm was brought back to its pre-War state with clearing and fencing as well as improvements to the building and the building of a new dairy (1951).

In 1952, the artist Antony Paraphilaekos [sic] was commissioned to paint a mural of the crucifixion on the dome of the sanctuary.

After the War the Education Department reorganised and increased provision of secondary education in line with developments in other countries - particularly Britain. This meant that many of the boys were able to sit for their Junior Certificate at Clontarf, which previously had been undertaken at nearby Aquinas College. Some also went on to complete their Leaving at Aquinas while still residing at Clontarf. In addition, there was an influx of British and Maltese migrants from the late 1940s early 1950s. These two events resulted in an increase in residential numbers, which peaked at
249 in 1953.

In 1954, following the death of Brother Keaney, the recreation hall underwent a major renovation, including a new brick facade, and was renamed the Keaney Memorial Hall. In 1957, another memorial was established in honour of the founder of the Christian Brothers - Brother Edmund Rice. A garden, including a statue of Brother Rice, a rose garden and a pond, was developed between the presbytery and Manning Road.

Between 1957 and 1958 several works occurred. In 1957, the former mechanics' workshop was renovated and converted into a gymnasium. In 1958, a new garage was built. On 7 March 1958, the first swimming pool was opened at Clontarf.

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The 1960s saw the beginning of the selling off of Clontarf land by the Brothers. In 1966, the Sisters vacated their convent, which was then renovated and turned into a hostel, named Jackson House. The hostel was used by both WAIT (now Curtin University) students and senior boys.

The 1970s were a transition period for Clontarf. In 1973, it was announced that Clontarf was to move toward becoming a treatment centre for adolescents with problems. From 1977, very few day boys were enrolled, and by the 1980s, the number of resident boys had more than halved.

The chapel also underwent several changes during the 1970s. In 1972, two stained glass panels from the original chapel in the main building were incorporated into the chapel doors, and between 1974 and 1978, the original chapel windows were replaced with five new stained windows. Circa 1974, the manual arts building was demolished to make way for the new science and library building. This building, designed by Henderson and Thompson, was completed in 1975.

In the late 1980s, allegations of sexual and physical abuse and exploitation were made against the Christian Brothers by former students/residents of their institutions. An organisation named 'Voices' was established by former students/residents to represent and provide counselling for those who had experienced abuse at the Christian Brothers' orphanages. The Christian Brothers accepted that there was strong evidence that many of the allegations were true, and made a public apology. The existence of many of the buildings at Christian Brothers institutions built by staff and children
under their supervision is a tangible reminder of the perceived exploitation of the former residents.

In 1983, the treatment Centre for Adolescents closed which prompted two years of study and community consultation, which led to the decision to reopen, a school for Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 18. On 2 May 1986, Clontarf Aboriginal College was officially opened in the main building. Aboriginal children from all over the state attended the College. With
increased use by the Aboriginal community generally, many fledgling Aboriginal organisations were offered low cost rental arrangements to utilise other buildings on the site.

The Brothers retained the use of the chapel and their two residences.

On 22 April 2013, after more than a decade of negotiations, the ownership of the 12.3 hectare Clontarf campus passed to the Indigenous Land Corporation in the form of a $26 million gift that had to be approved by the Vatican.

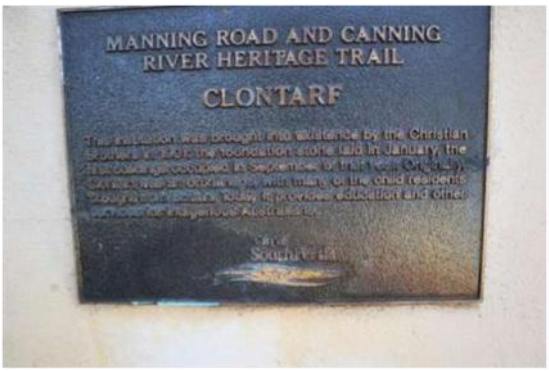
Clontarf Aboriginal College continues [2018] to operate at the site and develop its programs for Aboriginal boys and girls from all regions of the state.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Occupations: Rural Industry and market gardens Social and civic activities: Education and Science Social and civic activities: Religion People: Aboriginal People People: Famous and infamous people
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Michael Francis Cavanagh Marie Jackson Howard, Bonner & Tracey Edgar Le Blond Henderson
Builder	
Association	
Owners	

Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Assessment Documentation for Place 2401 Clontarf prepared by the State Heritage Office. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Residences: Hobbs Avenue, Inter-war California Bungalow Group

Category 2

Place No: 80

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Hobbs Avenue Inter-War California Bungalow Group
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	Nos. 6-18 and 7-13 Hobbs Avenue
Other Reference Numbers:	-
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to those dwellings located on Hobbs Avenue between Nos. 6-18 and 7-13 Hobbs Avenue. It does not include the northern most dwelling on Lot 10 with the street address of No. 3 Throssell Street.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office Inherit No.	inherit database No: No
Included in Heritage List?	No

History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot, Plan, Diagram, Volume and Folio:					
	Southern side			Northern side		
	No.	Lot	Plan/ Dia/Vol/Fol	No.	Lot	Plan/ Dia/Vol/Fol
	7	189	P4528/1048/309	6	179	P4528/1766/275
	9	190	P4528 /1034/37	8	6	D10004/1045/722
	11	191	P4528/1692/759	10	5	D10004/10458/721
	13	192	P4528/1539/969	12	4	D10004/153/100A
				14	3	D10004/1926/820
				16 (Lot 2)	10	D65634/1771/827
				18 (Lot 1)		
	Reserve No: -			LANDGATE PIN: -		

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact streetscape developed during the inter-war period in the Inter-War Californian Bungalow style.

	• The place has aesthetic value for its avenue of mature trees and regular setbacks to the houses. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Como in the interwar period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd, who was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 Hobbs Avenue, Como.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 – Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1935/36-1940	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile

Physical description

The Hobbs Avenue Inter-War California Bungalow Group includes 11 freestanding dwellings on Hobbs Avenue between Throssell Street and Canning Highway. The group is located diagonally opposite the Collier Primary School at 17 Hobbs Avenue, which opened in 1948 following World War II.

Each dwelling has been built in the style typical of the Inter-War California Bungalow with range of asymmetric low pitched tile roofs and exposed projecting rafters. Roof gables, hips and window canopies provide interest to each elevation, including some dwellings exhibiting jerkinhead gable roofs with timber detailing. Walls are exposed brick and/ or have a painted rendered finish. Each dwelling has a verandah oriented towards the street contained beneath the primary roof. A range of verandah posts are present, including pylon-shaped tapering upwards from a wide base with decorative infill rendered panels.

Places have been modified to accommodate residential development including additions and alterations, car parking structures and swimming pools. The majority are single storey.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of buildings.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Hobbs Avenue was named in honour of architect and WWI soldier, Lieutenant General Sir Joseph John Talbot HOBBS KCB KCMG VD FRIBA (24.8.1864 - 21.4.1938). It was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

This section of Hobbs Avenue was developed during the inter-war period during which the California Bungalow house design was a popular design. Part of the appeal of this design was its simplicity which became affordable and through growing a number of pattern books, available to the average person.

From the readily available information these residences were built between 1935/36-1940. Information on each place including the first occupants is detailed in the table below. Later occupants have not been determined.

Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the majority of those residence along the northern side of Hobbs Avenue, being, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. In 1937, W. Wainwright Brown was fined £3 with £2.6.6. costs for commencing construction on Hobbs Avenue before laying the plans and specifications before the South Perth Road Board.

Northern side of Hobbs Avenue	
No. 6	House was designed for G Millman in 1937/38 at a cost of £600. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as George Spicer. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow.
No. 8	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1935/36 at a cost of £725. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Fredrick K. Lyons. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
No. 10	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1935/36 at a cost of £650. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as T.J Morris. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
No. 12	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1937/38 at a cost of £800. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Harry A. Jackson. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Garage has since been enclosed into the dwelling.
No. 14	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1935/36 at a cost of £600. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Jonathon A. Smith then Harris. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16. Garage has since been enclosed into the dwelling.
No. 16 Lot 2	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1936/37 at a cost of £700. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Fredrick V. Smith. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
No. 18 Lot 1	House was designed for W.W Brown in 1936/37 at a cost of £750. Wises Post Office Directory 1939/40 indicates the resident as Ernest E. Buckhold. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Contractor W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd Cannington was responsible for the development of Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.

South side of Hobbs Avenue	
No. 7	House was designed for S Perica in 1937 at a cost of £700. Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Thomas W. Martin. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow with Spanish Mission Revival influences.
No. 9	House was built by Lucas in 1940 at a cost of £600. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. The place has been modified to include a carport in front of the dwelling.
No. 11	House was built before 1938 as present in 1938 Metropolitan Water Works Board Plan. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow.
No. 13	House was built for Mr T.A Grainger in 1938 by the Workers Home Board.

	Wises Post Office Directory 1938-1940 indicates the resident as Thomas W. Grainger. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. The place has been modified to include a rear two-storey addition.
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	Nos. 8-18 W. Wainwright Brown & Co Ltd, Cannington
Association:	-
Owners:	Various
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth , Gina Fraser, 2015. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1938. Trove, The West Australian Saturday July 3 1937, page 17 Police Courts Perth. The California Bungalow in Australia, Graeme Bulter, 1992, page 27.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

No. 6 Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 6 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1937)

No. 8 Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 8 Hobbs Avenue – Blueprints (1935)

No. 10 Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 10 Hobbs Avenue – Blueprints (1935)

No. 12 Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 12 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1935)

No. 14 Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 14 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1936)

No. 16 Lot 2, Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 16 Hobbs Avenue – Blueprints (1936)

No. 18 Lot 1, Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 18 Lot 1, Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1936)

No. 7 Hobbs Avenue 2024

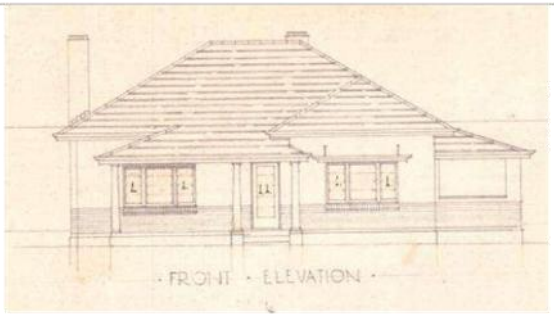
No. 7 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprint (1937)

No. 9 Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 9 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprints (1940)

No. 11 Hobbs Avenue 2024

No. 13 Hobbs Avenue 2024



No. 13 Hobbs Avenue - Blueprint (1938)

Residence, 7 Courthope Street

Place No: 81

Category 3

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

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

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 279	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: P3850/077/248
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building of Group
Original Use:	Residence: Singe Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Single Dwelling
Other Use:	-

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance:	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Kensington in the inter-war period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance:	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1935/36	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile

Physical Description:

The house is located on the southern side of Courthope Street, off Gwenyfred Street near the boundary between the City of South Perth and Town of Victoria Park in Kensington.

It is a large free standing single storey brick and tile house constructed in 1935/36 in the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. The roof includes a hipped half-timbered jerkinhead gable to the street.

A footpath leads from the front boundary to a verandah via steps, finished in red concrete. The house sits on several courses of limestone foundation. A substantial verandah presents to the street, with a curved awning and circular column cement verandah posts. Front casement windows frame decorative leadlight panes of glass. The roof is low pitch and finished in tile including white gables with contrasting dark timber battening. The walls are tuck pointed brick to dado height, with light coloured rendered walls above.

The original blueprints reveal the house is entered off the front verandah leading to an entry Hall and Lobby, off which are a Lounge Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, 2 Bedrooms, Bathroom, with a Laundry and WC accessed off the rear Verandah. Inside features include lead and etched glass, solid jarrah doors, door fames, picture rails and windows.

Alterations to the dwelling include a front carport.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of building.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Courthope Street was named after the Courthope family, who included Edward Lane Courthope, Ann Courthope and Edward Bryan Courthope.

The dwelling was approved by the City of South Perth in June 1936 for F. T Wells Esq. However, postal directory records indicate A.J.C Wroth resided at 7 Courthope Street from construction in 1935/36.

The residence was designed by Architect JHO (John Harrison Osborne) Hargrave. Other Perth landmarks designed by JHO Hargrave includes the Bassendean Hotel which he designed with E.S. Porter and was built in 1929. JHO Hargrave also resided on Onslow Street at No. 7.

T & G Chambers was the Consulting Engineer and construction was undertaken by James Thomas Goodlet.

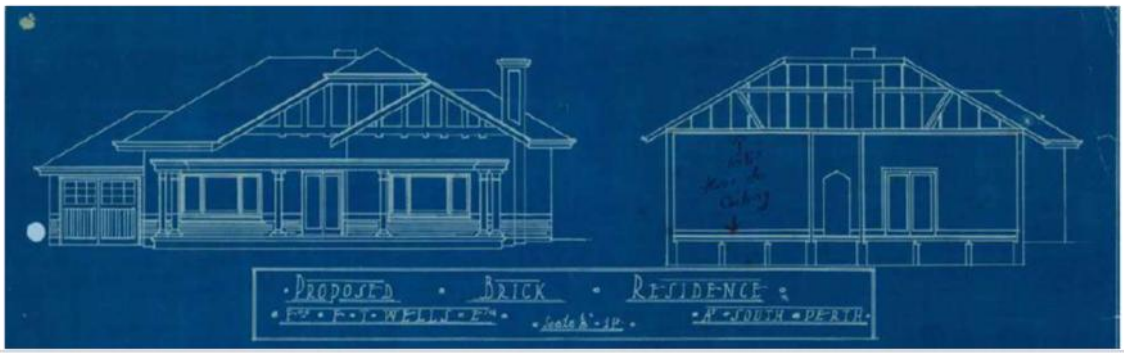
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People or People: Innovators
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	
Other Keywords:	
Demolition:	

Designer:	Architect JHO (John Harrison Osborne) Hargrave, with T & G Chambers as Consulting Engineers
Builder:	James Thomas Goodlet
Association:	
Owners:	F. T Wells Esq
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1936. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1930/39. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth , Gina Fraser, 2015.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Blueprints (1936)



Residences, Hovia Terrace, Kensington

Place No: 82

Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residences, Hovia Terrace, Kensington
Other Names:	-
Street Address	Nos. 29 (Lot 1), 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 57, 59, 61; and Nos. 36, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 56, 58, 60.
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to those dwellings located on Hovia Terrace listed as:- Nos. 29 (front Lot 1), 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 57, 59, 61; and Nos. 36, 40, 42, 46, 48, 50, 52, 56, 58, 60.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

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

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

LAND DESCRIPTION

Lot, Plan/Diagram/Volume and Folio:

Southern side			Northern side		
No.	Lot	Dia/Plan/Vol/Folio	No.	Lot	Dia/Plan/Vol/Folio
29 (front)	1 (SP61350)	61350/2754/787	36	10	P2427/1764/556
31	40	P2427/1440/984	40	12	P2427/1048/871
35	37	P2427/1561/733	42	13	P2427/1478/799
37	36	P2427/1827/266	44	14	P2427/1278/949
39	35	P2427/1778/910	46	15	P2427/1649/395
41	34	P2427/1248/50	48	16	P2427/1560/614
43	32	P2427/1154/213	50	17	P2427/2041/346
45	31	P2427/1154/212	52	18	P2427/1447/585
47	30	P2427/1154/211	56	20	P2427/243/179A

	51	28	P2427/1697/750	58	21	P2427/1568/400
	57	25	P2427/959/172	60	22	P2427/1075/189
	59	24	P2427/1896/500			
	61	23	P2427/1303/370			

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact streetscape developed in the Inter-War Weatherboard Dwelling, Inter-War California Bungalow and Post-War Bungalow styles. • The place has aesthetic value for its avenue of mature trees and regular setbacks to the houses. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Kensington in the inter-war period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with W.T Chamberlain who was responsible for the development of Nos. 56, 58, 60, 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace, Kensington.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 – Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1924-1953	**Walls:**	Weatherboard; Brick
Architectural Style	Weatherboard Dwellings Inter-War California Bungalows Post-War Bungalows	**Roof:**	Iron; Tile

Physical Description:
The Weatherboard Dwellings along this section of Hovia Terrace were originally modest structures of simple design with minimal ornamentation. The roofs are hipped and constructed from corrugated iron. Each dwelling has a front verandah with some contained under the primary iron roof, while others are attached separately affording weather protection to the entry. Dwellings were built on timber stumps and typically included one or two rooms across the front, including two Bedrooms, a Kitchen, a Living Room. All those on the south side of Hovia Terrace had rear access via Twig Lane.

Nos. 40, 56, 58, 60, 41 Hovia Terrace are examples of Inter-War California Bungalows. The design of these dwellings includes low-pitched roofs constructed from tile and exposed rafters projecting from the roof. The walls are constructed from brick and are finished in either face brick or painted render. A front verandah, often in an 'L' shape or at one corner of the front building, is contained beneath the primary roof.

Nos. 43, 45, 47 are examples of Post-War Bungalows. These dwellings were typically designed with low pitch roof, and plain brick walls with minimum decorative external features. The original internal design included an entry opening into the Lounge Room, with two Bedrooms, a Kitchen, Bathroom and Laundry with W.C toward the rear of the dwelling.

Places have been modified to accommodate residential development including additions and alterations, car parking structures and swimming pools. The majority remain single storey.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of buildings.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	Moderate extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Hovia Terrace is one of several street names of local plants, including Banksia, Hovia, Jarrah, The Pines, Wattle (see entries for these names). It was possibly also named after an early Western Australian family who were influential in South Perth.

Hovia Terrace was developed as part of the Manning Estate in the early 1900's. This estate offered land for sale under the Land Transfer Act (fmr) between Banksia Terrace (formerly Banksia Street), Canning Highway (formerly Main Fremantle Road), Hovia Terrace and Third Avenue. Advertising for the estate offered good building sites, wide streets, elevated healthy positions, charming views and proximity to the tram that ran along portion of Canning Highway (formerly Main Fremantle Road). Neighbouring residential estates included the Longleat Estate to the east.

This section of Hovia Terrace located to the east of Canning Highway, represents a reasonably intact streetscape from the early 20th century. It provides examples of Weatherboard Dwellings constructed from jarrah and corrugated iron, as well as examples of Inter-war California Bungalows and Post-War Bungalows constructed later from brick and tile. It reflects the transition from weatherboard and timber construction to 'brick only' areas developed in response to community demand across Suth Perth and Kensington until after WWII.

The oldest dwellings along this section of Hovia Terrace are Weatherboard Dwellings. In the early 20th Century, jarrah weatherboard and iron roof housing emerged as the predominant building material for working families due to its affordability, solidity and insulating properties. This building material was lightweight, making transport and handling easier and construction could occur with hand tools. Examples of this type of housing include Nos. 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 51, 57, 59, 61, 36, 42, 44, 46, 48, 20, 52 Hovia Terrace.

From 1913 onward the Californian Bungalow house design rose in popularity. Part of the appeal of this design was its simplicity which became affordable and through growing a number of pattern books, available to the average person. In this way, this street provides examples of the transition from weatherboard construction to the 'brick only' requirements of the late 1920's.

Contractor W.T Chamberlain built several homes along Hovia Terrace including Nos. 56, 58, 60 along the northern side of Hovia Terrace between 1941 – 1943 and later Nos. 43, 45, 47 on the southern side of Hovia Terrace in 1953. W.T Chamberlain was also responsible for construction of the residence at 38 Ridge Street, South Perth in 1940.

From the readily available information these residences were built between 1924-1953. Information on each place including the first occupants is detailed in the table below. Later occupants have not been determined.

Southern side of Hovia Terrace	
No. 29 Strata Lot 1 (Front)	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was George W.T. Smith. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a new two-storey group dwelling located behind the original dwelling.
No. 31 Lot 40	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Arthur M Williamson. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear two storey extension.
No. 35 Lot 37	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Charles Hallengren. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling.
No. 37 Lot 36	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Alfred J Cunningham. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a carport, pool and internal alterations and pergola structure.

No. 39 Lot 35	Dwelling built c1925. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Thomas Steedman. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include sheds, a garage, and a rear extension.
No. 41 Lot 34	Dwelling approved c1935/36 for Mrs G. Harrison by B.E Blackman, Contractor for £400. Wises Post Office Directory 1937/38 indicates the resident was Mrs G. Harrison. Example of an Inter-War California Bungalow in brick and tile. Alterations and additions include a carport ansd rear extension by Greg Davis Architects.
No. 43 Lot 32	Dwelling approved c1953 for W.T Chamberlain for £2000. Chamberlain also built Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 56, 58, 60 Hovia Terrace. Example of a Post-War Bungalow. Alterations include garages, rear extension and pool.
No. 45 Lot 31	Dwelling approved c1953 for W.T Chamberlain for £2000. Chamberlain built Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 56, 58, 60 Hovia Terrace. 8/59 for Melville John McLean for £2750. Good example of a Post-War Bungalow. Alterations include a rear sleepout and enclosure of the front verandah.
No. 47 Lot 30	Dwelling approved c1953 for W.T Chamberlain for £2000. Chamberlain built Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 56, 58, 60 Hovia Terrace. Example of a Post-War Bungalow. Alterations include a garage and carport, pool and rear two-storey addition.
No. 51 Lot 28	Dwelling built c1925. Wises Post Office Directory 1925 indicates the resident was C.G Blackford. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a carport and rear extension.
No 57 Lot 25	Dwelling built c1930. Wises Post Office Directory 1930 indicates the resident was Mrs Marlan Smith. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include enclosure of a verandah, a garage, carport and rear extension.
No. 59 Lot 24	Dwelling built c1930. Wises Post Office Directory 1930 indicates the resident was Peter J Rubery. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include garages, enclosure of a front verandah, pool and a rear extension.
No. 61 Lot 23	Dwelling built c1928. Wises Post Office Directory 1928 indicates the resident was Eryd Ray Thornett. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a garage, rear extension and two storey additions.

Northern side of Hovia Terrace	
No. 36 Lot 10	Dwelling built c1927. Wises Post Office Directory 1928 indicates the resident to be Richard Phillip Tapper. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear extension and a second storey addition.
No. 40 Lot 12	Dwelling approved in 1936 for B.E Blackman, contractor for £400. Wises Post Office Directory 1941/42 indicates the resident was William Gleeson. Example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Alterations include a garage and workshop, a pool and rear extension.
No. 42 Lot 13	Dwelling built c1925. Wises Post Office Directory 1925 indicates the resident was E.F Mercer. Good example of a weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear extension and two-storey addition.

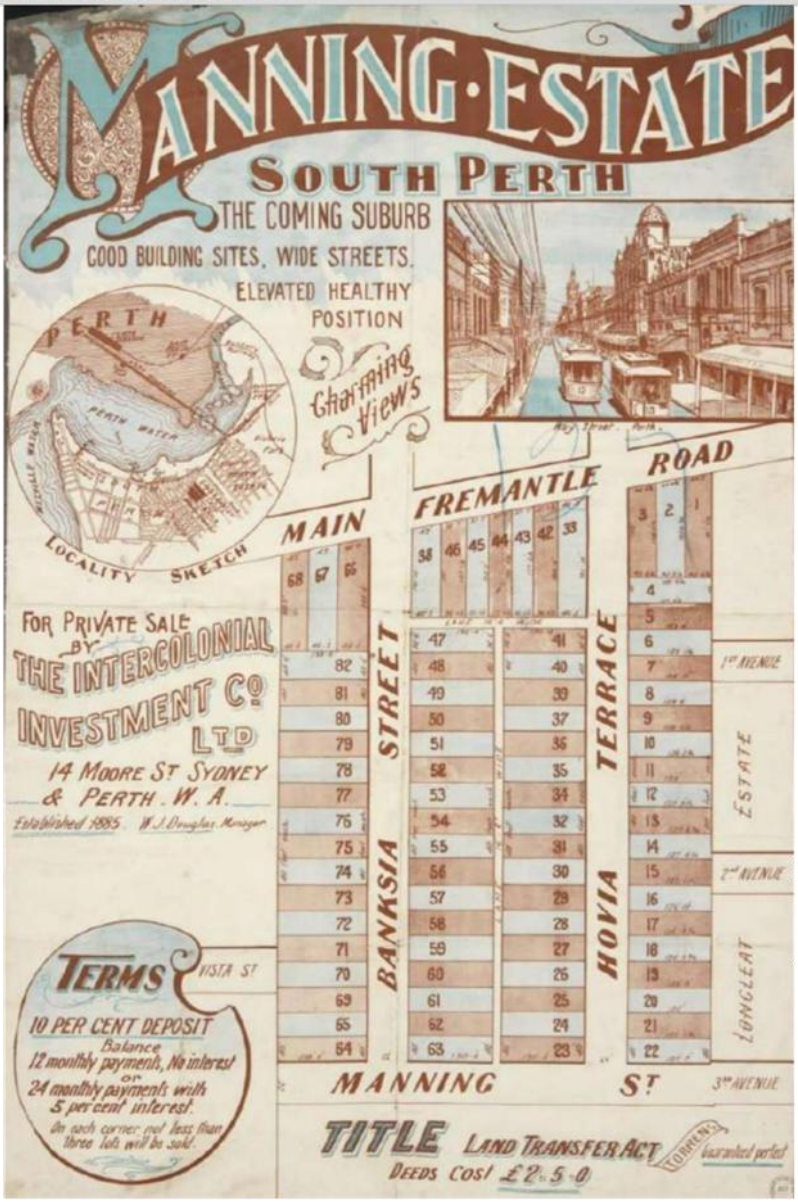
No. 44 Lot 14	Dwelling built c1926. Wises Post Office Directory 1926 indicates the resident was Frank Jackson. Good example of a weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include rear additions, a carport and a garage.
No. 46 Lot 15	Dwelling built c1924. Wises Post Office Directory 1924 indicates the resident was Bert Rickson. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear extension.
No. 48 Lot 16	Dwelling built in 1927/28. Wises Post Office Directory 1928 indicates the resident was H. Elliot. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a rear extension, carport, and a patio.
No. 50 Lot 17	Dwelling was built c1927. Wises Post Office Directory 1927 indicates the resident was Mrs Margaret Mason. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a pool, rear extension and two-storey addition.
No. 52 Lot 18	Dwelling was built c1926. Wises Post Office Directory 1926 indicates the resident was Frank Drake. Good example of a Weatherboard Dwelling. Alterations include a shed, and a rear extension,
No. 56 Lot 20	Dwelling was approved in 1941 for W.T Chamberlain, contractor as part of group of 3 dwellings (Nos. 56, 58, 60) at a cost of £600 each. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Wises Post Office Directory 1942/43 indicates the resident was Les E. Collins. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Alterations include rear extension and carport.
No. 58 Lot 21	Dwelling was approved 1943 for W.T Chamberlain, Contractor as part of group of 3 dwellings (Nos. 56, 58, 60) at a cost of £600 each. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Wises Post Office Directory 1942/43 indicates the resident was Herbert D. Barrett. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Alterations include a garage was approved and patio.
No. 60 Lot 22	Dwelling was approved in 1943 by W.T Chamberlain, Contractor, as part of group of 3 dwellings (Nos. 56, 58, 60) at a cost of £600 each. Chamberlain was also responsible for constructing Nos. 43, 45, 47 Hovia Terrace. Wises Post Office Directory 1942/43 indicates the resident was John J. Collins. Good example of an Inter-War California Bungalow. Alterations include a rear extension.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	-
Other Keywords	-
Demolition	-
Designer	-

Builder	W.T Chamberlain, Contractor
Association	-
Owners	Various
Sources	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 18 December 1936. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth , Gina Fraser, 2015. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1923-1942/43. Trove, The Daily News, Monday 2 April 1928, page 2, South Perth Road Board. State Library of Western Australia, online catalogue, call no. 55/16/15, Manning Estate, South Perth, Intercontinental Investment Company Ltd (approximately 1900).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Manning Estate, South Perth, Intercontinental Investment Company Ltd (approximately 1900)
Source: State Library of Western Australia, call no. 55/16/15

Southern side of Hovia Terrace

No. 29, Strata Lot 1 (Front) Hovia Terrace (2024)

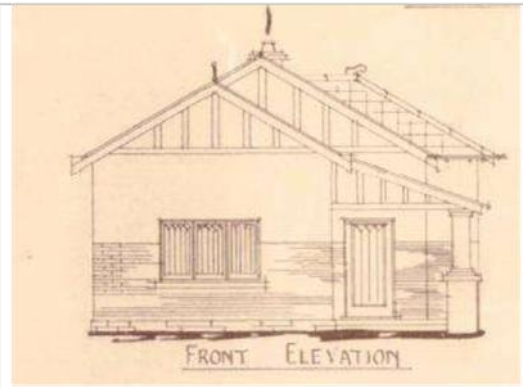
No. 31, Lot 40 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 35, Lot 37 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 37, Lot 36 Hovia Terrace (2024)

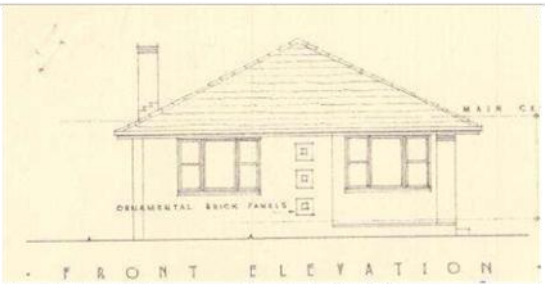
No. 39, Lot 35 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 41, Lot 34 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 41 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1936)

No. 43, Lot 32 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 43 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1953)

No. 45, Lot 31 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 45 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1953)

No. 47, Lot 30 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 47 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1953)

No. 51, Lot 28 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No 57, Lot 25 Hovia Terraqce (2024)

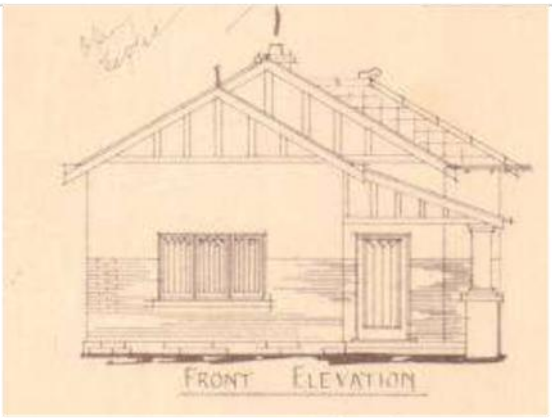
No. 59, Lot 24 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 61, Lot 23 Hovia Terrace (2024)

Northern side of Hovia Terrace

No. 36, Lot 10 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 40, Lot 12 Hovia Terrace (2024)



No. 40 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1936)

No. 42, Lot 13 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 44, Lot 14 Hovia (2024)

No. 46, Lot 15 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 48, Lot 16 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 50, Lot 17 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 52, Lot 18 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 56, Lot 20 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 56 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1941)

No. 58, Lot 21 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 58 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1943)

No. 60, Lot 22 Hovia Terrace (2024)

No. 60 Hovia Terrace - Blueprints (1941)

Residence, 83 King George Street

Place No: 83

Category 4

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	-
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	83 King George Street, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 83 King George Street, Kensington.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office.	inherit database no: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION		
	Lot: 282/P4908	
	Survey:	Vol/Folio: 1901/708
	Property No: 7272	LANDGATE PIN:

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as a demonstration of the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Kensington in the inter-war period for residential development. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1931	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Terracotta tile with gargoyles

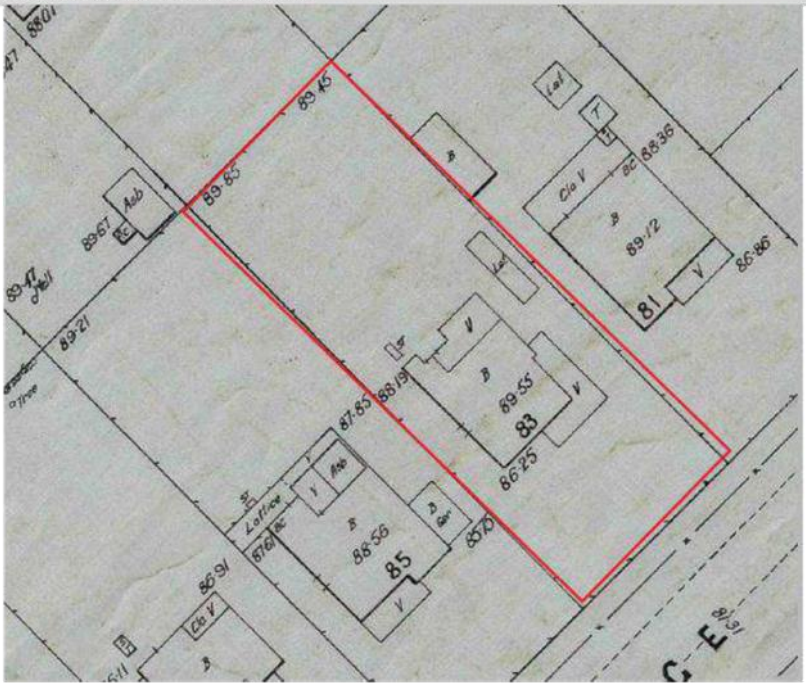
Physical Description:
The lot is located on the northern side of the King George Street close the boundary with Victoria Park.

The exterior of the brick and tile dwelling includes a low pitched roof typical of the Inter-War California Bungalow style including gables finished with roughcast and battens both painted in a light colour. An 'L' shaped verandah

faces the street contained beneath the roof. Narrow verandah posts sit upon wide supporting bases with decorative post corner brackets. The brick walls are rendered with stucco detailing. The nomination identifies original heritage features inside the residence to include crown and corbel arches, pressed tin wall, lead and etched glass and jarrah floorboards. The place has been extended to the rear, a pool, a car parking structure and first floor turret have also been added.	
Condition:	Fine physical condition of building.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	Moderate extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
King George Street is located close to the local government boundary with the Town of Victoria Park. The road was formerly known as King Street until 6th September 1918. It is named after one of the King Georges of the British royal family and it is one of several streets in the district with Royal or British patriotic connotations. In 1931 six residences appear in the postal directory for King George Street between Gwenyfred Road and Berrick Street, Victoria Park. At this time Mr and Mrs Charles White resided at 83 King George Street with children Pearl Jane, who married John Brown in 1848. This family's' connection continued until at least 1949. In 1954 Mrs W. Litton and her daughter Phyllis Helen Litton resided at 83 King George Street. This connection continued until the passing in September 1954 of Mrs Irene Phyllis Litton, mother to three children, Joy, Phyllis and Ross. Phyllis Helen Litton lived at 83 King George Street until her marriage in 1954 to Robin Asphar of South Perth.	
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	Mr and Mrs Charles White; Mrs W. Litton
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 18 December 1936. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth , Gina Fraser, 2015. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1949. Western Australian Department of Justice, Births, Deaths and Marriages. Trove, The West Australian Sunday 29 July 1945, page 14, the Life of Perth. Trove, The West Australian Saturday 10 August 1946, page 7, Coming Events. Trove, The West Australia Monday 26 July 1954, page 20, Engagements. Trove, The West Australian Tuesday 7 September 1954, page 40, Family Notices.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Metropolitan Water Works Board Plan December 1936

Moresby Street Hall

Place No: 84

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Moresby Street Hall
Other Names:	Moresby Street Scout Hall; Moresby Street Reserve
Street Address:	211 Douglas Avenue, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the Community Hall at 211 Douglas Street Kensington.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26359 for the Douglas/Moresby State Housing Group [incl. Shops], Kensington
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 5597	
	Survey: 6097 Diagram: ??	Vol/Folio: 1782-114
	Reserve No: 48	LANDGATE PIN: 148139

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Social Recreational: Community Hall (Scout Troop Hall)
Current Use:	Social Recreational: Community Hall
Other Use:	-

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an example of post war austerity vernacular design executed in fibrous cement clad walls with louvre windows and the original internal room layout. • The place contributes to the aesthetic values of the setting being located within a well maintained park featuring playground, mature trees, shrubs within a largely built up residential area. • The place has historic value as a purpose Scut Hall enjoyed from 1962 when the suburb was undergoing rapid change. • The place demonstrates historic value through its close association with Mr Bill Gleeson whose activities have been significant as an elected member of the City of South Perth and assistance overseeing the Hall. • The place has social value as the venue for recreational and social gatherings in the City since 1962.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1962	**Walls:**	Fibrous cement cladding and lift up concrete slabs

Architectural Style:	Post-War Austerity Vernacular	**Roof:**	Corrugated iron roof (originally a tiled roof)

Physical Description:

The Moresby Street Hall is situated in a small triangular park with children's playground, mature trees and plantings. The hall and park are well maintained and attended. This site is bound by Moresby Street, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. It was developed opposite a row of shops which together provide a focal point of gathering and activity for the local community.

The Hall is a rendered brick building with corrugated fibrous cement gable, and corrugated iron roof. The front façade has two sets of medium sized windows with white frames, whilst the northern façade as a row of louvre windows just beneath the eaves. The southern side has a lean-to or annex attached.

A sign identifies it as the Morseby Street Hall. It is noted that former signage was removed in 2023 from the front of the hall, that read 'City of South Perth Morseby Street Hall South Perth Troop Scouts'.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Hall was opened in 1962 for use by the 120th WA Troop Southern Suburbs Group Boy Scouts.

Previous Scout sites in South Perth

Scouting commenced in Australia early in the 20th century.

In 1932/32 following much controversy between the South Perth Road Board and the Minister for Lands, a dedicated hall was constructed at Mends Street on land classified as an A Class Reservation. This site replaced '*the 'old' St Mary's Anglican Church Buildings*' which had until that time had housed Scout meetings. The Mends Street building remains standing today having been reclaimed as part of the Perth Zoo in the 1990's.

In 1954 the 120th WA Troop Southern Suburbs Group Boy Scouts held meetings at the Swan Street Hall. This location was provided by the South Perth Road Board.

Morseby Street Scout Hall

In May 1954 Jean C.S MacWilliam, Secretary of the 120th Boy Scouts Troop, requested the South Perth Road Board's assistance to locate a block of land '*possibly near Canning Highway as many of the clubs now joining come from the new area East of the Highway*'. This request included a description of growth in local Scouting noting '*the time is now ripe to endeavour to build a scout hall*' describing Scouting as '*trying to train young people to {have} a sense of Civic Responsibility*'.

In October 1954 the South Perth Road Board identified Reserve Lot No. 215 South Terrace, bound by Moresby Street, South Terrace and Douglas Avenue opposite a row of shops. The Scouts Troop accepted the site that same month describing it as '*a most suitable piece of land*'. The Road Board subsequently requested the State Housing Commission transfer Reserve for this purpose in December 1954.

The Scout Hall may have been designed by an architect parent of a Scout member with an estimate cost of £1,000 in 1954. Whilst the architect is unknown, the original draft floor plan includes the initials 'SJT', which may be Mr S.J Tijou, Group Scout Master.

Fund raising for the Hall included a cake stall held monthly at the front of a Butcher's shop located at the corner of Canning Highway and Douglas Avenue. In 1958 the Road Board assisted its construction by contributing £200.0.0 pounds noting this money '*may be made available as progress payments to the Builder*'... '*when building commences on the proposed Scout Hall*'.

Historical aerial mapping shows the Hall to have commenced by 1959. Oral history from Mr Bill Gleeson, a local barber at 4 Morseby Street between 1962-1986 and former City of South Perth Counillor between 1978-1990, indicates construction was not completed until 1962.

Property records confirm completion was delayed. In 1960 the Town Clerk requested Mr SJ Tijou provide details on the Scout Groups plan to complete the work. In response, the Scouts identified an approach to building design including the roof trusses, and with financial assistance from the Victoria Park Rotary Club, they intended to make an immediate start to complete the Hall. The Hall was completed 1962.

While working in Moresby Street, Mr Gleeson managed the Hall voluntarily to the benefit of the Scout Group for 22 years from 1984 – 2006.

Building Alterations
The Hall has been modified for maintenance over the years. The most recent upgrades include a mural painted in 2023 around the entire building by artist George Domahidy.

The following is a summary of maintenance and improvement works:
2023 - Mural painting to exterior of building.
2022 - Repairs to all walls, windows and doors, and internal and external painting.
2008 - Upgrades to the air conditioning system.
2006 - Toilet alterations and improvements.
2004 - Replace flooring with tongue and groove jarrah floors.
1986 – Installation of aluminium framed sliding windows.
1981- Installation of 6 fans on wall brackets and new PowerPoint
1980 – Repaint interior walls, ceilings, sand and seal floors in Hall and kitchen and installation of 'tackboards' in Hall.

State Heritage considerations
In March 2020 the Heritage Council of WA advised it is considering the Morseby Street Hall and Morseby Park as part of a wider place that includes a row of seven houses, including a duplex, a two storey block of flats, and a row of State Housing Commission constructed shops located along Douglas Avenue and Moresby Street, Kensington for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Consideration is ongoing.

Historic Theme:	• Social and Civic activities: Cultural Activities • Social and Civic activities: Community Services and Utilities • Outside Influences: World Wars and other Wars • People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • People: Famous and Infamous People
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value • Social value

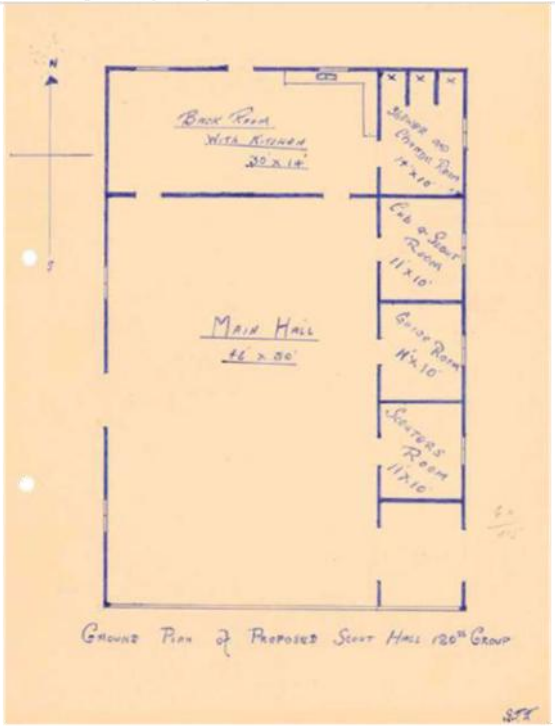
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	Scouts Western Australia, Mr Bill Gleeson
Owners:	City of South Perth

Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. Trove, The West Australian, Wednesday 13th January 1932, page 12, 'Scout Hall for South Perth' Peninsula City, A Social History of the City of South Perth, 1995, page 192-193

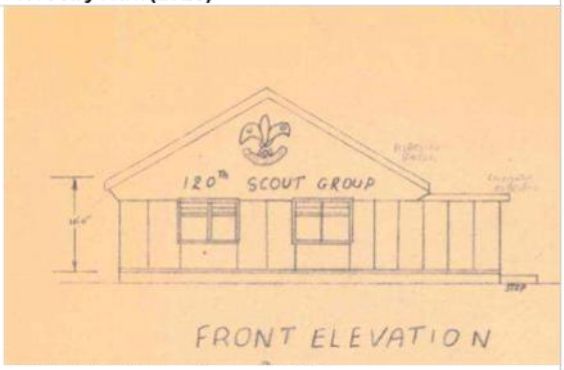
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Morseby Hall (2023)

Morseby Hall (2023)



Original Ground Floor Plan (1959)



Original Hall Elevations (1959)

Residence, 49 Forrest Street

Place No: 85

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence: 49 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Names:	Formerly known as Residence: 44 Angelo Street, South Perth
Street Address	49 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to 49 Forrest Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database No.: 27230
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 146	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: P2409; 1040
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN:

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Two Storey Dwelling
Current Use:	Residence: Two Storey Dwelling
Other Use:	-

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as a demonstration of a dwelling in the Inter-War Old English architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place is a representation of life in the post-depression years, were predominantly wealthy Anglo-Saxon homeowners, sought to display their respectability. • The place is associated with prominent Western Australian Architects Hobbs, Forbes and Partners, established in 1905 by Joseph Talbot Hobbs, EH Dean-Smith and W.J Waldie Forbes. • The place is associated with Major Hugh Annan Corbet the third Deputy Master of The Perth Mint, and a Major and a Military Censor for the Australia Army Intelligence Corp during World War I.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1934	**Walls:**	Rendered brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Old English, Bungalow	**Roof:**	Terracotta tiles
Physical Description:			

The following information is largely drawn from the assessment documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2023.

The subject residence is located at the north-west corner of Angelo Street and Forrest Street, South Perth. The residence historically occupied 2 lots, with the house at 49 Forrest and the garden on 42 Angelo Street.

Constructed in 1934 on sandstone footings, the house is visually reminiscent of an Inter-War Old English architectural style. Described as a bungalow residence in the Hobbs, Forbes & Partners design plans, the house differs from a typical single storey Inter-War Bungalow in its two-storey design as well as the lack of veranda wrapped around the residency's frontage. Visually and in construction, the house notably leans more towards an Inter-War Old English architectural style as a large free standing two storey brick and tile residential home.

The house is of picturesque asymmetric massing, with imitation half-timbered gables and upper storey, decorative forest green bargeboards running along the roof's gable, a steeply pitched tiled hip roof, imitation lime wash brick walls and tall chimneys. Diamond patterned leadlight casement windows frame the four-centred arch entryway that orientates towards Forrest Street.

The front entry way opens into a hallway of jarrah skirting boards and floorboards, with the bedroom, drawing room and dining room retaining the original jarrah skirting boards and floorboards. The entry hallway opens into an inner hall with an extant jarrah staircase. The drawing room and Bedroom 1 retain the original fireplaces with the surrounding inbuilt jarrah cabinet systems. In the 1970s a sunroom was added, encompassing the former veranda, and the kitchen, bathroom, vestibule and laundry have also been modernised with tiling and renovations. The vestibule and kitchen doors and walls have been removed, creating an open plan layout within these rooms. The walls of the dwelling are white and rendered.

The original jarrah boards on the upper level have been replaced, and a smoke room has been added with a secondary room accessible from the wall adjoining the staircase. It is unclear if this addition was added during construction of the house in 1934 or later in the residence's history.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the assessment documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2023.

Angelo Street was named around 1877 after Edward Fox Angelo (1836-1902), RM, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the Military Forces in the colony.

In 1934 Major Hugh Annan Corbet, the third Deputy Master of The Perth Mint, purchased a parcel land encompassing 42 Angelo Street and 49 Forrest Street (formerly known as 44 Angelo Street) on 28th August 1934, with initial plans to build a house on 49 Forrest Street as a retirement home and use of No. 42 Angelo Street as a backyard. The two lots were sold separately in 2022, with the City approving development of a new two-storey at 42 Angelo Street on 14 February 2024.

Corbet commissioned architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes and Partners to design the large two storey brick and tile home to accommodate his family at 49 Forrest Street. On 20 October 1934 a tender of £1,739

proposed by Mr A Woodhouse for the erection of a bungalow for Major HA Corbet in South Perth was accepted with the commissioning architects being Hobbs, Forbes & Partners.

The original Hobbs, Forbes & Partners plans of the house showcase's the solidly upper middle-class origins, with the additions of a drawing room downstairs and a smoking room upstairs; a house accommodating not only a family but also one catering to guests and entertaining.

There is evidence to suggest Sir Joseph Talbot Hobbs and Major Hugh Annan Corbet were friends and members of the same social circle. This includes the following:

- In October 1929 JJ Talbot Hobbs and Hugh Annan Corbet attended a garden party hosted by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the City of Perth to commemorate the Centenary of the State and the City.
- On the 20 April 1934, both men were appointed Commissioners of the Peace by Sargent James Mitchell Lieutenant- Governor at the same ceremony.
- Both men were joint vice-presidents of the WA branch of the Overseas League, and in 1936 JJ Talbot Hobbs was President of Perth Legacy Club and Corbet was his Vice-President.

Hugh Annan Corbet

Hugh Annan Corbet was the original chairman of Melville Roads Board from 1901 to 1904 after it was renamed Melville Road District in 1901. During WWI he served as a Major and Military Censor for the Australian Intelligence Corps. From 1928 - 1936, Hugh Annan Corbet served as the Deputy Master at the Perth Mint. During this time, gold production was at an all-time low, and gold prices were increasing. As the Deputy Master (the equivalent of the CEO today), H A Corbet realised The Mint could help the thousands of prospectors who, because of the Depression, were driven by unemployment to try their luck. He published 'Hints to Prospectors and Owners of Treatment Plants' in 1933. This was popular all over Australia and grew in size and scope through its ten editions. Hugh Annan Corbet was married to Margaret Sophia and together they had 4 children, Effie, Eva, Frances and John. Both Mrs Corbet and Major Corbet died in April 1949 and the house has changed hands multiple times following their passing.

O'Hara Family

From 1974 – 2022 House, 49 Forrest Street, South Perth was owned and occupied by the O'Hara family. During this time, minimal changes were made to the house with a kitchen renovation and addition of a sunroom taking place in the 1970's and a further bathroom renovation and ensuite addition taking place in the 1980's. Many of the original internal features remain intact and the exterior is largely unchanged.

John Talbot Hobbs

The subject residence is closely associated with prominent architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes & Partners. This architectural firm was established in 1905 by Joseph John Talbot Hobbs (later Sir), the senior partner, while other partners included EH Dean-Smith and WJ Waldie Forbes. John Talbot Hobbs, was a prominent Western Australian architect who designed many well-known and significant residential, commercial and public buildings in Western Australia. Hobbs was the first treasurer of the newly formed West Australian Institute of Architects in 1896 (president, 1909-11).

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

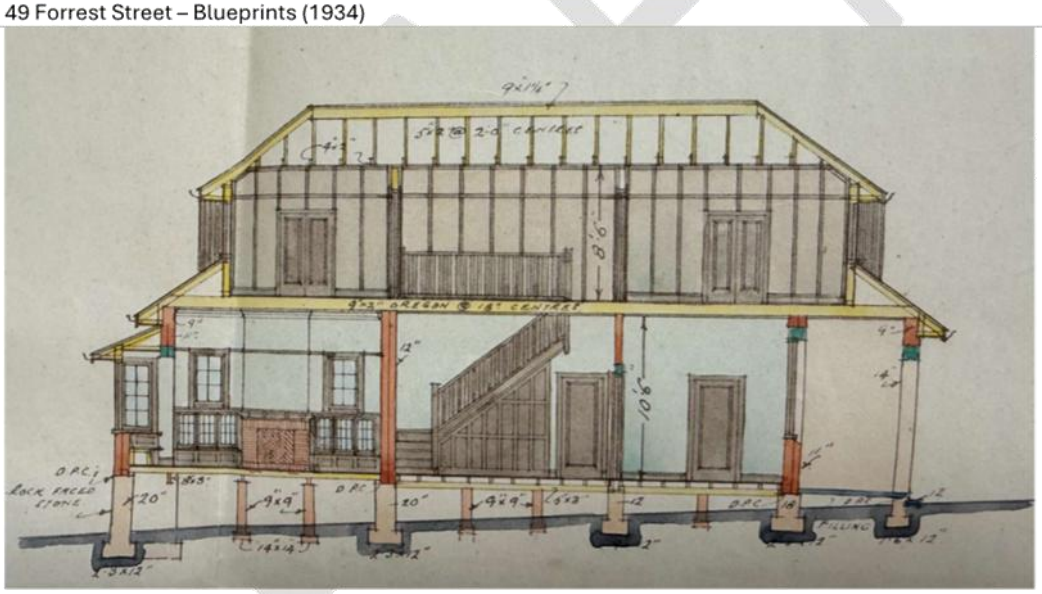
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-

Demolition:	-
Designer:	Architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes & Partners.
Builder:	
Association:	Major Hugh Annan Corbet John Talbot Hobbs
Owners:	Major Hugh Annan Corbet The O'Hara family
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. City of Perth Municipal Inventory, Part B: Thematic Framework, prepared by Heritage Today for the City of South Perth, November 2000. p. 14. Department of Treasury & Finance, An Economic History of Western Australia Since Colonial Settlement, December 2004. Trove, The West Australian Saturday 20 October 1934, page 4. Trove, The West Australian 09 Oct 1929 – Social Events. Government Gazette WA, 20 April 1934, p. 533. Trove, The West Australian Wednesday 12 February 1936 page 9 "Overseas League". Department of Education and Department of Lands and Surveys, Western Australia: Atlas of Human Endeavour 1829-1979, op.cit., p.93. Trove, Harris, Anthea (1999). "STRAIT to the future". Archived from the original on 22 February 2013, The West Australian, Tuesday 5 April 1949, page 1. Trove, The West Australian Tuesday 5 April 1949, page 1, Family Notices. JS Battye Library Australian History Collection, State Library of Western Australia, Hobbs, Smith & Forbes (https://slwa.wa.gov.au/pdf/mn/mn2001_2500/mn2402.pdf). Taylor Architects Biographies, Athol Joseph Hobbs (https://www.taylorarchitects.com.au/Biographies/AJ%20Hobbs%20for%20AIA%20(WA).pdf)

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

49 Forrest Street – Blueprints (1934)

49 Forrest Street – Blueprints (1934)



49 Forrest Street – Blueprints interiors showing staircase and fireplace (1934)

Category
2

Residence, 39 Anstey Street

Place No: 86

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	-
Other Names:	-
Street Address	39 Anstey Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	-
Location Description	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 39 Anstey Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office	Inherit data base no. 27583	
Included in Heritage List?	No	
History of CoSP Listing	Nil	
LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 155	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: 2833/1041/64
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146962

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular, the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place is representative of a modestly detailed Weatherboard Dwelling developed following WWI.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1920	**Walls:**	Weatherboard
Architectural Style	Weatherboard Dwelling	**Roof:**	Iron
Physical description: The place is a modest single storey Weatherboard Dwelling with iron roof built during the inter-war period with minimal ornamentation. Most of the lot is occupied with mature trees and vegetation. The residence is located forward toward the street boundary. A full-length verandah runs across the dwellings' front facing the street. The roof is hipped and constructed from a green corrugated iron. The external walls are unpainted weatherboard.			
Condition	Good physical condition of building.		
Integrity	High extent of fabric remains in its original state		
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.		

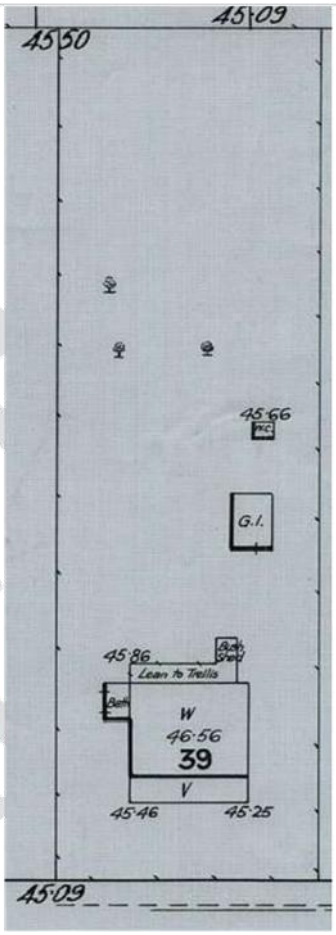
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Anstey Street forms part of a subdivision by William Henry Strickland, a prominent Perth hotelier and businessman, who in 1891 purchased ten South Perth lots to develop a large estate. Most of this land was subdivided in 1906, creating two streets: Strickland and Anstey. In 1907, Postal records list only one name, that of Mr Daniel Hart, within the listing for Anstey Street and it was not until 1916 that these postal records display additional names as connected to Anstey Street. By 1923, nine names were cited within the records and by 1937, survey records indicate that residential structures at No's 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 34, 42; as well as two additional structures between No's 34 and 42 had been erected within the Street. The post WWI period and 1920s marked an episode of residential expansion within South Perth as the suburb gained a reputation of prestige for residences. In June 1928, 49 new residences were approved for construction showcasing the growing desire to reside within the suburb and charting the areas development. The foundation for this residential evolution in South Perth can be witnessed through Anstey Street's growth in the early 20th century.	
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Historic value • Aesthetic Value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1939/40; 1949. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1937. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

DRAFT

39 Anstey Street, Street elevation 2024



Metropolitan Water Works Board Plan August 1937

Residence, Ridgeway

Place No: 87

Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Ridgeway
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	19 Glyde Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	-
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 19 Glyde Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	Inherit database No.: No

Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 28	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: 3470
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146835

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 – Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1938/39	**Walls:**	Brick tuck point and render
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Art Deco	**Roof:**	Tile

Physical Description:

The residence is located on the southern side of Glyde Street in South Perth. It is a two storey brick and tile house constructed in 1938/39 in the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style.

As its name implies, the dwelling has been designed to accommodate its elevated position and sloping site with an under-croft garage further increasing the verticality of the house. The dwelling is positioned close toward the street lot boundary with much of the rear of the property landscaped.

The house has a pitched red tile roof and two chimneys. Two substantial and distinctive curved balconies present to the street, with one above the other, both being framed with curved wrought iron balustrades. These balconies would have been built to maximise views towards the Swan River. The original blueprints indicate one balcony to be accessed from the Living Room, the second above this to have access provided from the roof. Windows are both horizontal and vertical in orientation, each with separate panes.

The original blueprints include at ground level a single Garage and several Rooms behind. Above the Garage sits a Balcony which leads to the Living Room. Off the Entry is a Hall, Main Bedroom and Bathroom. Behind these rooms is the Kitchen, two Bedrooms with Buit-in-Robes and a Laundry. A rear Sleepout has been enclosed to form a rear Room. Detailed in the building specifications are directions to 'supply and erect name "RIDGEWAY" in approved position, letters Wunderlich stock No 1633A 2", Chromium plated with red shykings', and to use Bristle Cream Brick for the fireplace surround.

Alterations to the dwelling include a pool and pergola.

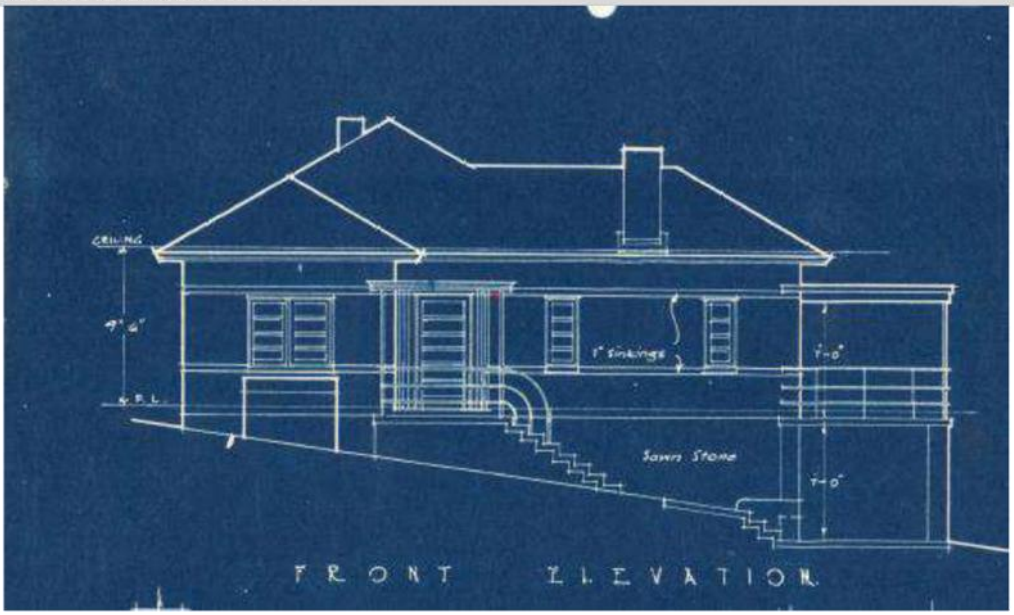
Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building .
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The house was approved by the City of South Perth in June 1938 for D.S Francis Esq and wife, Kathleen Francis (nee. Cooper) and daughter Rosslyn, with an estimated cost of £1100. The residence was built by Peter Morgan.	
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	Peter Morgan
Association:	-
Owners:	Dudley Stillman Francis & Kathleen Francis (nee. Cooper)
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1939/40. Trove The West Australian Saturday 10th June 1939, page 1.

	WA Births Deaths and Marriages. Trove, The West Australian Saturday 10th June 1939, page 1, Family Notices.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Blue prints street elevation (1938)

Residences, 23-25 Labouchere Road

Place No: 88

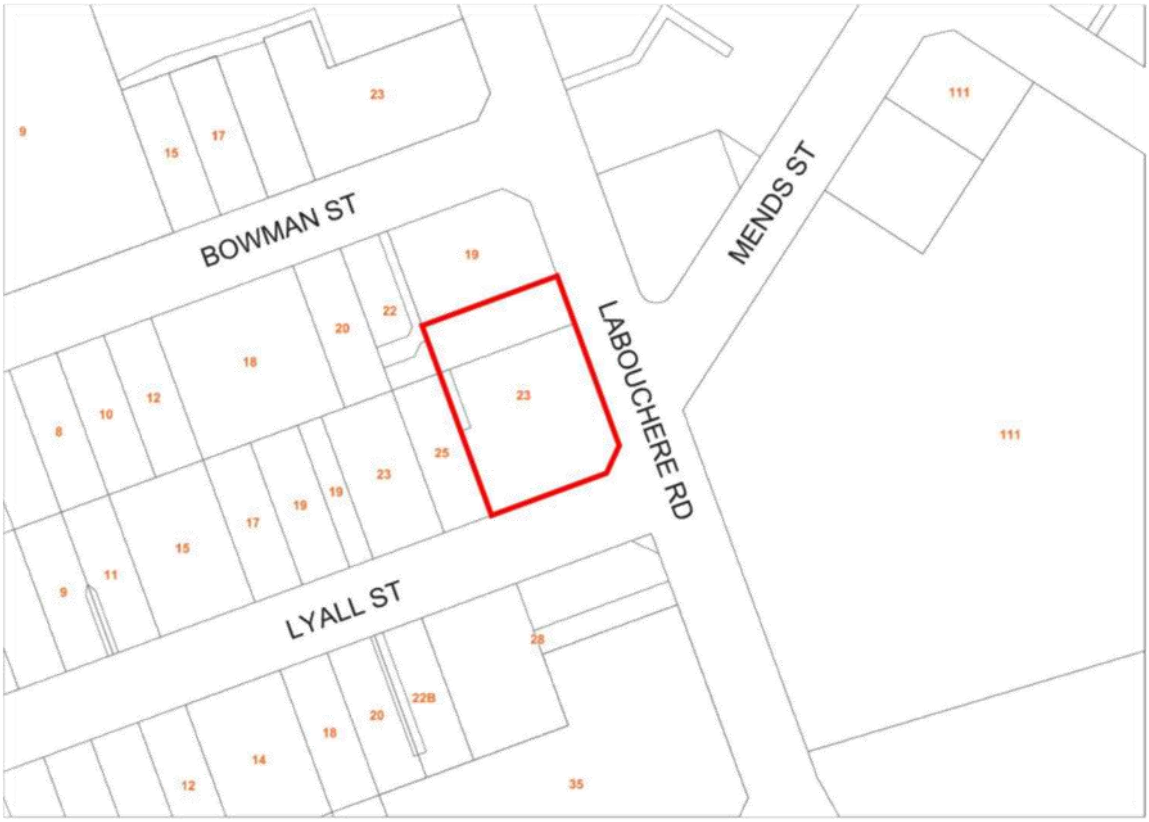
Category 4

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

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	Inherit database No.: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION		
	Lots: Lots 2 and 248 are currently subject to an amalgamation.	
	Plan/Volume: Lot 248 - DP421632/1937	Plan/Volume: Lot 2 - 82966
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
coOriginal Use:	Residence: Two, Single Dwellings
Current Use:	Residence: Two, Single Dwellings
Other Use:	-



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value providing examples of both the Federation Bungalow and Inter-War California Bungalow architectural styles. • The place has historic value as two remaining houses developed opposite the Mends Street Heritage Precinct which includes the Perth Zoo, Police Station (fmr) and Lawn Bowls Club. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	No. 23 – c1919/20 No. 25 - c1935/36	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	No. 23 - Federation Bungalow No. 25 – Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	No. 23 – Iron, No. 25 - Tile
Physical Description:			

The place is located at the corner of Labouchere Road and Lyall Street, South Perth.

The Federation Bungalow at No. 23 is a free standing single storey brick and iron house constructed c1919-1920. Its roof is corrugated iron with a simple gable decorated with roughcast and battens pointed white. The 'L' shaped verandah is located beneath the primary roof and is supported with columns, with a base of rendered brick balustrades. The windows are vertical in orientation and the entry door has a transom window above.

The Inter-War California Bungalow at No. 25 is a free standing single storey brick and tile house approved with a garage in c1935/36. Its low pitched roof emphasises horizontal lines and includes a hipped jerkinhead gable. Exposed rafters project from the roof. The walls are built from limestone and rendered brick. Brick is exposed above the porch and side chimney in a decorative pattern. A verandah sits beneath the main roof with substantial pillars of limestone and rendered brick forming a double arch. A chimney protrudes from the side wall, with rendered sections to create a decorative pattern. A casement window with leadlight glass panes is supported by a limestone base with an awning cantilevered above for weather protection.

A garden is located to the south of the residence at No. 25 occupying approximately 1000m^2 with a garage structure accessed from Lyall Street. A Robinia 'Mop Top tree is located at the edge of the lot, at the corner of the site where it intersects with Lyall Street.

The original blueprints reveal the house to have a Lounge Room and Dining Room accessed from the entry Hall via the Font Verandah. Two Bedrooms, a Bathroom, Kitchen, rear Verandah and Sleepout are located toward the rear of the dwelling.

Both dwellings have received minor internal alterations and development of garages.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of buildings.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Labouchere Road was possibly named for Henry Labouchere, 1st Baron Taunton PC (15.8.1798 – 13.7.1869) who was a prominent British Whig and Liberal Party politician during the mid-19th century. He was born in Somerset, UK, into a Huguenot merchant family.

The dwelling was approved by the City of South Perth in June 19345 for A. Oldrini with an estimate cost to construct of £700. The residence was to be built by F.R Richards, Contractor.

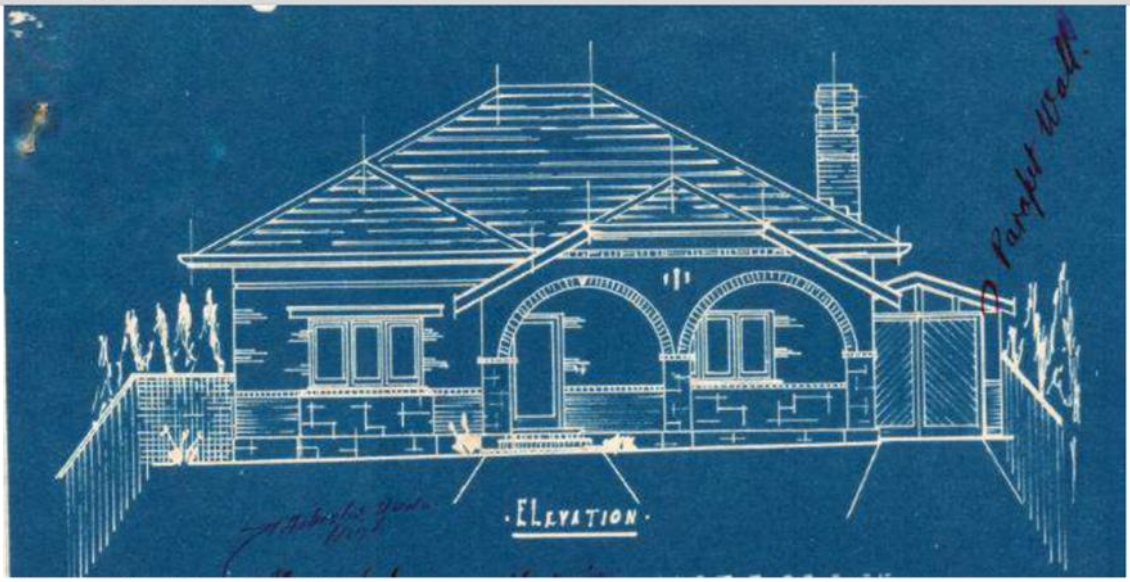
Alfred (Mossy) Oldrini was an accountant who was involved in the Perth Catholic Young Mens Society (CYMS) as a Committee member and as an actor involved in musical theatre. The son of Giuseppe and Domenica Oldrini, he married to Ada Maud (nee Wheeler), daughter of Ambrose and Bridget Wheeler of Hay Street, Subiaco in 1921. The couple lived at 23 Labouchere Road where they welcomed the birth of a son in 1922.

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

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

Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	F.R Richards, Contractor
Owners:	Alred Oldrini and Maud Oldrini (nee Wheeler)
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1893-1949. Western Australian Department of Justice, Births, Deaths and Marriages. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 18 November 1937 Trove, Western Mail Thursday 9 February 1922, page 27 Family Notices. Trove, The WA Record Saturday 26 July 1919, page 13, Perth Catholic Young Mens Society. Trove, Sunday Times Sundau 20 October 1912, page 16, Advertising: 'A Fools Paradise'. Trove, The Daily News Wednesday 23 November 1921, page 4, "My Lady Frayle". Trove, The Dail News Thursday 23 November 1944, page 7, Publican Sues Agent for Libel.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Labouchere Road Blueprints (1935)

25 Labouchere Road – Garden facing Lyall Street

Residence, 9 Onslow Street

Place No: 89

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	9 Onslow Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	9 Onslow Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 9 Onslow Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office	Inherit database No.: No	
Included in Heritage List?	No	
History of CoSP Listing	Nil	
LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 36	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: P3850; 1077; 248
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War Old English architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has historic value for its association with Western Australian Architect J.H.O Hargrave. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century. • The place is a representation of life in the post-depression years, where predominantly wealthy Anglo-Saxon homeowners, sought to display their respectability.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**

	Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1936/37	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Old English	**Roof:**	Tile

Physical Description:
The dwelling is located at the south-west corner of Onslow Street and Karoo Street in South Perth.

The residence is a large free standing two-storey brick and tile house constructed in 1936/37 in the Inter-War Old English architectural style. The house is of picturesque asymmetric massing, with imitation half-timbered gables and upper storey, a steeply pitched tiled hip roof, red brick walls with light pointing and tall chimneys. The bricks are patterned providing texture and interest. Rectangular patterned leadlight casement windows are present in street facing windows. The entry is protected porch under a wooden framed porch facing Onslow Street.

The original blueprints reveal a Lounge Room and Dining Room accessed from the entry Hall. The 'Best Bedroom' and Bathroom are accessed of a passageway. To the rear of the ground floor is a Maid's Room, Kitchen with a Service Porch leading to an attached Double Garage accessed from Karoo Street. A Study is located behind the Lounge Room, with access off the Lounge Porch. Three bedrooms, a Sewing Alcove, Store Room and Sleep Out are located on the first floor.

The dwelling has been altered internally over the years.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building.
Integrity	High extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Onslow Street is one of several streets identified on a map dated 1894. It is likely to have been named after Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow former attorney-general of Western Australia.

The dwelling was approved by the City of South Perth in June 1936 for A.L Thomson Esq with an estimate cost to construct of £2,400. Alan Lindsay (A.L) Thomson resided here from 1938/39. He was the youngest son of J.A. Thomson, of J.A Thomson's Ltd, piano, organ and sewing machine importers of Perth and Fremantle circa 1914. J.A Thomson lived with his family in North Perth and had been a general manager for Singer in Western Australia.

Alan Thomson married Thelma Hantke of 'Blumford' (River Street, South Perth), in a ceremony described as 'artistic' at St Mary's Anglican Church in South Perth in October 1923. A reception for 200 guests followed at the Mends Street Hall.

This residence was designed by Architect J.H.O (John Harrison Osborne) Hargrave, with T & G Chambers as Consulting Engineers, and constructed by James Thomas Goodlet. Other Perth landmarks designed by J.H.O Hargrave includes the Bassendean Hotel which he designed with E.S. Porter and was built in 1929. J.H.O Hargrave resided at No. 7 Onslow Street, South Perth.

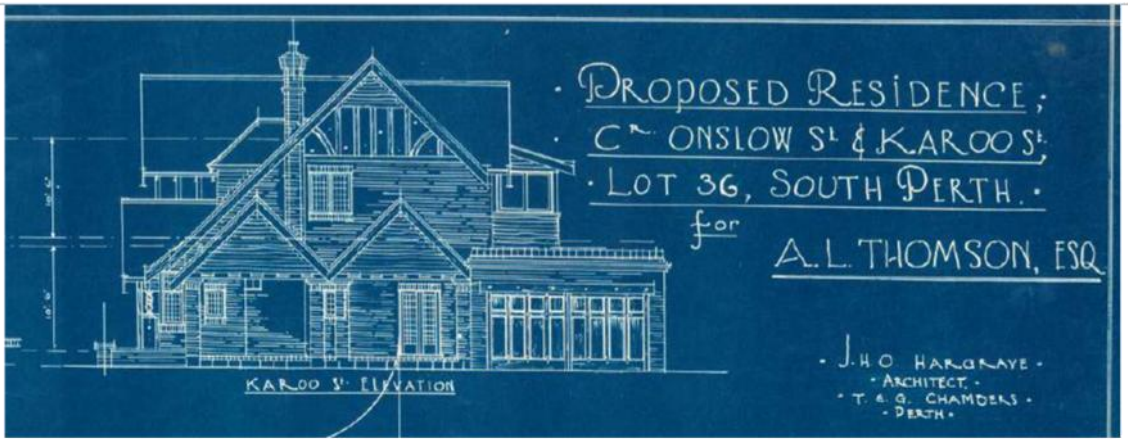
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People or People: Innovators
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-

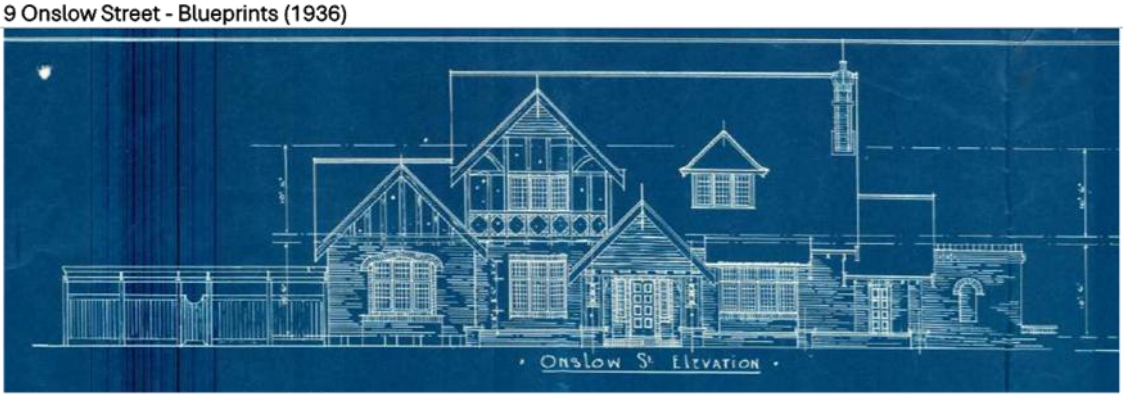
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	J.H.O Hargrave, Architect
Builder:	T & G Chambers, Consulting Engineer
Association:	James Thomas Goodlet, Builder
Owners:	Alan and Thelma Thompson (fmr).
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. City of Perth Municipal Inventory, Thematic Framework, prepared by Heritage Today for the City of South Perth, November 2000. p. 38. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1938-1939. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1937 Town of Bassendean, Local Heritage Survey 2022, Bassendean Hotel, pg 388. Trove Sunday Times Sunday 30 March 1930 page 15. Trove, The WA Record Saturday 28th February 1914, pg 9, 'J.A Thomson, Ltd'. Trove, The Sunday Times 14th October 1923, pg 15, 'The Tomson-Hantke Wedding'. Trove, The West Australian, Monday 12 July 1954, page 15, Advertising.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Onslow Street elevation (2024)



9 Onslow Street - Blueprints (1936)



9 Onslow Street - Blueprints (1936)

Residence, 2 Parker Street

Place No: 90

Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	2 Parker Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	2 Parker Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 2 Parker Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database No: 2397
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	1994-2006 Municipal Heritage Inventory (Category of Significance 2)

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 2

	Diagram: D1674	Vol/Folio: 1536-690
	Land ID No: 1164811	LANDGATE PIN: -

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of a Federation Bungalow with Queen Anne elements. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth Peninsula in the 20th Century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 – Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c.1918	**Walls:**	Brick tuck point
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow with Queen Anne influences	**Roof:**	Terracotta tiles with gargoyles
Physical Description:			

The subject residence is located across 2 lots at the corner of Parker Street and Mill Point Road. This single storey place is sits in contrast with the prevailing higher density built form that surrounds the site. It is opposite the South Perth Zoo.

The following information is taken from the previous place record for 2 Parker Street (1994-2000).

Residence Exterior

The exterior of the subject residential building appears to be largely intact. It includes unpainted tuckpointed walls with rendered window sills, and string course detail over coursed limestone footings. The verandah is supported on smooth, round, timber posts which resemble elongated Doric columns with thinner and elaborate turned posts flanking the main entrance. The verandah returns around the north and south elevations from the entrance on the west. Granolithic steps with limestone strings lead up the entrance. Most of the northern verandah is enclosed with fibro reinforced cement dado and windows over, set on a timber frame.

The roof is a hipped Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles with a matching terra cotta gargoyles. The terra cotta gargoyles at the apex of the ventilating gablets. The gable to Mill Point Road has a panel of ventilating louvres and a composite panel of terracotta pan tiles hung as a spandrel with a splayed roof over the bay window. The front elevations include leadlight windows.

In recent years the property has been restored, with reconstructed verandas and other elements, and the garden cleared of overgrown bougainvillea and other substantial plantings, revealing the residence that was previously obscured from street views.

The front fence is made from wire mesh in the stone bays with jarrah pickets at the rear to part of the Mill Point Road boundary. The garden includes a large bougainvillea and plumbago hedge. One of the stone piers on the western elevation is learning outwards and the stonework generally will require some conservation. A brick outbuilding was evident in the north-east corner of the site.

Residence Interior

Inspections of the place undertaken in 1999 noted several internal changes mostly with a view to restore the original building fabric. This inspection noted that efforts had been made to restore the fabric of the place to that most likely to align with the original residence. Of note was the decorative and consistent leadlight pattern of doors and windows.

The Hall, Lounge and Parlour reflect the original fabric with lathe and plaster ceilings. A decorated flat arch joins the Parlour and Lounge. A fire place, timber floor and original joinery was present. The joinery finish in the Lounge was jarrah.

The main Bedroom to the left of the front door has had some ceiling conservation done. Interim {possibly circa 1950's} fabric in the Bathroom has been replaced. With period fittings and the wood stove in the Kitchen has had a newer stove installed, the original stove recess remaining intact. Other rooms are generally at a high level of authenticity.

Condition:	Very good physical condition of building.
Integrity:	High extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following historical information has been extracted from the submission provided by the property owners with research undertaken by Laura Gray, Heritage and Conservation Consultant:

The earliest researched Certificate of Title dated 14 January 1886, shows that Edward Albert Stone, a Judge of the Supreme Court, was the sole proprietor of Perth Suburban Lots 2, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 62, in an area bounded by Mend Street to the northwest, Suburban Road (Mill Point Road) to the southwest, the Swan River to the northeast, and lot 49 adjoining on the southeast. The lots were numbered 53, 52, 51, 62, 50, and 49 from northwest to southeast fronting Suburban Road.

From January 1886, Stones property was subdivided and sold off and in 1887 Stephen Henry Parker acquired the subject lots (1 and 2 4 formerly part lot 62). In 1896, the Lots 2, 50 and 6 were mortgaged to Edward Spencer with stated ownership on dated 1 November 1900 as Stephen Parker and Edward Albert Stone. A covenant was annexed to the land tenure "*not to be used as a public house or for the sale of spirits*".
Parker Street is likely to have been named for Sir Stephen Henry Parker, a politician and Chief Justice who was a prominent resident of South Perth in the 1890s when this area was being developed. It was declared to be a public highway in 1904 (source A Heritage In Names, the Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, City of Subiaco , Gina Fraser, 215.

By January 1903, Parker was sole owner of Pt Lot 62 that stretched from the river front to the Suburban Road (now Mill Point Road). In November that year the owner of Lots 1 and 2 was James Ainslie, who had previously (December 1902) acquired lots 3 and 4 (north of lots 1 and 2 as part of part lot 62).
The property was sold to Francis Edward Walsh, a civil servant, on 23 April 1918 who owned it until 12 October 1937, and the ownership has changed many times since then. Francis Edward Walsh's granddaughter recollects the house was built by him for his family. She recollects her father was raised there and that he shared memories with her of his childhood playing with Le Souef family at the zoo, Tom Hungerford's family store, Chinese market gardens on foreshore, swimming across the Narrows, clearing of bush to develop St Columba's Church.

Mr Walsh's career took him and his family in a variety of locations across the State before making a home in South Perth by 1916. In around 1905 he was associated with the Chamber of Mines Kalgoorlie a connection which continued until the late 1940's. He was a mining register in Nullagine in around 1894, and for the Yilgarn Goldfield c1911-12. In the Blackwood District he was appointed a Justice of the Pearce for the district (c1908). In Perth in the 1920's he was the Clerk of Arbitration, with offices in Barrack Street, Perth. He married Elizabeth Ann Walsh, nee O'Callaghan, and had 5 children including Marjorie Mary (passed at 6 months), Fredrick Bowering, Elizabeth Anne, Charles Stuart and Marie Therese, who was born in South Perth.

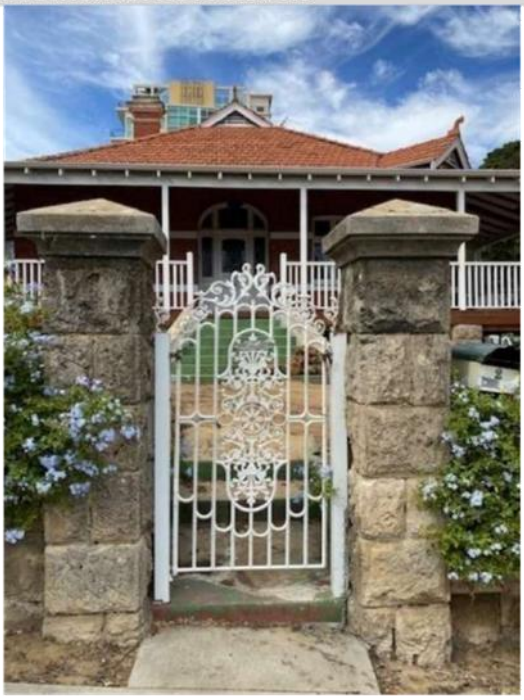
Between 1980 -1982/83, Martyn P. Casey and Brian Waldron resided at 2 Parker Street. During this time Mr Casey became a member of an Australian rock band the Triffids which formed in Perth in 1978. Mr Casey has also played with another Australian band, Nick Cave and The Bad Seeds since 1992. Both bands have been inducted into the ARIA Hall of Fame, and Mr Casey was inducted into the WAM Hall of Fame in 2014.
Between 1979 – 2023, the place is associated with Mr Stewert and Mrs Anne Gunson. The couple made improvements to restore the residence to align with the original.

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

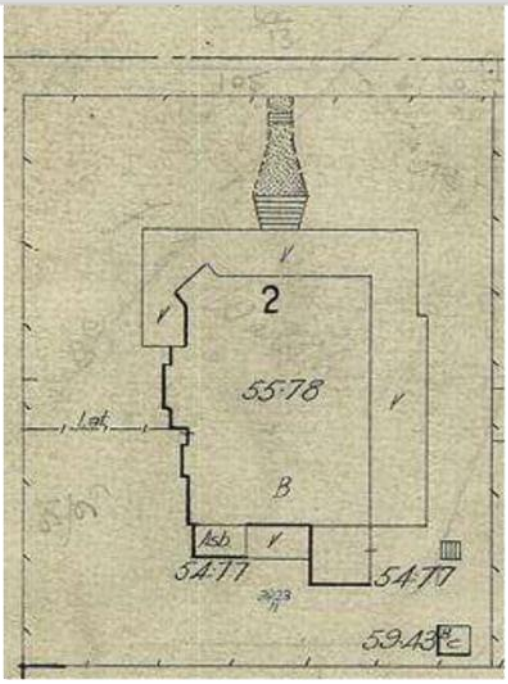
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	-
Builder:	-
Association:	• Mr Francis Edward Walsh • Mr Martyn P. Casey
Owners:	• Mr Francis Edward Walsh • Mr Stewart and Mrs Anne Gunson
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's].

	RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board, 1936. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. Trove, The Daily News Thursday 17 July 1948, page 9, Family Notices. Trove, The Evening Mail Friday 26 June 1908, page 4, Honorary Justices. Trove, The West Australian Wednesday 13 April 1949, page 24, New Coal Leases. Trove, The Daily News Friday 2 June 1916, page 7, Arbitration Clerk. Trove, Western Mail Thursday 20 July 1946. Page 29, Camber of Mines. Trove, Kalgoorlie Western Argus Tuesday 5 December 1911, page 4, Interesting Mining Case. Geraldine Walsh, Walsh family recollections, provided 2024. Brian Waldron and Maryn P Casey, firsthand accounts provided 2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Parker Street (2024) **2**



2 Parker Street, Metropolitan Water Works Board Plans 1936

Residences, Nos. 5, 7 & 9 Queen Street

Place No: 91

Category 4

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Nos. 5, 7, 9 Queen Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	5, 7, 9 Queen Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residences at Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Queen Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office:	Inherit database No.: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	1994 -1998/2000 Municipal Heritage Inventory (Significance Category 3)

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lots: 3	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: SP6796; 1538; 554
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residence: Triplex Dwellings
Current Use:	Residence: Triplex Dwellings
Other Use:	-

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an example of the Late 20th Century Brutalist architectural style within a Perth context. • The place has historic value for its association higher density residential development in South Perth during the 1960s and 1970s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1979	**Walls:**	Concrete blocks (sandy colour)
Architectural Style:	Late 20th Century Brutalist	**Roof:**	Iron sheets and glass

Physical Description:
The subject triplex dwellings are located on the northern side of Queen Street between South Perth Esplanade and Mill Point Road. Queen Street is a short street leadingto the Swan River on the South Perth Peninsula.

The dwellings are included in Ian Molyneux's Looking Around Perth: A Guide to the Architecture of Perth and Surrounding Towns, where they are described as '*three attached houses skilfully related about existing trees and with interflowing internal spaces*'.

The dwellings are designed in a terrace style, with shared side boundary walls. Each dwelling is stepped incrementally back away from the street. The dwellings present a sandy coloured blocky form to the street. The rectangular form of each dwelling is offset by angled skylights with vertical ribs echoing the ribbed metal roofs.

The use of warm, sandy-coloured bricks and the mature garden setting soften the rectilinear form the building. Simple and virtually styleless, the grouped dwellings appear confident and respect their riverside location and natural garden setting. The use of these large bricks reflects a design intention to make the maximise use of materials.

The dwellings are constructed with concrete floors, and walls of concrete building blocks. Unit 9 Queen Street includes a double carport to the street, with Units 5 and 7 being setback further from the street, each with a single carport. A garage door was installed at Unit 9 in 2003.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of buildings .
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state.
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Queen Street was named for Queen Victoria who reigned at the time the land was subdivided. It was declared to be a public highway in 1904.

The triplex dwellings were approved by the City of South Perth in 1978 and built by S. Mairata in 1979 for Brian A Nelson.

The place was designed by architect Rodney David Mollett. In 2014 Mr Mollett was made a Member of the Order of Australia for his "*significant service to the built environment and the architecture profession through contributions to professional bodies, and to the community of North Beach*".

Prior to this, Perth Sewerage Plans show the site to be developed as a single storey duplex home, which appears to have been amalgamated by 1965 and demolished in 1978.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	Rodney David Mollett, AO, Life Fellow of the Australian Institute of Architects
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	-
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1936.

	A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. The Herald Sun, Queen's Birthday Honours: The full list, June 9, 2014. Architecture Australia, 2014 Queen's birthday honours, 16 June 2014. Looking Around Perth, A Guide to the Architecture of Perth and Surrounding Towns, Ian Molyneux, 1981.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

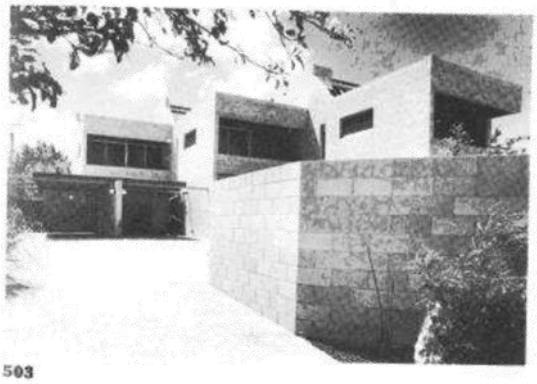
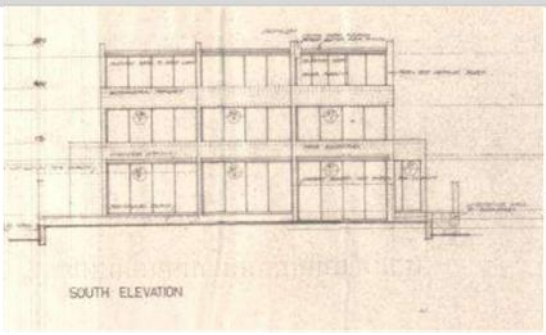
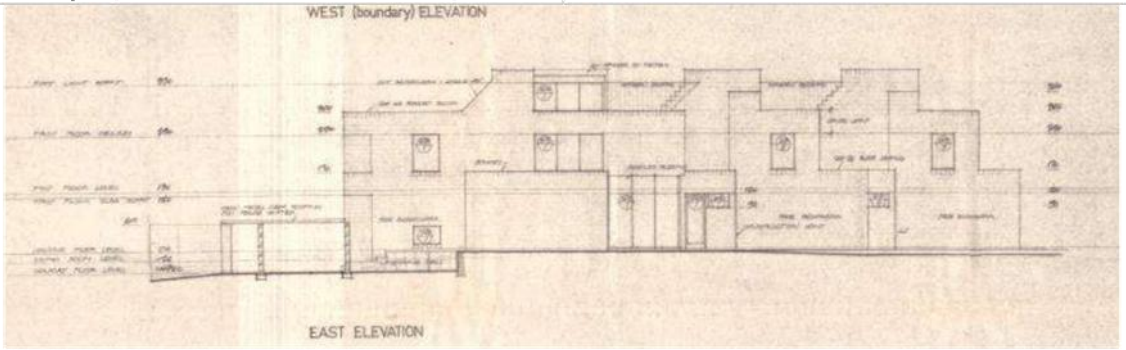


Image of triplex dwellings in 1981
Courtsey 'Looking Around Perth, A Guide to the Architecture of Perth and Surrounding Towns', Ian Mollenyeax, East Fremantle: Wescolour Press, 1981



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



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

Residence, 38 Ridge Street

Place No: 92

Category 3

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	38 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Names:	
Street Address:	38 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 38 Ridge Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	Inherit database No.: No
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 40	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: D9439; 1046; 887
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: -

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent Western Australian architectural firm Powell, Cameron & Chisholm, trading today as Cameron Chisholm Nicol. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1940/41	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Art Deco	**Roof:**	Tile
Physical Description:			

The house is located on the eastern side of Ridge Street south of Rea Street in South Perth. The residence is a two storey brick and tile house constructed in 1939/40 in the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style.

The dwelling presents a pitched orange tile roof and a single chimney, signally mid-roof. It is an elevated double storey art deco style house incorporating under-croft garage further increasing the verticality of the house. The street elevation includes distinctive horizontally oriented windows with separate panes. A balcony terrace sits over the garage. Steps lead to the front door are supported by a series of curved wrought iron balustrades. Sitting directly beneath the house is a double Garage built from limestone blocks with wooden sliding doors.

The original blueprints include a Lounge Room, Dining Room, 2 Bedrooms, a Sleepout, a Sunroom and Bathroom, Laundry and two internally located WC's. Detailed in the building specifications are a concrete flower box, a clothesline and specifications for a chimney and fireplace surround.

Alterations to the dwelling included a pool.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of building.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Ridge Street is named after the ridge of land along which it is built which runs approximately north-south through South Perth.

The house was approved by the City of South Perth in June 1940 for W. T Chamberlain Esq for an estimate cost of £1,200. W.T Chamberlain resided at 38 Ridge Street from 1941/42.

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

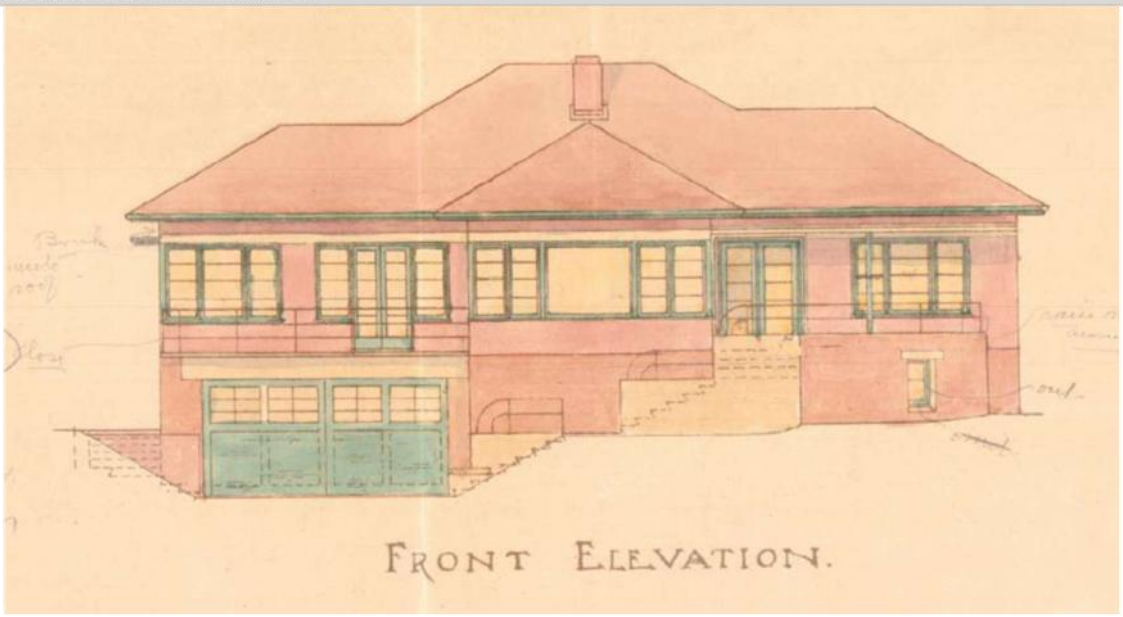
- University of Western Australia's Reid Library (with Gordon Stephenson and Roger Johnson), awarded the RIBA Gold Medal 1965;
  National Carillon in Canberra (1970);
- Allendale Square on St Goerges's Terrace, Perth awarded RAIA Bronze Medal 1977; and
  Education Department Building on Royal Street, East Perth, awarded the Sir Zelman Cowen Award 1983.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	Powell, Cameron & Chisholm Architects
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	W.T Chamberlain (fmr)
Sources:	City of South Perth property files, online mapping and aerial photographs. The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]: 1941-1942

	A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. CCN Architects, https://www.ccnarchitects.com.au/, accessed 2024

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



38 Ridge Street - Blueprints (1940)

Residence, 15 River View Street

Place No: 93

Category 2

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	15 River View Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	15 River View Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	-
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 15 River View Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: No	
Included in Heritage List?	No	
History of CoSP Listing	Nil	
LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 119	
	Plan: DP30357	Vol/Folio: 1432/687
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 11007348

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value through its association with Mrs Shirley Finn (nee Shrewring) and family in the early 1970's.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1935	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tiles

Physical Description:
The subject residence is located on the southern side of River View Street in South Perth.

The place is a good example of a free standing dwelling in the Inter-War California Bungalow architectural style. Its walls are constructed from limestone and rendered brick. Casement windows face the street with diamond patterned leadlight. The shape of arches to the front porch show Spanish Mission influences.

The high pitched tile roof includes a hipped half-timbered jerkinheadgable, finished white with contrasting dark timber battening. The roof extends over the entry porch a verandah, which sits setback from the main building line. The porch is supported by substantial posts of limestone and rendered brick. A brick chimney can be seen from the street with pitched tile cap.

The original blueprints show the dwelling to include a Hall and Lounge accessed from the Lobby via the front Porch. Rooms include two Bedrooms, a Sleepout, Kitchen, Dining Room, Bathroom, Storeroom, Laundry. A single garage was located toward the rear of the site. Woodwork in the Hall, Lounge and Dining Rooms were stained dark brown using a proportion of vegetable black. Built in bookcases were to be installed in the Lounge.

Condition:	Fine physical condition of building.
Integrity	High extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

River View Street was from the more elevated parts of the street. Part of the street appears in a 15 acre (6 hectare) subdivision bounded by Angelo Street, Onslow Street, Karoo Street and Suburban Location 350 in 1913 by the owner, Charles William Arnott of Perth. He is described on the Certificate of Title as a 'Contractor', who purchased the land on 26.1.1912.

Records indicate the place was approved in 1932 for O.C Zehnder, Esq, for a cost of £1,494. The residence was designed by C.L.E Harrison, 25 National Mutal Buildings, 81 St Georges Terrace, Perth. It was built by Edward J. Blackmore of the Blackmore Brothers of 150 Edward Street, East Perth.

Mr Oscar Zehnder was a prominent Perth figure as secretary of the West Australian Royal Automobile Club in the early to mid-20th Century. He was the eldest son of Mrs and the late Mr Charles J. Zehnder of South Africa. He married Miss Doris Sylvia nee Bowra, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs F.J Bowra of Mt Lawley 1924 in Highgate.

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

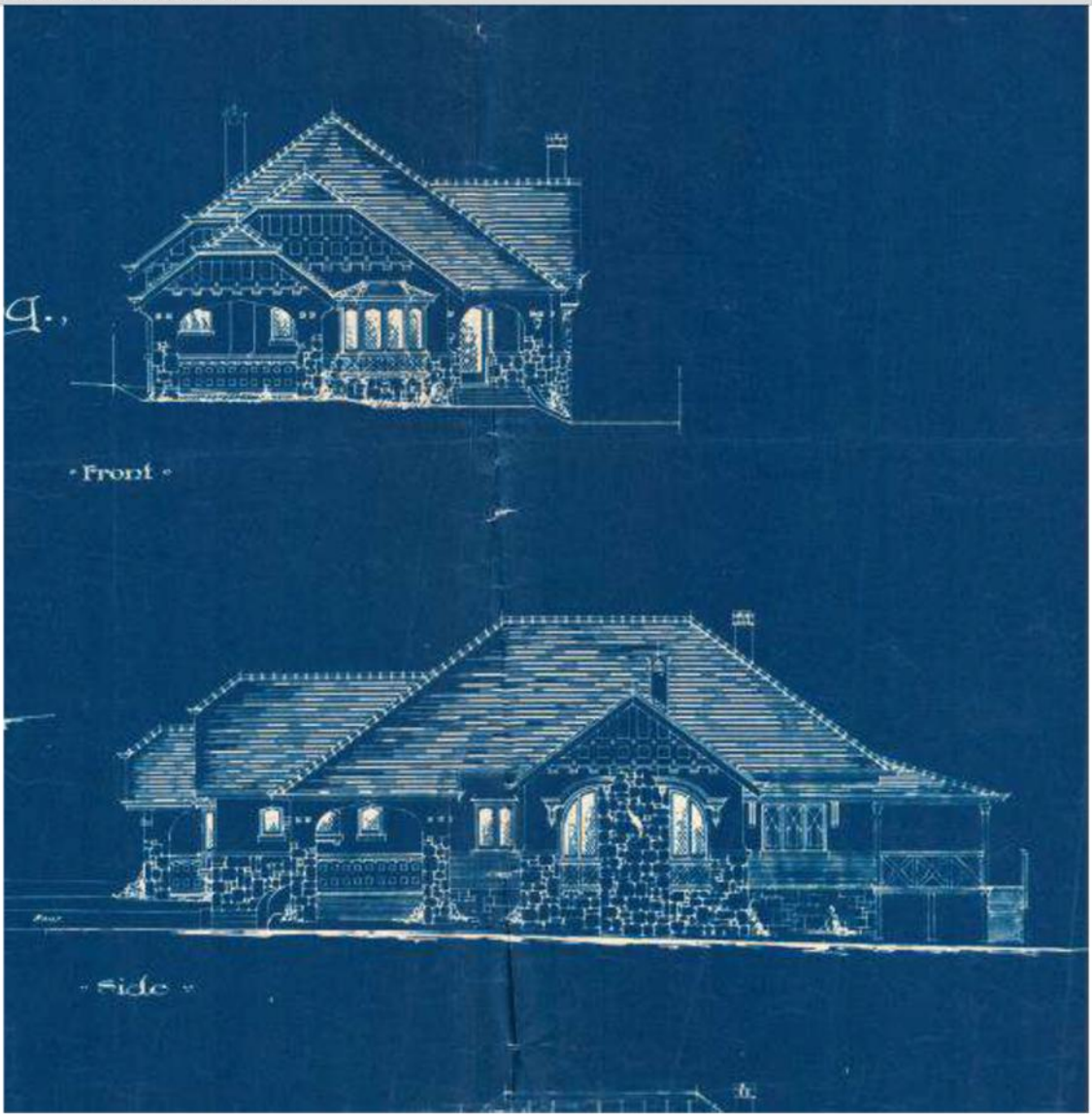
Records indicate Mrs Shirley Finn (nee Shrewring) and family resided in the house. The house was extended at this time to accommodate the needs of a growing family and a below ground pool built in the backyard included gold tiles at its base which read 'SS' referencing Shirley's maiden name initials. Mrs Finn hosted British singer/songwriter Sir Elton John during his visit to Perth in 1974, at a party held at this place.

Finn's body was found at the Royal Perth Golf Club 23 June 1975. This unsolved case has become high profile over 40 years following the events with an inquest held in 2020 failing to provide resolution.

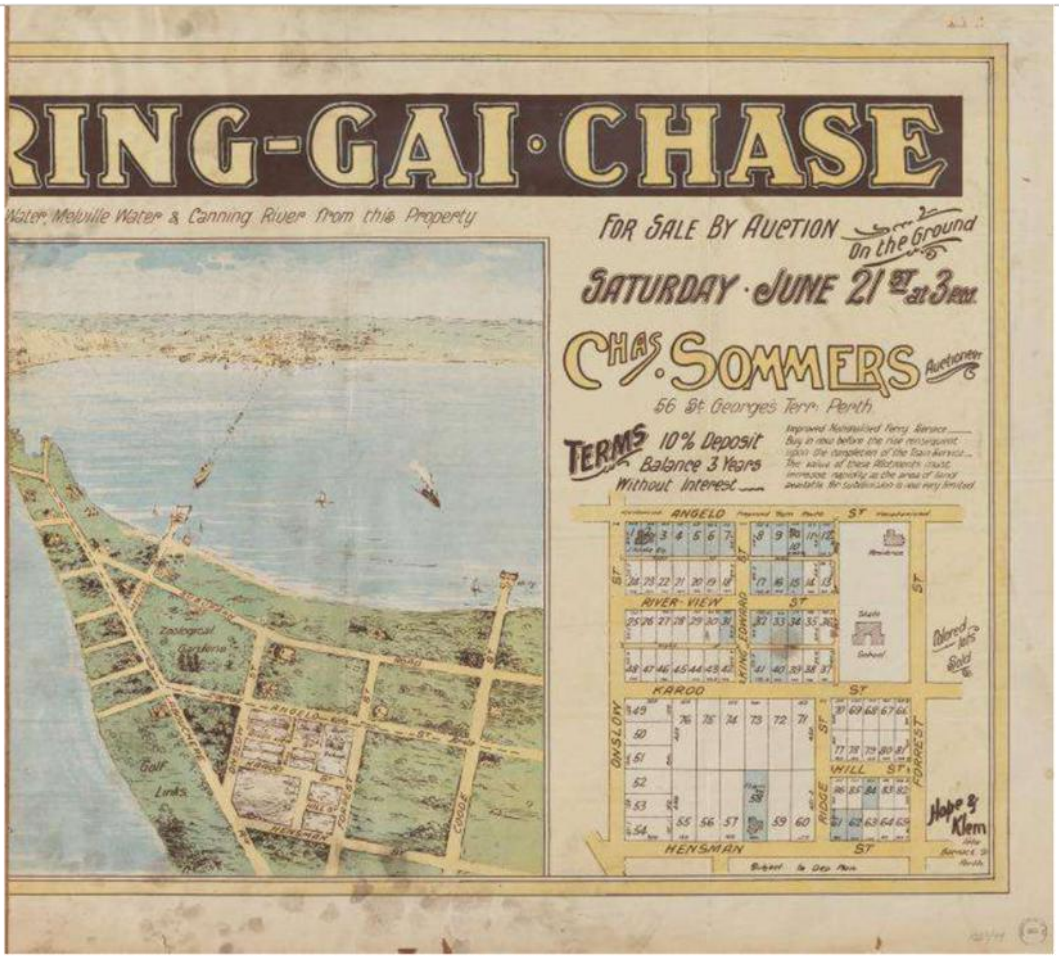
Historic Theme:	• People Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements • Occupations: Domestic activities • People: Famous and Infamous People or People: Innovators
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value • Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	C.L.E Harrison
Builder:	Edward J. Blackmore of the Blackmore Brothers
Association:	-
Owners:	Mr Oscar C. and Mrs Doris Zehnder.
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1937. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. Tove, The West Australia Thursday 16 February 1928, page 4, The Motor World; Traffic Problems. Trove, The West Australia Thursday 26 May 1938, page 8, Motoring in Other Lands. Trove, The West Australia Monday 9 January 1939, page 20, Protection of Children; Walking Licences Experiment. Trove, The Daily News Monday 4 October 1937, page 10, Jestina's Gossip, The Hard Working Committee. Trove, The West Australian Friday 19 November 1937, page 13, Mt Yokine Club. Dirty Girl The State Sanctioned Murder of Brothel Madam Shirley Finn, Juliet Wills, Fontaine Press, 2017, pages 14-15. City of Lights, A History of Perth Since the 1950's, Jenny Gregory, the City of Perth, October 1999 pages 245-246.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



15 River View Street - Blueprints (1932)



Newspaper advertisment land sale along River View Street.
Source courtsey: State Library of Western Australia, SLWA-b4636844

Residence, 16 River View Street

Place No: 94

Category 4

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	16 River View Street, South Perth
Other Names:	-
Street Address:	16 River View Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 16 River View Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

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

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lots: 23 and 400	
	Lot 400 – Plan: DP302479	Lot 23 - Plan/Vol/Folio: 2692/8/146A

	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: Lot 23 - 146588

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has a high degree of aesthetic value as an example of the Federation Bungalow architectural style. • The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the early 20th century as a suburb for professional men and their families. • The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1925	**Walls:**	Brick
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow	**Roof:**	Terracotta tiles
Physical Description: The subject residence is located across 2 lots at the northern side of River View Street in South Perth.			

The place is a good example of a free standing dwelling in the Federation Bungalow style. The hipped roof is substantial and finished with orange tiles. Its walls are constructed from limestone and brick used decoratively at the corners of the walls and around window openings. The roof extends over a substantial verandah, which faces the street and runs along the western side of the house toward the rear boundary. The verandah is supported by timber posts decorated with painted timber brackets. A brick chimney can be seen from the street with several pots.

Alterations include rear extensions, car ports and gatehouse, with designs by several Perth architects including Bruce C Williams; Bernard Seeber Architects; Overman and Zuideveld Architect; and Greg Davis Architect.

Condition:	Good physical condition of building.
Integrity	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

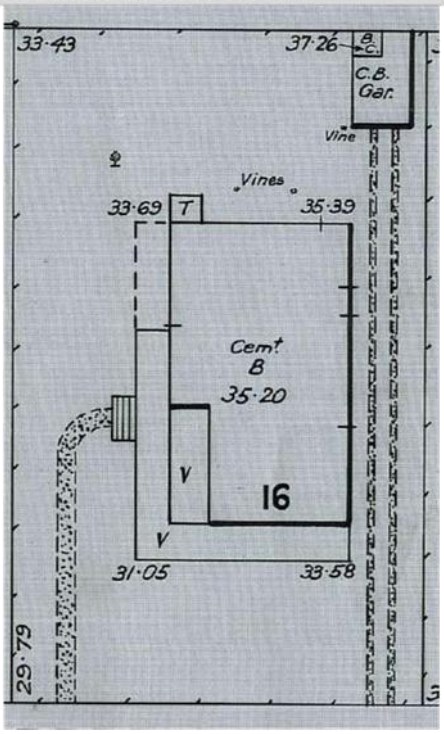
River View Street was from the more elevated parts of the street. Part of the street appears in a 15 acre (6 hectare) subdivision bounded by Angelo Street, Onslow Street, Karoo Street and Suburban Location 350 in 1913 by the owner, Charles William Arnott of Perth. He is described on the Certificate of Title as a 'Contractor', who purchased the land on 26.1.1912.

Records indicate the place was built c1925. At this time, Alexander Flight Smith resided at 16 River View Street. Mr Smith was employed at the Lands Department. Newspaper reports indicate Mr Smith and wife, (Amy) Jean (Strang, nee Taylor) resided at 16 River View Street until his passing in 1954.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	Alterations and extensions designed by Bruce C Williams Architect; Bernard Seeber Architects; Overman and Zuideveld Architects; and Greg Davis Architects.
Builder:	-
Association:	-
Owners:	Mr Alexander and Mrs Jean Flight-Smith (fmr)
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. RetroMaps Metropolitan Water Works Board series 1937. A Heritage in Names, The Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth, Gina Fraser, 2015. State Records Birth, Deaths and Mariage records. Trove, Western Mail Saturday 30 December 1905, page 41, Smith-Taylor. Trove, The West Australia Tuesday 3 August 1954, page 32, Family Notices. Trove, The West Australian Sunday 5 November 1933, page 5, Malloch-Flight-Smith. Trove, The West Australia Tuesday 10 April 1934, page 4, Engagements.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Metropolitan Water Works Board Plans 28 July 1937

Newspaper advertisment land sale along River View Street.
Source courtsey: State Library of Western Australia, SLWA-b4636844

St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)

Place No: 95

Category 1

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)
Other Names:	St Joseph's Convent; Dennehy House (fmr.); St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent; Mount St Joseph's'; Mount St Jospeh's Roman Catholic School; St Joseph's Nursing Home.
Street Address	16 York Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	The site is bound by York Street, King Edward Street, Hopetoun Street and Alexandra Street.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2383, Entered State Register 21 April 2006.	
Included in Heritage List?	No	
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994	

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3	
	Survey: Diagram 41944	Vol/Folio: 525-124A
	Reserve No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146491

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Convent Educational: Secondary School Religious: Housing or quarters
Current Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Convent Religious: Housing or quarters
Other Use:	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth in the State Register of Heritage Places.* *This place record pertains to St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, South Perth. Information on 'Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group' at 25 Forrest Street, South Perth, is available in a separate place record.* St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) comprising Dennehy House (1908), Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939) and Chapel Unit (1939, 1974), the Cloisters, the Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), and Irene McCormack memorial rose garden (1992) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is an intact collection of buildings forming a historic Catholic group and, distinguished by the prominence of the site, is a regional landmark; • the place demonstrates the expansion of the Catholic Church in Western Australia during the time of Bishop Mathew Gibney (1887-1910), Archbishop Patrick Clune (1911-1935) and Archbishop Redmond Prendiville (1935-1968) and the role played by Irish Religious Orders in the establishment of Roman Catholicism in Australia in the nineteenth and twentieth century; • the St Joseph's Convent buildings are an aesthetically pleasing complex dominated by Dennehy House, a well-resolved and fine example of the Federation Queen Anne style, Mary MacKillop Centre, an attractive two storey building featuring a distinctive two-storey timber verandah with paired timber columns, and the Chapel, which features an impressive interior and marble sanctuary; • the place is significant for its association with prominent Catholic Religious in Western Australia, including the Rev. Dr John Thomas McMahon, Archbishop Patrick Clune, Archbishop Redmond Prendiville, the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of St Joseph; • the place is associated with Richard John Dennehy, well-known Western Australian architect and prominent Catholic layman, who designed the first church-school on the neighbouring site at 35 Forrest Street in 1908, and its extension in 1919, as well as his own 1908 York Street home, that was purchased by the Sisters of St Joseph for a convent in 1914; • the place is highly valued by the Catholic community as an important focus of their religious life. It also contributes to the sense of place of the wider community, due to its prominent location and distinctive aesthetic characteristics; • The Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), the Convent (1957, 1974), and Link/Garden Room (1995) are of little significance.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example.

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	Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1908; 1927; 1939; 1957; 1959/60; 1971; 1974; 1982; 1992, 1985.	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:

St Joseph's Convent comprises a complex of one and two-storey brick and tile buildings, including Dennehy House (1908), the Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939), the Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), and MacKillop Court (1971), set amongst expansive scenic gardens the site is located on the northern side of York Street and is bound by Alexandra Street to the east and King Edward Street to the west, residential buildings are located to the north.

Dennehy House (1908) comprises a two-storey brick and tile building in the Federation Queen Anne style, featuring a picturesque asymmetrical form, warm face-brickwork contrasted against ornate timber detailing and Donnybrook stone, and accents on the roofline including a belvedere and tall masonry chimneys. Entry to Dennehy House is from York Street, via the large timber verandah on the south elevation. This verandah has paired timber columns supporting the first floor balcony, and features a decorative tiled floor and a timber lattice valance (not an original detail). The first floor balcony also has paired timber columns, as well as ornate timber floor joists and filigreed metal balustrades.

Mary MacKillop Centre (1927) is located to the west of Dennehy House and connected to both the ground and first floor verandahs. Constructed in 1927 as the Convent boarding school the Mary MacKillop Centre comprises a two-storey red face-brick and tile building with a spreading hipped roof and a distinctive two storey timber-framed verandah across its south (York Street) elevation. Another verandah extends along the rear (north) and side (east) elevations, although parts have been infilled. The verandahs typically have paired timber columns (except in front of the entry off York Street) supporting the first floor balcony and feature a timber lattice valance and timber balustrade, designed to match the materials and aesthetic of Dennehy House.

The Chapel (1939) is located to the east of Dennehy House and comprises a single storey ecclesiastical building constructed of red face-brick with a steeply-pitched tiled roof, a projecting porch on the south elevation (added in 1970), a chapel unit to the northeast (altered and extended in 1972-74), buttresses along the east and west elevations and vertically-proportioned arched windows. Primary entry to the Chapel is from the west, directly into the nave via an enclosed brick cloister that connects directly to Dennehy House, or from the south, via the porch.

The Convent (1957, 1974) is the main accommodation wing of the complex and comprises a two-storey face-brick and tile building located immediately north of the Mary MacKillop Centre. The ground floor comprises the main kitchen, dining room and laundry, while the first floor, also known as 'Our Lady's', comprises six residential units. The Our Lady's Wing with nine units is located at the northern end of the building.

Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), formerly known as St Joseph's Nursing Home, comprises a single-storey brick and tile residential building, basically rectangular in plan, located north of Dennehy House.

MacKillop Court (1971) comprises a one and two-storey brick and tile residential building located north of Irene Villa and connected to St Joseph's Convent by way of a multi-storey link known as the Garden Room (1995). MacKillop Court has eight units for retired/senior Sisters, and a flat and guest room at the eastern end.

Condition:	Good

DRAFT

Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in April 2006 for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth, in the State Register of Heritage Places.

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time communication with Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. The gold discoveries also led to an influx of lay Catholics from the eastern states of Australia. This increase in the Catholic population prompted the Bishop to seek more members of Religious orders to serve them.

The Sisters of Saint Joseph were founded by Mary MacKillop, an Australian, and Julian Tenison Woods, an English priest, in Penola, South Australia in 1866.

The Catholic Church secured land in South Perth in the 1880s. Until then, a small band of priests and nuns served the very large Victoria Park Parish and covered the area from South Perth to the present-day Belmont. The Sisters of Mercy extended their mission into the South Perth area sometime early in the century, with the work of Catholic education actually taking place in private homes. After seven years, this role was taken on by the Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart, with their motto 'to do all the good they could and never see and evil without trying how they might remedy it".

Around 1905, South Perth was given parish status and in 1908 a church and school was established in South Perth on portion of the Catholic Church landholding bound by King Edward, York, Forrest and Hopetoun Streets.

Tenders were called in 1907 for the erection of a (Catholic) school, church and hall on the corner of York and Forrest Streets, South Perth. By 28 March 1908, a new school-church was completed on the York Street site, run by the Victoria Park-based Sisters of Mercy, with an initial enrolment of about 35 pupils. The establishment, then known as the St Columba Roman Catholic School, is now located at 25 Forrest Street. The modest red brick and tile building had been designed by architect, Richard Joseph Dennehy.

Dennehy, born in Ireland in 1854, migrated with his family to Australia in 1855. He trained as an architect in Melbourne and worked there and in Sydney before relocating to the Western Australian goldfields in the mid-1890s. The Dennehy family, consisting of Richard, his wife Marion nee O'Halloran, and six children, settled in Perth in 1898. Dennehy established a successful practice in Perth, and as a practicing Catholic he took up many projects for the Catholic community, including the Home of the Good Shepherd in West Leederville (1898), and the Church of the Sacred Heart in Leederville (1905).

Dennehy had a productive year in 1908, designing several prominent projects in Perth; Moana Chambers in Hay Street and the Connor Quinlan Building on Barrack Street. Given his ongoing success, it is not surprising Dennehy decided to build a large home for his family on the elevated area at 16 York Street adjacent to the school and church he designed for the Catholic Church. Beset by tragedy with the death of his wife, Marion Dennehy (c1855-1903) in 1903 and the death of his oldest daughter Elieen Mary Dennehy in 1907, Dennehy lived at this new home, with his youngest daughters from 1909.

In 1914, Dennehy sold his residence for £3,000 to the Sisters of Saint Joseph who took over the St Columba Roman Catholic School from 1915.

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In a letter from Dennehy to the Sisters dated June 1914, he provided a lengthy description of the grounds, buildings, fittings and fixtures. In summary, he believed his asking price was a bargain at the price agreed, as 'the house alone would cost more than that amount to be built, to say nothing of the grounds and improvements'.

Dennehy described the property's location to the Revend Mother in Boulder City as 'the site is an excellent one, being one of the highest in South Perth, which is rapidly becoming the leading suburb. And is similar to Mosman and Neutral Bay in Sydney. The house is between two Ferries and within ten minutes of either, affording access to the city within twenty minutes from the house or 10 minutes by Motor Car'.

The home was used as a convent for the sisters who had previously lived in Victoria Park, and a secondary boarding school, advertised by the Josephite Sisters as 'Mount St Joseph's' (or as Mount St Joseph Roman Catholic School), being located 'in one of the most attractive and healthy suburbs of Perth' with 'a delightful view of the Swan River'.

At the start of the 1915 school year, there were three boarders enrolled (one from Boulder and two from New Norcia) and by April, there were twelve borders at Mount St Joseph's. By the end of 1915, there were 88 children, including the boarders, enrolled at Mount St Joseph's.

Mount St Joseph's acted as a secondary college, and St Columba's on the neighbouring lot (35 Forrest Street) focused on primary education. Complimenting a well-rounded education, the curriculum at Mount St Joseph's included 'all the branches of a thorough English Education', as well as modern languages, mathematics, elocution, physical culture, drawing, painting, music and needlework. Special facilities were also available for students who wanted to pursue courses in stenography, typewriting and book-keeping. Pupils were also prepared for 'University, Commercial and Music Examinations'. In addition, in providing a 'delightful situation, beautiful scenery and healthy climate', Mount St Joseph's '[stood] unrivalled'.

In 1927, a large two storey extension was constructed in similar materials to the original Dennehy house immediately to the west of the Convent of the Sisters of St Joseph, to house boarding students from the Mount St Joseph Convent School. The work on the extension, built at a cost of £6,719, was carried out by Berry Brothers, builders, to a design by Richard Dennehy. Also in 1926, the Sisters of Joseph acquired Lots 72 and 73, King Edward Street, South Perth, blocks adjoining the Convent property.

In 1939, a two-story building to house the chapel for the Sisters of St Joseph was built to the east of the original Dennehy house by A.T. Brine and Sons, builders. The plans were developed by architects Hennessy and Hennessy. The major work on the Chapel was completed for a cost of around £6,554. Other building work carried out at this time included additions to the kitchen and laundry, and a new bathroom and lavatory. In 1940, a new brick fence was built along the York Street boundary by A.T Brine at a cost of £374.

The secondary school stopped taking boarders in 1947. With accommodation becoming an issue, the school on the convent site ceased in 1949.

Although with the growth of the South Perth Parish in the post-War period, it became necessary to build a substantial new school building immediately to the north west of the original school (at neighbouring 25 Forrest Street). In January 1948, the foundations for the new school (designed by architects, Henderson and Thompson), comprising three class rooms 26' x 24', a rest room for the Sisters, and a cloakroom with a verandah 10' wide. Construction was by Berry Brothers, at a cost of £4,142. In February 1949, the new brick and tiled building was blessed and opened by Archbishop Prendiville.

The subsequent years saw numerous developments within the York Street site, with the installation of four stained glass windows in the Sanctuary of the Church in 1950. New frames and windows were

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installed in the Chapel of the Sisters of St Joseph by W.F. Broderick. The following year, a verandah at the Convent was enclosed for a 'sleep-out' by A. and L. Power, while, in 1957, a new single storey wing, including a kitchen and lunch room was built at the back of the existing boarding wing.

From 1950 to 1955, three new parishes were split off from the original South Perth Parish: Kensington in 1950, Manning in 1953, and Como in 1955. These developments reduced considerably the size of the congregation of St Columba's Church.

In 1959-1960, an 'infirmary' (a 13-bed 'C' Class hospital - St Joseph's Nursing Home) was built for the Sisters of St Joseph by J. Bianchini, behind the Chapel and the original Dennehy House. Works were carried out to the Chapel, Laundry and Community Room at this time.

In the period following the annual meetings in the Vatican of the Council of Fathers between 1962 and 1965, (known as 'Vatican II') the catholic church introduced several liturgical and doctrinal changes which also had implications on the physical layout of churches throughout the Roman Catholic world. In relation to St Joseph's Convent Chapel, this impacted the interior in relation to the positioning of the altar, lectern, the chair of the presiding priest and baptismal font and tabernacle.

Around 1964-65, the original dining room of the 1908 Convent building was extended to the west, greatly increasing the available space.

Between 1915 and 1970, the Sisters taught secondary classes either at St Columba's or in the Convent. This ceased in 1970 when the Director of Catholic Education, Monsignor James Nestor, decided that there were sufficient opportunities for these girls to be accommodated in larger schools.

In 1972, the Sisters of St Joseph built an aged person's home. This building, named MacKillop Court was situated behind the Nursing Home.

In 1973-74, chaplain's quarters adjoining the Chapel were built by Bianchini to a design by Henderson and Thompson, architects. The same builder and architect were also responsible for the construction of a second storey on the 1957 Our Lady's Wing.

Now demolished, in 1975, a swimming pool was built to the rear of the Convent land. In 1978-79, extensions and additions to the Sisters of St Joseph Nursing Home were carried out by Bianchini for around $60,760.

In 1985, a new wing was added to the school, containing a library and an extra classroom. At this time, the principal of the school passed to a lay head, ending seventy years of involvement in Catholic education in the South Perth Parish by the Order of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart.

In 1992, a Memorial was established in the Convent grounds to Sister Irene McCormack, a Josephite Sister killed by anti-government rebels in Peru on 21 May 1991 while serving the local Peruvian community.

In 1994-95, renovations were carried out to the original 1908 Convent building including tuckpointing and replacement of worn timber.

Western Australia has been home to over 400 Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart working in some 40 schools. In South Perth Sister Roberta Goodridge was principal from 1950, described as being 'held in high esteem not only for her administrative ability but also her academic expertise'. Sister Michael (later Sr Julie O'Sullivan) was principal at both South Perth and Meriden, and Sister Marueen O'Connor was the final school principal before the role was performed by lay people.

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Sister Julie O'Sullivan joined the Sisters of St Joseph following conclusion of WWII. With a grounding in Morse Code, she undertook secret activities as a member of the Australian Forces, intercepting Japanese messages and code breaking from a shed in Cannington. Her code work contribution was recognised by former British prime minister Gordon Brown in 2009.

In February 2026, No. 16 York Street was offered for sale for the first time in 115 years.

An enduring legacy, both the St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, and St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group at 35 Forrest Street, have together endeavoured to support the catholic education and growth of South Perth and its surrounds for 118 years.

A high degree of continuity in both purpose and structure, St Joseph's Convent contributes to the overall streetscape, South Perth's identity and representative of the growth of Catholicism in Western Australia throughout the 20th century.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Social and Civic Activities: Education and science
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Richard Joseph Dennehy Henderson and Thompson
Builder	A.T. Brine and Sons Berry Brothers Bianchini
Association	Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart Archbishop Prendiville W.F. Broderick A. and L. Power Roberta Goodridge Sister Michael (later Sr Julie O'Sullivan) Sister Marueen O'Connor Sister Irene McCormack Sister Julie O'Sullivan
Owners	Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2026 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for place 2383 St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent prepared in 2006. Trove; 'St. Joseph's Convent, Perth', National Advocate, Monday 29 December 1902, page 2. Trove, Obituary, 'Miss Dennehy', The W.A Record, Saturday 29 June 1907.

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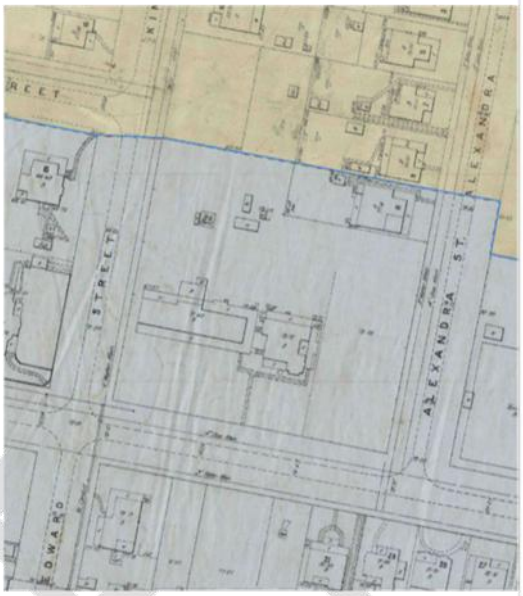
	100 Years on Barney's Hill, a History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth by Laurie O'Meera & Peter Lee (2017). https://www.marymackillopperth.org.au/. WWII nun turned spy dies in Perth, Jon Bassett, Perth Now 3 October 2011, 8:25pm. Perth nun reveals secret WWII role, Joseph Catanzaro, The West Australian, Tue, 19 October 2010 8:27AM. Tell us your story, Sister Julia O'Sullivan, Department of Premier and Cabinet, https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2020-01/O%27Sullivan_Sister%20Julia.pdf. Historical South Perth development opportunity, CBRE webpage, 2026, https://www.cbre.com.au/press-releases/historical-south-perth-development-opportunity. St Joseph's Convent, South Perth Conservation Management Plan Prepared for Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Sacred Heart By Griffiths Architects July 2025.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

The Chapel (2026)

Entry Gate, Mary MacKillop Centre (left) and Dennehy House (right) (2026)

Dennehy House (2026)



Structures shown on the Metropolitan Water Works Board series, 1936

Dennehy House with Joseph Dennehy and presumably his two surviving daughters Mary Frances and Frances Josephine on the front verandah. n.d. c.1908.
Image courtesy of Sisters of Saint Joseph's Archives, source: Conservation Management Plan prepared by Griffiths Architects, 2025.

Royal Park South Perth c1900
Source: Conservation Management Plan prepared by Griffiths Architects, 2025 and State Library of WA, slwa_b4636838_1

Category
4

Royal Perth Golf Club – Clubhouse

Place No: 96

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Royal Perth Golf Club – Clubhouse
Other Names:	Perth Golf Club
Street Address	Lot 1 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage survey applies only to the Royal Perth Club - Clubhouse building located at the corner of Amherst Street and Labouchere Road.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4802
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1	
	Survey: Plan 73690	Vol/Folio: D73690
	Reserve No: None	LANDGATE PIN: 146737

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Other Sports building
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: Other: Golf course
Other Use:	-

SIGNIFICANCE	
• Statement of Significance	• The place has historic value through its association with the oldest golf club in Western Australia which was awarded Royal status in 1937. • The place has social value as the venue for social and sporting events since 1908 which have been attended by many members of the community. *This place record pertains to the Royal Perth Golf – Clubhouse. Information is available on the Royal Perth Golf - Golf Couse in a separate place record.*
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 4 - Little Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1914; 1918-1920; 1932; 1948; 1957; 1964; 1974; 1984; 1989; 2007; 2019-2020.	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Various	**Roof:**	Metal: Colorbond

Physical Description:
The Royal Perth Golf Club Clubhouse is a sprawling low height building with a two storey section towards the corner of Labouchere Road and Amherst Street.

The ground floor walls to Labouchere Road and Amherst Street are mainly blank brick walls with high level windows or no windows at all. Larger windows populate the façade overlooking the greens.

The clubhouse is of painted brick construction with a complex roof form. As the clubhouse and associated buildings have been added to, the various separate roof forms have interlocked with each other to create a series of hipped forms around the edge of a large flat roof. The roof is predominantly clad in green colorbond. A deep verandah extends around the main section of the building facing the golf course.

A rose garden and flag display is situated at the golf course's lot boundary near Labouchere Road.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Perth Golf Club was initiated in 1895, and as the Royal Perth Golf Club, it continues today as Western Australia's oldest golf club.

The Club initially included a 9-hole course set in rough farmland on Burswood Island, accessible at times only by boat. By 1900, members were disenchanted by the problems with this site and moved in 1901 to a more suitable site at Grove Farm, Belmont, where a nine-hole course was established. Problems also existed with the Grove Farm site, and the Club decided to relocate to somewhere more accessible from the Perth city.

When, in 1902, the Club decided to relocate from Belmont, it approached the South Perth Road Board for use of a stretch of land along the river. The designated land was part of an 'A Class' Crown reserve and needed to be vested in the Road Board by an Act of Parliament. This was achieved by means of Act No. 5 of 1906 which reclassified 24.6858 hectares of the A Class reserve to become a public Class C Reserve No. 10250, vested in the Road Board for the purpose of 'Public Recreation'.

The Perth Golf Club became an incorporated body in 1904.

In 1905, the rules were relaxed to permit ladies to play on Saturdays.

In 1907, the Club was granted a lease of the Crown Reserve facing Melville Water and the new 9-hole Golf Course, situated between Labouchere Road and the Canning River, (now bounded by Labouchere Road, South Terrace, Melville Parade and Amherst Street), was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Frederick Bedford, on 22nd August 1908.

One of the advantages of the South Perth site was its close proximity to the Mends Street Jetty, being just a ten minute walk. Lady members were welcome, and by 1909, the Perth Ladies Golf Club had been formed, with about 50 associates.

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On 1 December 1912, the State Government granted the Club a lease of a 2,000 sq. metre site, Perth Lot 431, at the corner of Labouchere Road and Amherst Street, for its Clubhouse. This Lot was converted to freehold in 1961 and purchased by the Club from the State Government for £3000 pounds. Additional land was excised from Reserve 10250 in 1988 and added to Lot 431 at a cost of $64,500.

The Club's first South Perth clubrooms comprised a cottage on the opposite corner of Labouchere Road which it rented from the Diocesan Trustees. The Club decided to vacate the cottage in 1912 and build a dedicated clubhouse on the site of the current clubhouse. The original Clubhouse, completed by 1914, contained two rooms of 14 ft by 12 ft (just over 4 metres by 3.5 metres), with a 12 ft wide verandah – one room was used as change-rooms and the other as a bar lounge. Modifications to the clubhouse were described by the then Club President John Tominson in the 1960's as "the old clubhouse was all built from the old chimney and just 'growed' by means of dubious architecture and building methods to its final tottery stage'".

In 1937, His Majesty King George VI granted the Club the honour of calling itself the "Royal Perth Golf Club".

Club membership grew significantly in the twenty-year period following WWII (120 percent for male membership and 132 percent for female membership), Following WWII, the Royal Perth Golf Club hosted regular national professional and amateur tournaments, including the Australian Amateur Championship for women (1953, 1959, 1965) and men (1967, 1979, and 1985).

Despite the restrictions during the WWII period, in 1949 the National Professional Championship was held at the course. The Championship was won by 28-year old NSW golfer Kelvin Nagle in his professional championship victory. At the time of the championship, the good condition of the course was commented upon.

In August 1964 a new clubhouse was opened at an event attended by the Governor, Sir Douglas Kendrew, the Minister for Lands (later Sire) Stewert Bovell. The then Club President John Tominson responded to the loss of the old clubhouse: "Back in March [1964], it was with a feeling of sadness that I announced on Mosely Cup Day that the old building was from then on closed – demolished. It felt as though something was going from our Club that took with it happy memories over so many wonderful years of Club fellowship and I was frightened even at that stage that this tearing down was perhaps sacrilege".

Socially, the club formed an important role in the lives of Western Australia's golfing society and also played host to a noteworthy international politician on one occasion. In 1965, Singapore's first Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, visited the course, playing a round of golf with the then Club President John Tomlinson. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited Western Australia at the end of a tour of New Zealand and Australia spanning from March 1965 to April 1965. On 10 August 1965, Australia was one of the first countries to recognise Singapore's independence and was also a pioneering country in establishing democratic relations with Singapore, as shown by the 1965 visit to the Golf Course showcasing the golf course's ability to serve as a locale to foster relationships with prominent members of society.

In 1982 following discussions with the South Perth Council around the possibility of relocating to the Collier Pine Plantation, the clubhouse was remodelled and extended in accordance with a design by Bruce Tomlinson, town planner and architect. Written in the Southern Gazette a news report at the time noted "the club has built what is virtually a new clubhouse around it old one".

In 1995 the Club celebrated its centenary and installed 'centenary cabinets' at the clubhouse to celebrate the Club's history.

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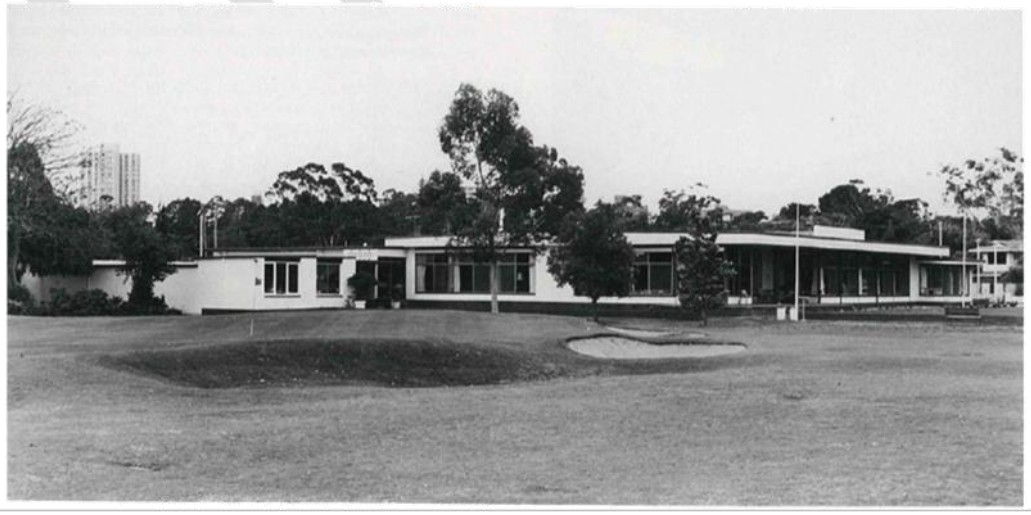
Since its original construction, the Clubhouse has been subject to ongoing additions and alterations. It has not been established if any of the original building is still extant within the existing building however it is likely that some remnant structures remain. In 1937, the Clubhouse was in the vicinity of what was then known as the 8th Green directly to its west and the 18th Green slightly further to its south-west.

The most significant works were in 1918-20; 1932; 1948; 1957; 1964; 1974; 1984; 1989; 2007, 2019-2022.

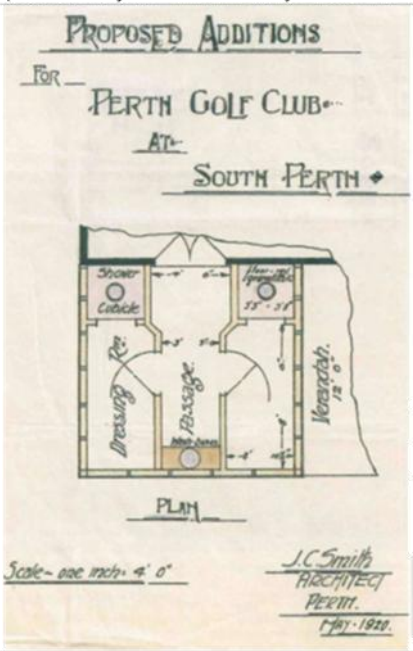
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown B A Tomlinson & Associates Oldfield Knott
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015 & 2018. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. Trove, The Daily News 3 December 1949. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Royal Perth Golf Club, Archives and Heritage. Royal Perth The History of the Royal Course Golf Club, by Jack Lee 1978 Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008.

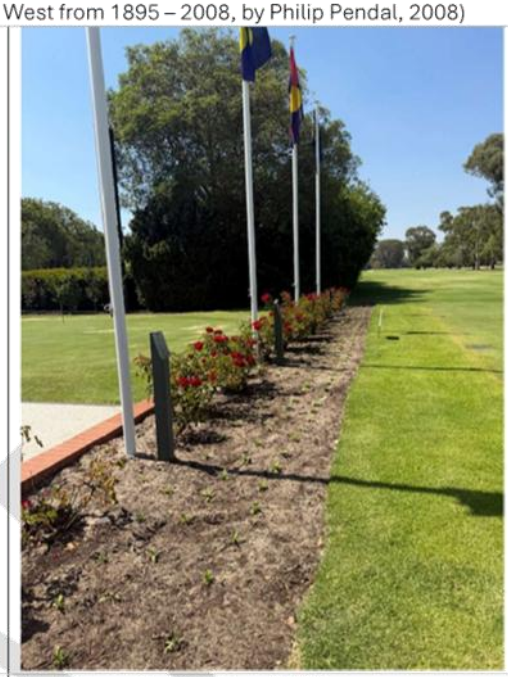
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



New Clubhouse (1964)
(source: Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008)



Original Clubhouse additions, 1920, by J.C. Smith (architect)
(source: Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008, page 25)



Clubhouse Rose Garden (2026)

Clubhouse (2026)

Clubhouse (2026)

Clubhouse Interiors (2024)	Clubhouse Interiors (2024)
Clubhouse Interiors (2024)	Clubhouse Interiors (2024)

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Place Records of Demolished Places (2018-2024)

Western Australian Herbarium (fmr)

Place No: 17

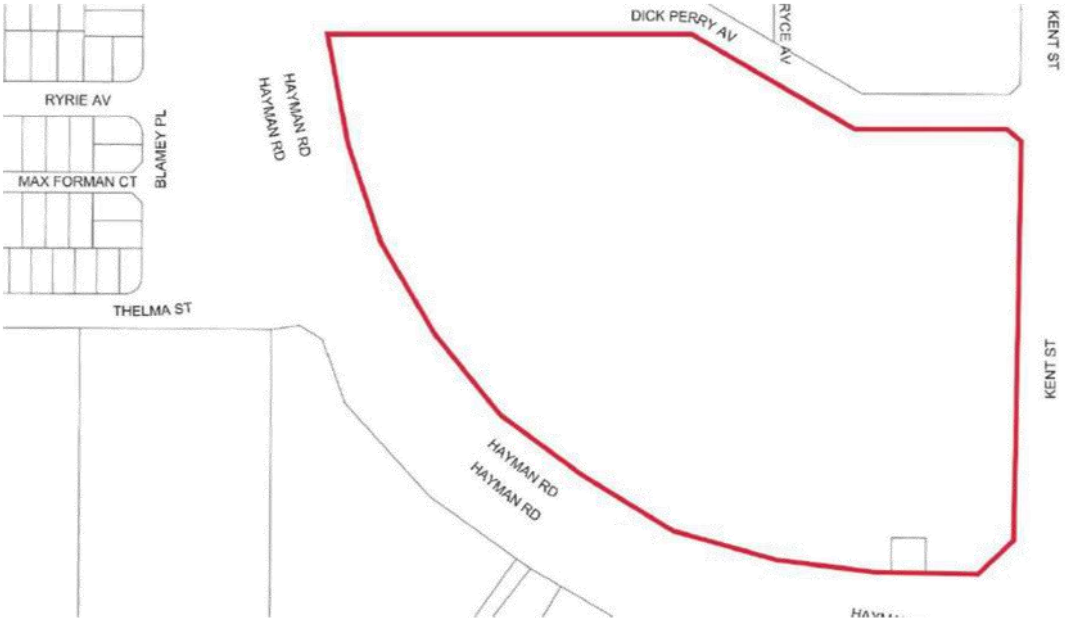
Category 4

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Western Australian Herbarium (fmr)
Other Names:	
Street Address	17 Dick Perry Avenue, Kensington
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the building constructed c1970 located on the southern portion of the lot constructed of brick and tile.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4800
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 4224	
	Survey: Plan 219945	Vol/Folio: LR3111-517
	Reserve No: 29619	LANDGATE PIN: 1864765

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Scientific: Laboratory and specialist store
Current Use:	Governmental: administration
Other Use:	Educational: Museum



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of post war international style executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the long established practice of collection and study of the plants of Western Australia. • The place has historic value for its association with the unification of several significant collections of plant specimens in one place in a dedicated space by the state government. • The place has research value as any remaining evidence of former techniques and practices of research within the building may provide information about past
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 4 - Little** Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1970	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Late 20th century regional	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:
The Western Australian Herbarium (Former) building is located on the edge of the former Collier Pine Plantation, directly adjacent to land occupied by the Western Australian Agriculture Department and the Department of Parks and Wildlife. The building was in a bushland setting planted out with native species, known as the Herbarium

Garden. The building is not easily seen from the road and is approached via a bitumen driveway. An area of bushland setting was enclosed with link mesh fencing.

The Western Australian Herbarium (Former) building complex is part single-, part two- and part three-storey reinforced concrete framed building with a flat roof. The plan concept is based on the hexagon.

The walling includes red face brick mostly on the upper floor with exposed aggregate. Some areas of Spandeck profile Colorbonded corrugated sheet metal cladding are evident. Three linked hexagonal plan units form a single level building, one roofed and the others enclosures, with perforated brick screen walls, comprise a detached structure to the east of the main building.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Western Australian Herbarium was established in 1928, when Mr C A Gardner was appointed to the new position of Government Botanist and Curator of the State Herbarium. The separate herbaria of the Department of Agriculture and the Forestry Department came under his control. The idea of amalgamating those two collections with that of the Western Australian Museum to produce a single State Herbarium was first suggested in 1923 by Dr G L Sutton, Director of Agriculture. The concept was supported by the 1926 Perth meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, and by Dr A W Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. The amalgamation of all three collections was not completed until 1958, when the State Herbarium moved from the Old Observatory building in West Perth, to the new Department of Agriculture buildings in South Perth. The Department of Agriculture resolved to build a dedicated space for the collection and this site within the Collier Pine Plantation was chosen.

The Collier Pine Plantation was one of several pine plantations in the outer metropolitan area which were established in the late 1920s with the goal of supporting the timber industry and provide relief work for the unemployed during the period of economic depression. It was proposed that the mature trees would be a valuable resource which the government would profit from when cut down in the 1960s, and that the land would then be used for public purposes. It was in 1957 that the first public facility, Ngala Mothercraft Centre now the Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre, was built on land within the former pine plantation. Other government facilities built within the former pine plantation include Bentley High School, Rowethorpe Retirement Village, Swan Cottages, Como High School, Western Australian Institute of Technology (later Curtin University), Penrhos College, government housing at Karawara, the City's Collier Park Retirement Village, South Perth Lawn Tennis Club, and the Collier Park Golf Club. The Forestry Department and the Department of Agriculture were allocated a large portion of land for new premises on the north of the plantation alongside Baron Hay Court and construction began in the late 1950s.

The Western Australian Herbarium (fmr) building was designed and built by the Public Works Department of Western Australia, the Architect in Charge of the project being Alex Doepel and was opened in March 1970. The site chosen for the facility was some distance from the other buildings of the Department of Agriculture. The facility provided for the first time, ideal storage conditions for the State's collection of plants, and adequate facilities to enable botanists to study them. From 1970 until the construction of a new herbarium in 2010 the building housed several unique collections of plants, an extensive research library and database.

Since the construction of the new Herbarium in 2010 (Keiran McNamara Conservation Science Centre) the collections have been relocated to the new premises. The Western Australian Herbarium (fmr) continues to be used by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (the subsequent organisation of the Department of Parks and Wildlife) for administration purposes.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: Technology and technological change Social and civic activities: Education and science Demographic Settlement and mobility: Government Policy

Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Scientific value

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

Residence, 112-114 Forrest Street

Place No: 42

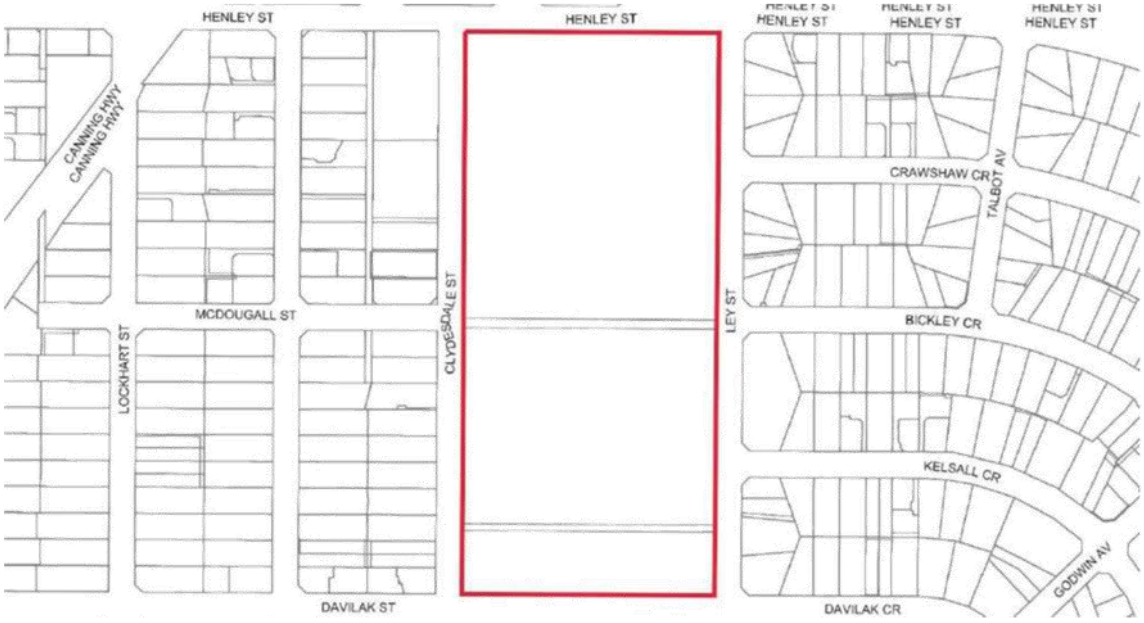
Category 3

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

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26508
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 9, 10	
	Survey: Plan 2833	Vol/Folio: 1895-822
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146893; 146890

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



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The original building constructed in c1943 has some aesthetic value for its remaining detail and form of the Inter War Stripped classical style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of this portion of South Perth in the 1940s. • The place has social value for its association with the scale and form of housing for professional men and their families in the 1940s.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1943	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical	**Roof:**	Tile: Terracotta

Physical Description:
Inter-War single storey brick and tile bungalow in an elevated position and over a double lot affording the house a rare and extensive pawned setting to the front and side of the property.

The house is of asymmetric plan form though the main projecting element forming the façade of the house presents with a symmetrical arrangement.

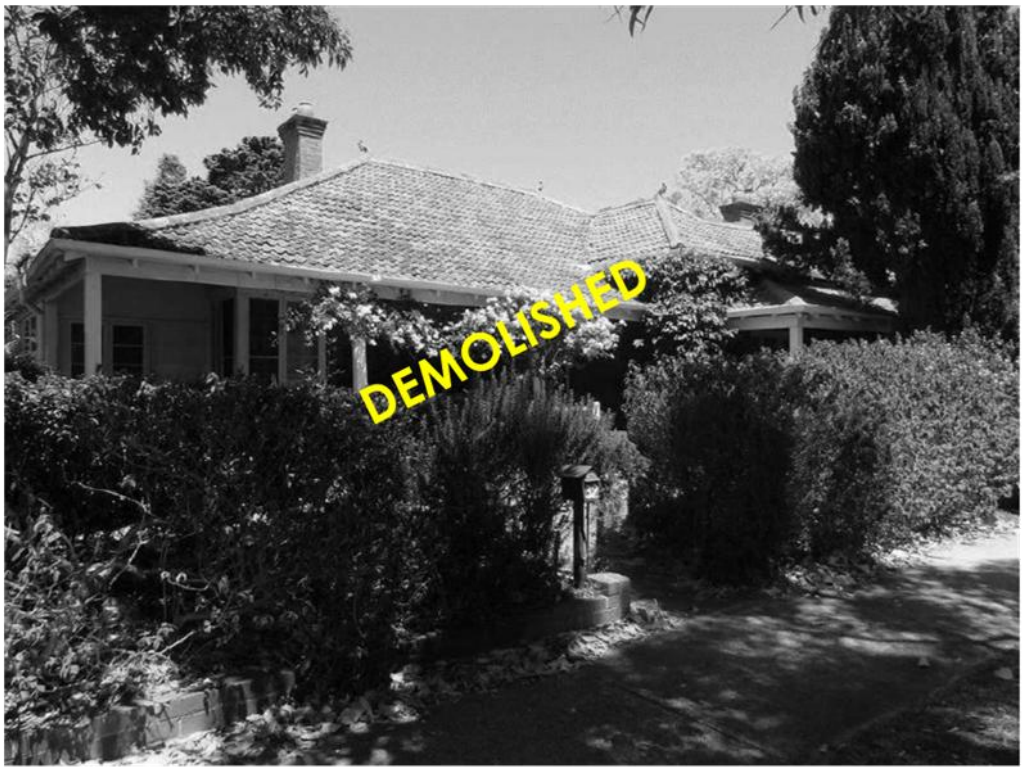
The key feature of the façade is the herringbone brick panel in a shallow projecting element flanked by timber framed windows that wrap around the return elevation and have angled brick sills. The house is of brick construction with face brick dado and rendered upper sections with decorative brick elements. The eaves lining, failing in places, contains diamond shaped vents. The southern side of the house incorporates a large alfresco area with skillion verandah canopy wrapping around the two sides. The roof to the main section of house is a complex hipped form clad with terracotta tiles. A substantial two storey element has been constructed to the rear, north east corner of the house, overlooking the drive. Some windows along the north elevation have been replaced but generally the place retains its original design intent.	
Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1906, however the area was not significantly developed until the Inter War period. A 1930 aerial photograph of the area shows that only four houses were located on Forrest Street, which was only a simple cleared dirt track. From the readily available information this place was built c1943 and the first owner and occupant was pharmacist Thomas Roebuck (1903-1985) and his wife Abbey Grace Roebuck, nee Fieldgate (1900-1997). Biographical information indicates this couple were from Yorkshire, England and had been living in Singapore prior to settling in Western Australia. No information regarding the architect or builder of this place has been found in this research. The Roebuck's lived at the house for only one or two years before returning to the UK. The residence was subsequently occupied by retired Major Lewis Mann and his wife Eleanor who lived there until the early 1950s before also settling in the UK. Subsequent occupiers and occupiers have not been established although the current owner, also a chemist, has been resident since the mid-1960s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original residence are readily apparent. Later two storey additions to the rear and south of the original building date from the late 1960s and do not significantly impact on the understanding of the original residence.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	

Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. UK Incoming Passenger Lists

Windy Ridge
Place No: 47

Category
3

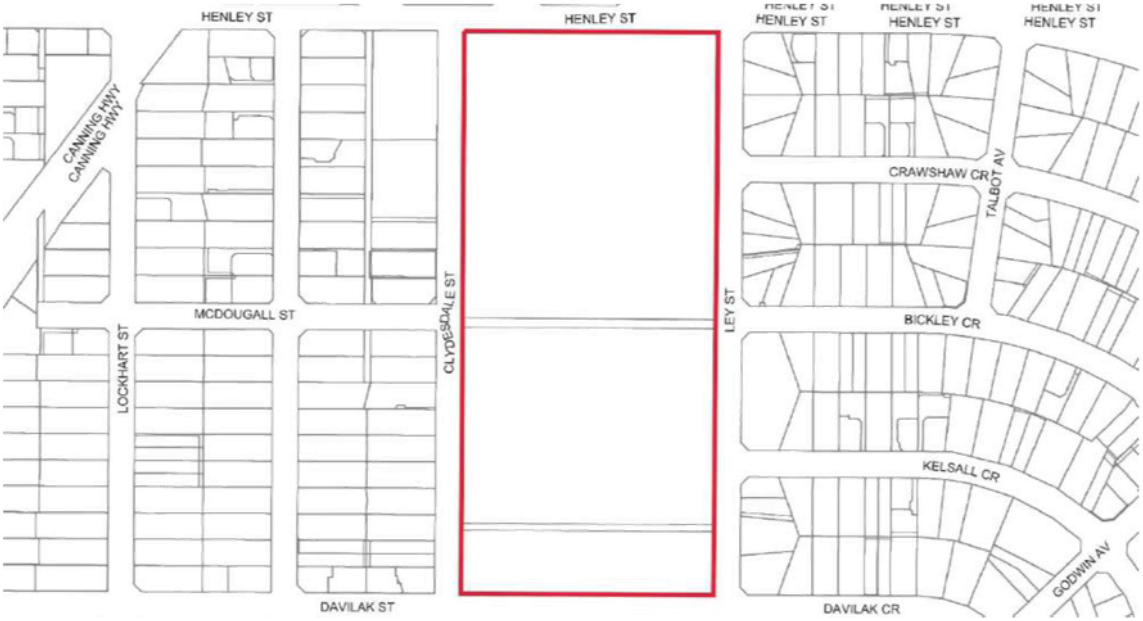


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Windy Ridge - Site
Other Names:	Residence, 32 King Edward Street
Street Address	32 King Edward Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage listing applies to the entire site.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26509
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 117	
	Survey: Plan 2409	Vol/Folio: 7-257A
	Reserve No: -------	LANDGATE PIN: 146532

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



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of Inter War Californian Bungalow style which demonstrates many key features and details. • The residence is rare as one of the residences from the Inter War development which has retained its original lot, garden setting and the main elevations are largely intact. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing for professional men and their families in the Inter War period.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Category of Significance	**CATEGORY 3** Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible. Do not include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1921	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Californian Bungalow	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:

Inter-war single storey brick and tile bungalow, of asymmetric plan form and hidden behind a high hedge. The house appears to be tuckpointed to part of the façade and rendered to other sections. Windows are timber framed.

The roof is a complex hipped form with decorative ridge tiles and finials. Two brick chimneys with corbelling and terracotta honey pot flues are visible.

The overall presentation of the house cannot be ascertained from the street due to the hedging but it appears that many of the original details remain extant

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The subdivision plan on which this residence is located was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1902. There is no information to indicate this property was developed until c1921 when auditor, Charles Henry King (c1885-1962) and his wife Margaret Creina, nee Clipstone (c1985-1952) built their home here. No details of the architect or builder have been found in this research.

The King family including their two girls lived at the house until the late 1940s. Subsequent owners have not been determined. The origin of the name 'Windy Ridge' has also not been determined although is likely to be as a result to of its location on the ridge looking down to the Swan River foreshore.

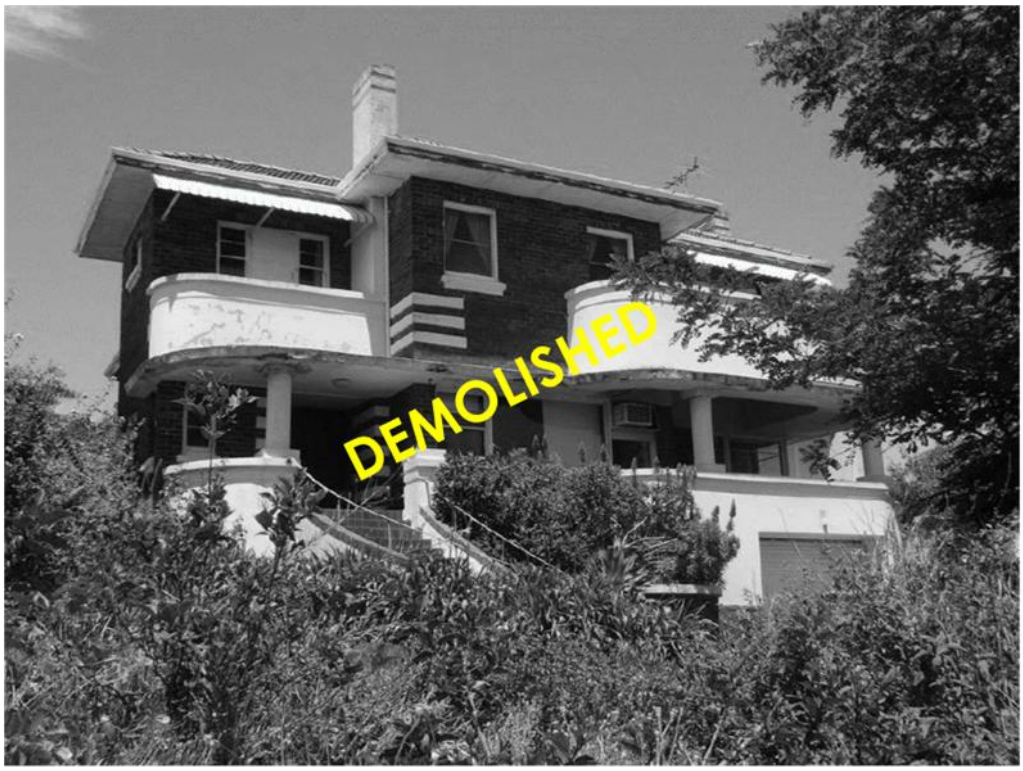
Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since its construction although later structures have been built within the property. It is likely that the original residence and garden consisted of two lots from the subdivision.

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

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

Residence, 34 Ridge Street

Place No: 75

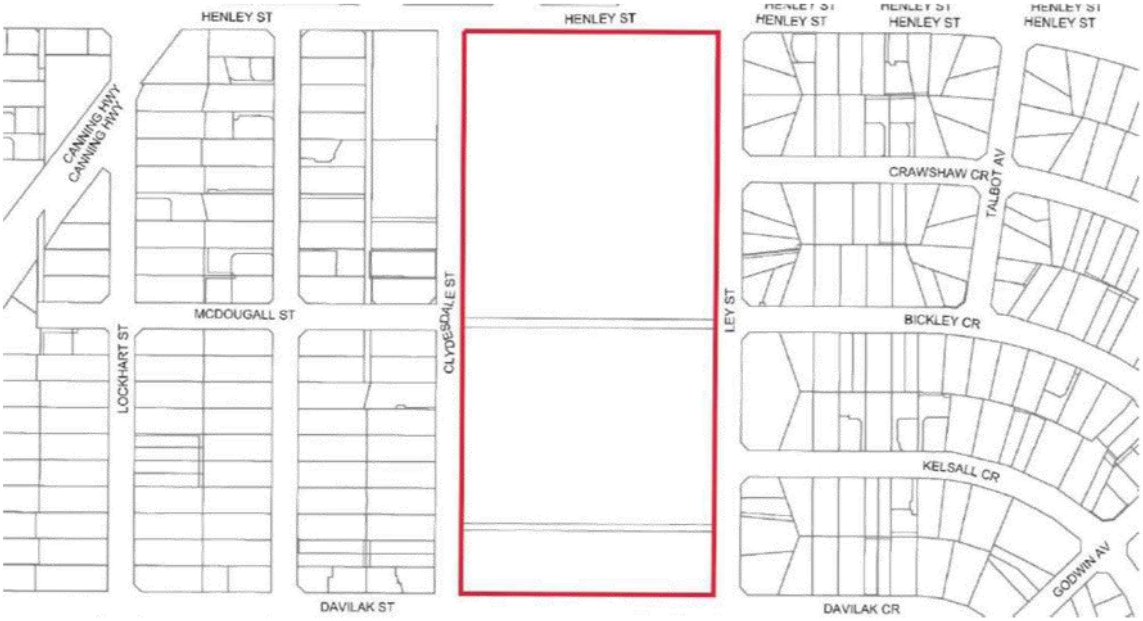


SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence, 34 Ridge Street - Site
Other Names:	
Street Address	34 Ridge Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	The entry applies to the entire building on the lot.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 26702
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 38	
	Survey: Diagram 9439	Vol/Folio: 1045-264
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 146845

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a rare and intact example of the Inter War Functionalist style executed in brick and tile that occupies a prominent site which contributes to the streetscape. • The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of South Perth in the Inter War period by the professional and affluent men and their families. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of houses built for professional men and their families in the Inter War period.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate** Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

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

Elevated double storey art deco style house incorporating under-croft garage further increasing the verticality of the house.

The house is of brick and tile construction with curved rendered balcony balustrades and garage. The remainder of the façade is face brick with rendered decorative elements breaking up the brickwork.

The façade of the house presents in an asymmetric arrangement with wings and curved balconies projecting out at various angles creating a diverse arrangement of details. The entrance is approached by a gently curving steep set of brick steps, leading to multi-paned timber double doors and a small verandah, enclosed by rendered balustrade. Immediately to the south of the entrance is the main projecting wing with large timber framed window to the ground floor and two single sashes to the upper level. Part of the façade to the wing is obscured by the curve of the projecting balustrade which extends across the remaining portion of the upper section of front elevation. a similar curved balustrade also extends across the north-west corner of the façade at upper level. Both the balconies are partially supported on broad Tuscan style masonry columns, each of which is placed on top of the lower level balustrade.

The windows to the upper level of the house are afforded some weather protection by the deep eaves, lined with asbestos sheeting and fabric shade canopies.

The concrete elements are showing signs of deterioration with crazing to the surface, damp and some cracking. Despite the failing condition of the concrete elements, the house presents with an intact design intent.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This area of South Perth was approved for residential development in 1933. An aerial photograph of the area in 1930 shows the area was largely sparse bushland at this time with only a few residences built on Forrest Street and Labouchere Road.

From the readily available information this residence was constructed in 1940 for the owner and occupants, Melville Thomas Peacock (1908-1994) and his wife Joy Margaret Peacock, nee Urquhart (1915-2011). The couple married in 1938 and had two sons. Melville Peacock worked in his fathers Textile Recycling Business as a manager except for the period in which he served with the RAAF during World War Two. The Peacocks lived at the house for the remainder of their married lives.

No detail of the architect or builder of the residence has been found in the current research. The design reflects the Inter War Functionalist style of the period and the generous balconies take full advantage of the position of the lot looking down Rea Street to the river.

Aerial photographs indicate there has been little change to the form or extent of the residence from its construction although internal changes are likely to have been undertaken to conform to current expectations.

Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	

Association	
Owners	Peacock Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.

Residence, 69 South Perth Esplanade

Place No: 78

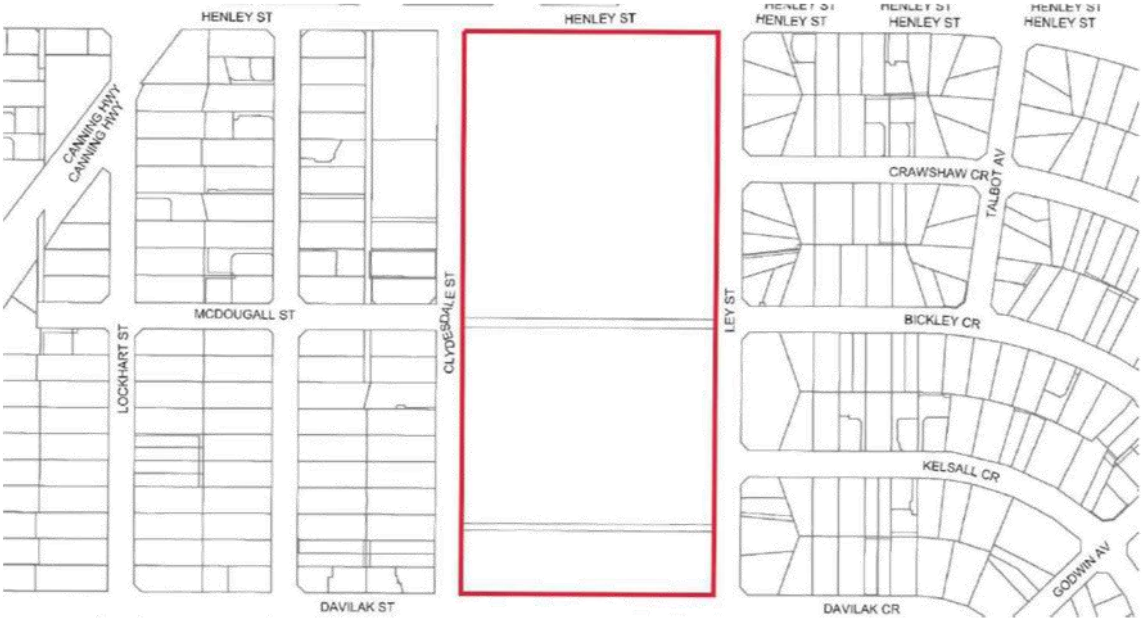
Category 2

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

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2381
Included in Heritage List?	Yes
History of CoSP Listing	Nominated 2017

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 105	
	Survey: Diagram 83064	Vol/Folio: 1947-345
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1069182

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Current Use:	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Other Use:	



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact and well detailed example of the Inter War Old English style executed in brick and tile. • The place has research value as an example of the common practice in Western Australia which saw a delay in the adoption of new styles of architecture. • The place has historic value for its association with the development in South Perth during the Inter War period, particularly as a result of the foreshore reclamation works. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of home built in the Inter War period for affluent members of the community.
Classification of Significance	**Category 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity and authenticity.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1940	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter-War Olde English	**Roof:**	Tile: ceramic
Physical Description: Former house:			

Double storey with attic space brick house constructed in the inter-war era Old English style presenting with Tudor influences. The house is of face brick construction with imitation half timbering. The panels in between the timber elements are filled with bricks arranged in various patterns including chequerboard and herringbone nogging.

The house is of asymmetric plan form with a substantial front gable wing incorporating a double storey faceted bay element, with a faceted tiled hipped roof. The roof line to the gable is steeply pitched and clad in tile. A secondary gable feature is set back behind the main wing, incorporating the timber detailing to the façade and gable, replicating the Tudor design element.

All visible windows are multi-paned casements in dark timber frames.

The roof form is a combination of hips and gables, steeply pitched to provide additional accommodation. Brick chimneys are located variously around the roof, the front chimney extending up the side of the gable roof, standing tall and slender in face brick. Other chimneys are more squat in form, sitting on the ridge line of the roofs.

The house is surrounded by a high brick wall which obscured the ground floor of the house.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the houses built in South Perth were centred around Mill Point, Mends Street and the South Perth Esplanade. The houses on the South Perth Esplanade generally featured large gardens stretching to the river frontage. In between the residences, land was still used for market gardens and this use continued into the Inter War period.

In the 1930s, considerable works were undertaken to reclaim and improve the foreshore of South Perth with the construction of a retaining wall along the waters edge. These improvements led to the lots along the river frontage becoming more desirable for development and several large homes were built on the Esplanade, as it was known, during this period. The road name was later changed to the South Perth Esplanade to avoid confusion with other roads of this name in the metropolitan area.

This residence was built for sisters Mary Jessie Hassell (1873-1953) and May Hassell (1879-1961). The women were two of the five daughters of parliamentarian and pastoralist John Frederick Tasman Hassell (1839-1919) who owned Kendenup Station in the south west of WA. The family lived for many years in Albany and held property throughout Perth.

The sisters engaged architects Cameron Powell and Chisholm to design the two storey residence. On the announcement of the successful tender by contractors, Totterdell Bros for £4431 the following description of the residence was provided.

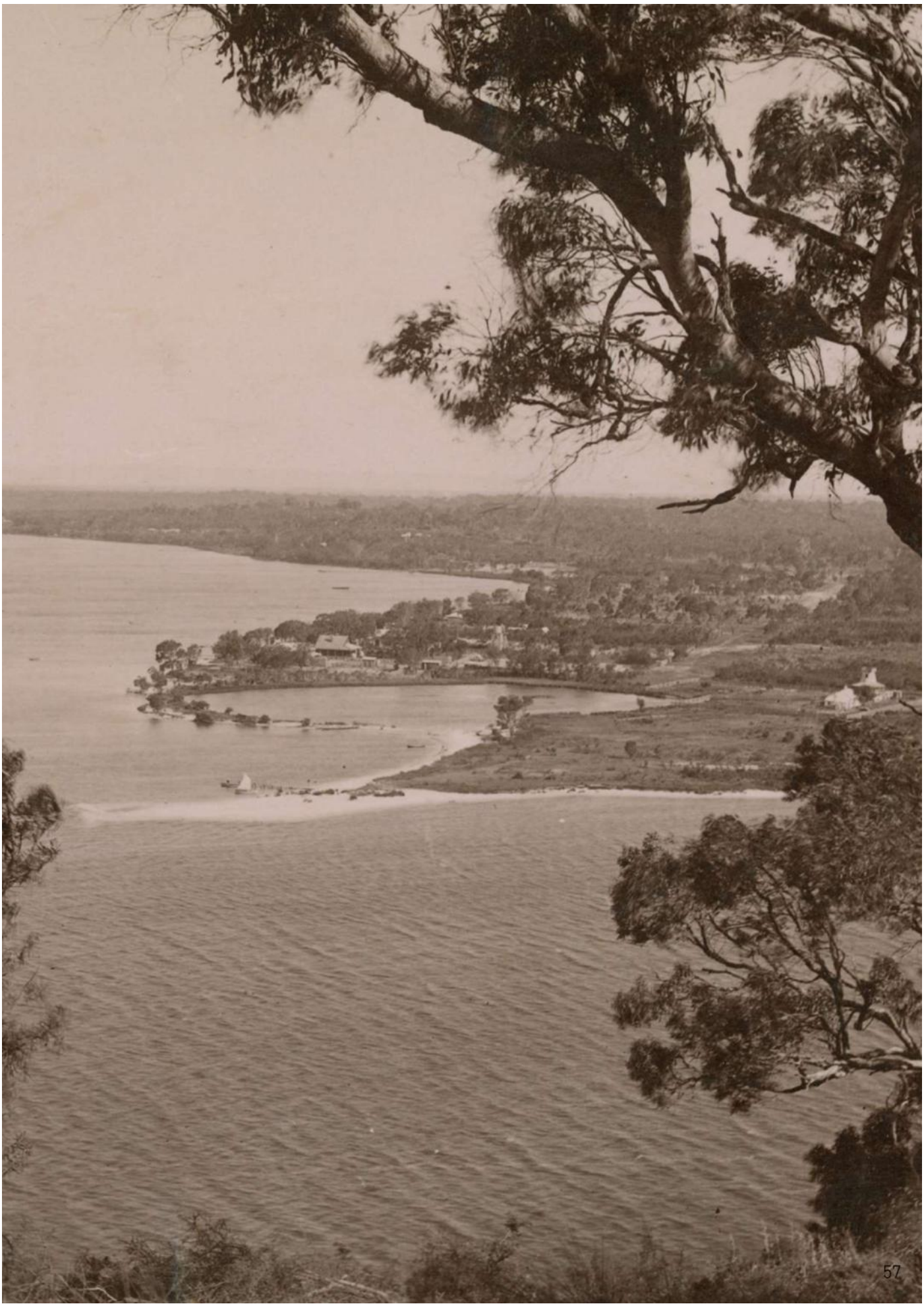
Of an Old English type in design the ground floor comprises a lounge (24ft x 17ft), dining room (18ft x 15ft) toilet room, kitchen, maid's pantry, two maids' bedrooms and bathroom, entrance porch, private porch, double garage, wood room and laundry. On the first floor there are a balcony, three bedrooms, sewing room, box room and bathroom.

A sketch of the design was included in the article which demonstrates that the external form and detail of the original design is largely intact. Building of the residence was completed in stages as a separate tender was called for the brick laundry and garage in April 1940.

The Hassell sisters lived at the residence until their deaths, Mary in 1953 and May in 1961. It is apparent from the Electoral Rolls that members of the Hassell family had a close association with South Perth throughout the 20th century.

It has not been established who the owners or occupants of the residence were after the deaths of the Hassell sisters however aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. In 1992, the original lot was reduced in size to enable access to new developments on adjacent lots. A swimming pool was constructed in the front portion of the residence at this time and the brick boundary wall was added.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Occupations: Domestic activities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	
Builder	
Association	
Owners	Hassell Family
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. The West Australian, 25 March 1939 p. 4; 6 April 1940, p. 7. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980. C. W. Hassell, 'Hassell, John Frederick Tasman (1839–1919)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hassell-john-frederick-tasman-466/text5869, published first in hardcopy 1972, accessed online 17 January 2018. '100 years of History' Ross Donaldson, in Architecture Australia, Sept 1984, Vol 73, No.5. p. 42.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Mount Henry Bridge

Place No: 22

Category
13

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

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

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3101	
	Survey: Plan- 4743912385	Vol/Folio: LR003151000540 LR3109-466
	Reserve No: 48327 (portion of)	LANDGATE PIN: 11715857

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia register entry for the inclusion of the Mount Henry Bridge in the State Register of Heritage Places.* Mount Henry Bridge is a nine-span, pre-stressed concrete road bridge, across the Canning River, built in 1982 and expanded in 2007. It carries three lanes of traffic in each direction, has a separate bicycle and pedestrian bridge cantilevered on both sides immediately below the traffic bridge, and two railway lines travelling in opposite directions. The place has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: 1. The place is associated with the growth of the Perth metropolitan area in the latter part of the 20th century, and government support for extensive road systems, and later rail systems, commencing with the 1955 Stephenson-Hepburn Plan and the subsequent 1963 Metropolitan Region Scheme. (Factor A) 2. The place is a vital component of the Kwinana Freeway, a major transport artery linking the Perth CBD with the south metropolitan region of Perth, (including the industrial precinct around Kwinana), and the major tourist and wine-growing regions of the south-west of the state. 3. The place is representative of the significant concrete bridges across major waterways that started emerging in Perth from the 1950s. (Factor A and D) 4. The place has aesthetic and scientific value for its innovative design and construction including the cantilevered pedestrian walkways and cycleways under the bridge deck on each side which separates vehicle and pedestrian traffic, and the use of a construction method which minimised the need for complex and expensive mid-span temporary piers. The method of construction demonstrates an engineering innovation not previously used in Western Australia. (Factor H, B and G) ~~1.~~5. The place has social value as a prominent landmark that contributes to the community's sense of place. Its elegant and simple form was designed to minimise the visual impact on the river, allow maximum use by water traffic, and be well integrated into the landscape. (Factor E and F) ~~The place has aesthetic value as a complex structure of a clean and simplicity of design using minimal materials that has been well integrated into the landThe place has historic value for its association with the spread of the metropolitan area in the second half of the 20th century and the government support of extensive road systems and latterly rail systemsThe place has social value as it is a bridge that is well patronised by many members of the community for its function of enabling greater movement through the metropolitan area.~~
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 13 - ~~Some/Moderate~~Exceptional

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	Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List. ~~Contributes to the heritage of the locality.~~ ~~Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.~~

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

Physical Description:

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

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

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

The original bridge is of post-tensioned concrete. It has nine spans with a total length of 660 metres and a deck width of 28.8 metres. In cross-section, it is a double box-section, with the upper deck carrying traffic and cantilevers at the bottom of the box carrying pedestrian / cycle paths. The bridge was constructed segmentally, using a balanced cantilever construction method. It carried three lanes of traffic in each direction, with two pedestrian / cycle paths on cantilevers at the lower level. At 660 metres long, the Mount Henry Bridge was the longest road bridge in Western Australia at the time it was built.

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

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

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Early history of the area

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

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

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

Mount Henry Bridge 1 (1982)

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

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

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

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

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

The original 1982 bridge was one of the last major bridges in WA designed in-house by MRWA engineers. Engineers in the Bridge Section of MRWA were given the opportunity to come up with preliminary designs. Of the 13 submissions, nine were chosen for further development. The local authorities and Professor Gordon Stephenson, who was the consultant architect for the project, ultimately decided on John Gilbert Marsh's design, which Stephenson later helped refine.

The contract to build Mount Henry Bridge 1 (1982) was won by J O Clough & Son, (in partnership with Danish firm Christiani and Neilson), which proposed a new construction method that had not been used previously in Western Australia.

Mount Henry Bridge 2 (2005)

In 2005, further construction work commenced on a second Mount Henry Bridge as part of the widening of the Kwinana Freeway and to accommodate a two-way railway line. This was part of a new railway line located between the opposing traffic lanes of the Kwinana Freeway; and extending from the Perth central business district to Mandurah. The new 15 metre wide bridge was built to the west of the original Mount Henry Bridge. It was designed to carry an additional three lanes of traffic, a break-down lane and a cycle

and walking path. The two bridges overlap but do not touch, appearing as one continuous structure. The railway is accommodated on the western side of the original bridge.

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

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

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

Historic Theme:	~~Transport and communications: Road transport~~ ~~Transport and communications: Rail and light rail transport~~ Infrastructure – Transport and Communications Infrastructure - Development of Settlements and Services
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Aesthetic/Scientific value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	John Gilbert Marsh GHD Pty Ltd Wyche Consulting Parry and Rosenthal Architects
Builder	J O Clough & Son Christiani and Neilson Leighton-led consortium
Association	Professor Gordon Stephenson John Alastair Hepburn
Owners	Main Roads Western Australia
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015; 2018; 2025. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2026~~17~~ City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. State Register of Heritage Place Entry for Mount Henry Bridge, HCWA. Ecological water requirements for the Lower Canning River, Dept of Water, 2010. p. 3 Aboriginal History (canning.wa.gov.au) at 21 June 2024. Green, Broken Spears, pp. 186-188, as cited in the City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory and Heritage List 2018, P. 15. Plan for the Metropolitan Region Perth, Perth and Fremantle, G Stephenson and JA Hepburn, 1955, p. 116. Nomination of Design & Construction of Mt Henry Bridge for an Engineering Heritage Marker 2023. p 5.

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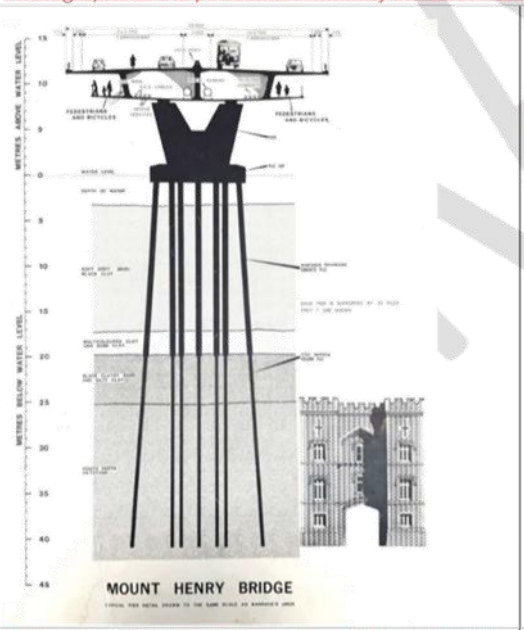
	Information provided by Engineering Heritage WA, March 2026. Edmonds, The Vital Link, 1997, p. 288. Engineering Heritage Marker Award Ceremony Program 2024, p. 4. Mount Henry Bridge, Salter Point - Parry and Rosenthal Architects at 30 September 2025. Photograph from Main Roads WA traffic report site on X, at 11 September 2025.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

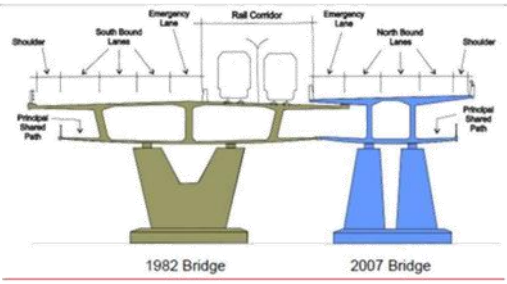
Photographs of the pedestrian walkway beneath the Mount Henry Bridge, 2024.



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

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

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



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

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

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Wesley College

Place No: 36

Category 1

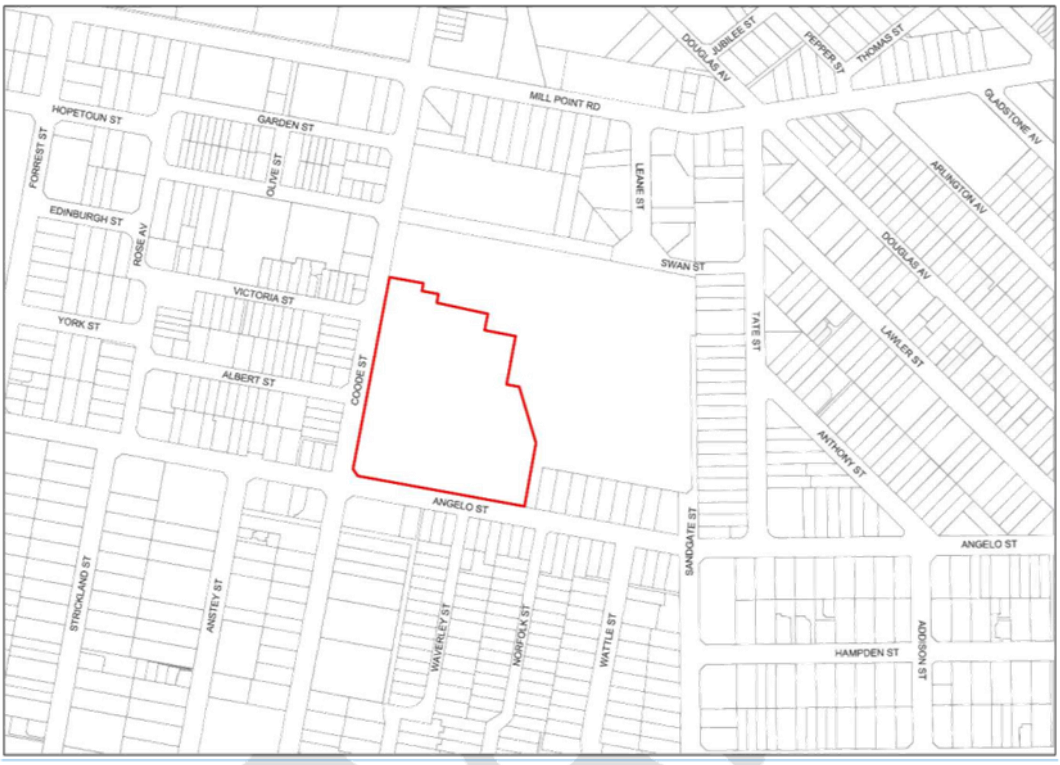
SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Wesley College
Other Names:	
Street Address	40 Coode Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage survey applies to the cultural heritage curtilage at Wesley College, located at 40 Coode Street being bound by Angelo Street, Sandgate Street, Swan Street and Coode Street. Refer to the Statement of Significance for elements of the place located within this curtilage. ~~all buildings on the site, although there are varying levels of significance for individual buildings.~~
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2379, Entered State Register 25 August 2009.

Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 504	
	Survey: P27361	Vol/Folio: 1686-383
	Reserve No:	LANDGATE PIN: 1363388

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Educational: Combined School
Current Use:	Educational: Combined School
Other Use:	Religious: Chapel



SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	The following statement of significance is primarily drawn from the Register Entry for Place 2379 Wesley College, South Perth prepared in 2009. Wesley College has developed considerably since its inception in 1923. The built structures provide tangible evidence of the growth and evolution of the place, reflecting its historical development and contributing to the understanding of its associated heritage values. For the purposes of determining significance across the site, the highest levels of significance is contained within the area of cultural heritage significance. The area of cultural heritage significance includes~~Wesley College, South Perth, a school complex comprising~~the two storey brick and tile J. F. Ward Wing (1923), Kefford Wing (1925, 1936, 1957-58, 1962-64), J. S. Maloney House (1937) Clive Hamer Building (1940), and H. R. Trenaman Library and Staff common building (1937, 1970); double volume concrete and metal Old Boys' Memorial Chapel (1961); Old Wesley Collegians' Association Memorial Lynch Gate (1953) and Rose Garden (1995); J. F. Ward Oval (1924); Jenkins Quadrangle (1978) set in

	landscaped gardens of grass, shrubs and established trees, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place illustrates aspects of the development of education in Western Australia and is valued by the community of South Perth, the Methodist community and the wider community for its contribution to the education of generations of boys; • Wesley College Old Boys' Memorial Chapel is a fine representative example of Post War Ecclesiastical style, featuring innovative design and building techniques through the use of reinforced concrete ring beams and precast concrete walls and slabs, built to an award-winning 1960 design by Ross Chisholm; • the place is a cohesive complex of educational buildings, developed from the 1920s to the present (2026) in a manner which, on the whole is architecturally sympathetic to earlier elements; • the place contributes to the community's sense of place as it has been in the same locality and performing similar educational functions since 1923, during which time the suburb of South Perth has developed around the school and the place has become an intrinsic part of the streetscape and community; and, • the individual elements of the place collectively form an attractive cultural landscape of significant buildings and structures set within an accessible, inviting and pleasing landscape. The Science Building (1956), R. E. Blanckensee Centre (1987), Harrison Dormitory (1968-70), Manning House (1999), Joseph Green Centre (1973), Rossiter Oval, Junior and Middle Schools and staff housing contribute to the historical development of the place, and while contributing to historic and social significance, are not essential to its cultural heritage values. The sheds associated with gardening and maintenance of the school located adjacent to the playing fields are considered to have low cultural heritage significance. Collins Oval and Change Rooms (1971) are at a separate site at Thelma Street.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1923; 1925; 1936; 1937; 1940; 1953; 1956; 1957-58; 1961; 1962-4; 1968-70; 1973; 1987; 1995; 1999	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Post War Ecclesiastical style	**Roof:**	Various

Physical Description:
Wesley College occupies a 19 hectare site on the ridge of the foreshore escarpment with. View towards the river and the city. The site generally bounded by Mill Point Road, Coode Street, Angelo Street, Tate Street and Leane Street, South Perth.

~~The site comprises three precincts, the Heritage Precinct on the western side of the site, the Senior School Precinct on the eastern side and the Swan Street Precinct, comprising the central section of the school complex.~~

~~The buildings within the Heritage Precinct are:~~Physical descriptions of buildings within the area of cultural heritage significance on the site include:

- JF Ward Wing, (1923) – two storey fair face brick with rendered banding displaying elements of the Federation Arts and Crafts style. Originally designed as a single storey three-winged building, the upper level was added in 1927, and two single storey additions were constructed between the wings.

  The original main entrance is on the north façade which has a two-storey verandah supported by face brick columns with roughcast panels in between, a clapboard clad two storey bay window in the centre and a gable end punctuated by three double hung sash windows on each level of the east end of the façade. An escape ladder made from a series of steel rungs from WWII remains extant on the brick verandah column.

  The west elevation with its three prominent gable ends to the wings is set back from Coode Street in a garden setting overlooking the Rose Memorial Garden. Each façade to wings is composed of alternating red face brick columns and rough cast rendered panels above which each of the double hung sash windows are placed. The intersection between the levels is concealed and articulated with a rendered band and stringcourse. The gables are finished in roughcast render with brick panel at the apex. The central wing has terracotta shingled awnings to both levels of windows.

  Two double height skillion additions have been added between the wings, projecting out into the garden. The upper section is clad with louvers whilst the lower level is open to three sides. Each provides sheltered access into the building.

- Kefford Wing, (1925) – a two-storey brick and tile building comprising of two "L" shaped windows with a centrally placed two-storey addition to the north and south elevations. The wing was originally constructed as a single storey single wing building. A second wing mirroring the design of the first was later added, followed by additional storeys. The face brick walls are supported by a series of brick buttresses with rendered capping. The original south façade has been partially obscured by the construction of a double height enclosed walkway and reception area. The original features of the façade remain extant and now form part of the internal space. The original timber framed sashes with rendered surrounds are now a feature of this space. Much of the original north elevation has become obscured by a continuous concrete and glass enclosed corridor which connects all the buildings around the Jenkins Quadrangle.

- JS Maloney House, 1937 – two storey brick and tile former Headmaster's residence and marks the boundary of the original school site. The former house has a symmetrical façade to the north elevation with a central porch entry. The porch has a brick paved floor, openings on the east and west elevations with brick steps and a large centrally placed opening featuring a pair of columns in the Tuscan order and steel balustrading between. All openings feature modern details expressed through lintels of vertically placed bricks and supported by flat steel lintels. Above the porch is an enclosed room with large, glazed openings. A corbelled feature on the eastern end of the front façade adds a whimsical touch to the formal façade.

  On the west elevation the window of the front room has shutter stays which are still extant but no shutters. There is a brick paved verandah approximately mid length of the house, between the front room and the rear rooms. French doors open out onto the verandah.

  The south elevation overlooks the Rose Memorial Garden has an informal arrangement of windows and roof forms featuring a pair of small dormers and deep eaves against hipped roofs over the

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main area of the house. The southwest corner of the house has been extended and re-roofed with its own hip. A skillion verandah canopy supported on square posts wraps around the south and east elevation. the ground level openings to these two elevations have been altered to incorporate full height windows and sliding doors which has impacted on the aesthetics of the building.

- Old Wesley Collegians Association Memorial Lych Gate, 1953 – a rectilinear structure constructed of limestone blocks and timber stop chamfered posts supporting a terracotta shingled gable roof. It is orientated on a north-south axis. The Wesley College coat of arms is featured on the north and south elevations.

  Internally there are two integral timber slatted benches, and two brass plaques engraves with names of Old Boys who lost their lives during various war. Each name is also represented by a cardinal rose bush in the adjacent Memorial Roe Garden.

- Rose Garden – cruciform garden containing 56 roses forming an emotive and attractive feature of the west boundary of the school site.

- Wesley College Old Boys' Memorial Chapel, (1961) – the Memorial Chapel is designed in the Post War Ecclesiastical style featuring reinformed concrete ring beams, precast concrete walls and slabs. It is a cylindrical building elevated on a square terrazzo paved podium with a steel portico on the southern side.

  The roof comprises a series of 12 steel framed sheet metal clad apexes and valleys, surmounted in the entre by a tall steel spire. Each steel valley rafter functions as a gutter draining into 12 strategically located circular pipe columns. Precast concrete panels with exposed aggregate finish are alternated with panels of cement render finish to create a play of dark and light tones on the façade. Alternate panels are set back from the edge of the ring beam to allow for an insert of steel framed louvered glass windows. The congregation enters the Chapel on the south side by means of a small flight of steps onto the elevated terrazzo paved podium through a pair of glazed double doors with vertical glazing bars and into the narthex. There is an alternative eastern side entrance with similarly detailed double doors.

- HR Trenaman Library, (1937) – this building was designed as a single storey brick and tile dining and assembly hall in 1937 with the second storey being added in 1970. The building presents with Inter-War Georgian Revival Characteristics.

  The ground floor is constructed of red/brown toned brickwork laid in stretcher bond with large openings with three leaded light sash widows to each adding light and formality to the structure. The windows are surrounded by rendered and scribed surrounds installed to replicate quoining.

  The main entrance is on the wet elevation overlooking the Jenkins Quadrangle, with a single step access. The entrance has ornate plaster moulding and timber double doors.

  The upper level is obscured from clear view due to the enclosed concrete and glass walkway but it is of face brick construction with large square steel framed openings.

- The Clive Hamer Building, (1940) is located in the Senior School Precinct but contributes to the brick built structures of the early buildings and displays characteristics of the Inter-War Georgian Revival and Inter-War Gothic Revival styles. The interior has been adapted and was undergoing further works in January 2018. The south elevation overlooking the Ward Oval is composed of the original four centred pointed arch arcade on the ground floor. There are five large openings with

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rendered surrounds on the recessed section of the upper floor and both gable ends incorporate two sets of windows, each containing three aluminium framed sashes in a rendered surround.

The north elevation almost replicates the south elevation. The recessed section contains the arched openings and the windows in the same manner as the south façade. The eastern gable has three levels of windows including one in the apex of the gable. The western gable has a four-centred arched doorway opening and a single sash window above.

Physical descriptions of other buildings on the site include:

- The Boarding House (1968) located at 41 Swan Street and designed by Forbes and Fitzhardinge is a late 1960s designed two-storey brick building that originally contained two entrances for the two separate dormitories. Extensive renovations have been undertaken to the interior of the building, however the exterior retains a high degree of integrity with the same red brick and ornamental white rendered window pieces.

- The Mildred Manning Science Building (1956), located within the Senior School Precinct at 40 Coode Street, is designed in the brick-built style of the overall campus. This building experienced internal and external renovations in 2017 to provide students with a contemporary scientific education. The building was adaptively refitted, and the original brick building and structure was recycled and externally refitted with a colourful external Perspex art piece, colourful brick artwork and silver ornamental additions to the side of the building facing the Joseph Green Centre.

- The Hanton Quadrangle located to the north of the senior school and west of the Boarding House at 41 Swan Street, is a rectangular grassed area named in recognition of Hardy Berwick Hanton, a former student, teacher and inaugural Director of the Old Wesley Collegians Association between 1976 and 1988.

- The Middle School Year 5 & 6 is located to the north of the senior school at 41 Swan Street. The brick and tile building faces Coode Street and to the east, the Hanton Quadrangle.

- The Rossiter Oval located at 40 Coode Street is one of two grassed ovals at Wesley College. It is named after James Leonard Rossiter CBE, Wesley College Headmaster between 1930 - 1952.

- The Middle School Year 7 & 8 is located at 40 Coode Street. The U-shaped brick and tile building includes a central glazed atrium which faces the Joseph Green Centre on the east and is bounded by Coode Street on the west and a small carpark to the south.

- The Swimming Pool (1963, 2025-2026) is a heated outdoor 50 metre lap pool located at 40 Coode Street to the east of the Hamer Wing and Trenaman Library. An aquatic centre addition was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 24 July 2025.

- The Visual Arts and Design Technology Centre (2004) is located to the north of the Science Block on the east of the Joseph Green Centre. The building is a large, square block accommodating classrooms and workshops. The design of the building, in particularly the three gable facades and brickwork, echoes the design of the earlier buildings on site.

- The Wood Quadrangle is located on the southern side of Swan Street at 40 Coode Street at the entry to the Middle School Atrium. It is named after Frank Wood Snr and Frank Wood Jnr. Mr Wood was Senior Resident Master, PE Teacher and Sports Coach between 1963 - 1982. Frank Wood Jnr is a former student and Sports Master until 2010.

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- The Sports Centre and Centenary Building located at 40 Coode Street includes the R.E Blanckensee Physical Education Centre (1987), being a brick building positioned to the east of the swimming pool (1963) with arch windows and a substantial tiled roof.

  The Centenary Building was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 23 March 2023 as Additions to Educational Establishment (Sporting Centre Addition to Wesley College). The brick and tile Centenary Building designed by architectural firm, Taylor Robinson Chaney Broderick or TRCB, is facing Swan Street. The new sports centre and adaptive reuse of the existing high-performance sports facilities, includes additions and alterations to Wesley College attached to the existing Blanksee Physical Education Centre or Gymnasium.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely derived from the State Heritage Office Documentation for Place 2379 for inclusion of Wesley College in the State Register of Heritage Places.

The first Methodist settlers had arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1830. Wesleyan Methodism is associated with the beginnings of education in Western Australia. The first Wesleyan primary school in Perth opened c1835 and provided education services for approximately one quarter of all children enrolled in the colony, not just Methodist children.

The Methodist population of Western Australia had increased with immigration from the eastern states following the gold rushes of the 1890s. By the beginning of WWorld War One, the need for a new Wesleyan school was recognised, in particular to meet the needs of farmers' children requiring city education following several years of rural drought. A Boys' College Committee, formed in 1916, chose a 9-acre (3.6 ha) site on a ridge overlooking the river in South Perth, purchased in 1919 for £1450.

The earliest buildings at Wesley College were designed by architect James Hine, a Methodist parishioner and prominent architect. Hine prepared plans for a single storey E-shaped building, consisting of a headmaster's residence, dormitory accommodation for up to 25 boarders, and classroom space for around 100 students which was to double as a place for public worship for South Perth Methodists. The foundation stone for the original building was laid on 11 November 1922, by Premier Sir James Mitchell, who declared his opinion that, 'the boy with the trained, flexible mind made a good farmer'. The building contractor employed to realise Hine's design was M. Ellyard.

Classes commenced on 13 February 1923 and at that time the South Perth area was populated by fewer than three thousand residents. The streets were largely unsealed, much of the surrounding bushland was undeveloped, and public health amenities such as sewerage were yet to arrive. During the 1920s the local population boomed, and the construction of Wesley College represented a major building project in the burgeoning suburb of South Perth.

The first headmaster of Wesley College, John Frederick Ward, served from 1923 to 1929. The first class consisted of day scholars from South Perth and surrounding suburbs, and boarders from towns in the Wheatbelt and Great Southern districts. Almost immediately plans were formulated to improve the grounds and add new buildings. A second storey was added in 1927, and, with several new timber single storey buildings, met the need for additional dormitory and classroom space. The work was undertaken by builder A. L. Toms.

A plan of the site in 1936 shows that Wesley College, South Perth consisted of two brick buildings; the original building (Ward) and a single-storey classroom on the location of the western part of Kefford. On the remainder of the site were timber and asbestos buildings.

The second headmaster, James Leonard Rossiter, served from 1930 to 1952. In 1936, Rossiter moved to rental accommodation off-campus, freeing up rooms for school use. However, the school continued to expand and architects Hobbs, Forbes & Partners were commissioned to produce a master plan for the school. The priorities were to provide a headmaster's residence and a new block containing classrooms, dining hall, and kitchen, with the buildings to face south with an imposing façade overlooking the oval and Angelo Street entrance. The first stage of the plan involved a single storey building containing classrooms, and a dining hall, defining the south and east sides of a central quadrangle, with provision for addition of second storey extensions. The new dining hall and classrooms were opened on 18 September 1937, by Professor Walter Murdoch. A notable feature of the new dining hall was the stained-glass window at the southern end, designed by Wesley Old Boy Arnold Camerer. Also during 1937, the new headmaster's residence designed by Hobbs and Forbes was completed.

The gymnasium (later named the Hamer building) was built during 1940. In the lower level an open under croft provided a space for boxing contests. This building was designed by architects Eales Cohen and Fitzhardinge.

During 1950, the water tower (a well-known local landmark) was removed to make way for extensions to the gymnasium which comprised new changing rooms at the lower end and a new classroom block at the upper end. In 1950, the oval in front of the main building, which had been rolled and planted by staff and students in 1924, was named J. F. Ward Oval after the first headmaster. The Rossiter Oval was named at the same time after the second headmaster.

The memorial Lych Gate and rose garden, commemorating the 55 former students killed during WWIIorld ~~War II~~, and one former student killed during the Vietnam War was opened in July 1953.

The third headmaster, N. R. (Roy) Collins, served from 1953 to 1964 and oversaw future expansion of the college through the acquisition of properties along adjacent streets and the completion of several building projects. The new buildings included the Science Building which provided new physics and chemistry labs and change rooms (1955-56); three new classrooms were added above the old third-year classrooms during 1957-58 (now part of the Kefford wing); a second section of the science building, devoted to biology and manual arts (1958-59) and the Junior boarding house, at the corner of Swan Street and Coode Street, was opened in 1959.

In 1963 the biology laboratory, located within the Science Building, was named after Mrs Mildred Manning, née Le Souef, a former science teacher who worked at the College from 1930 until retiring in 1970. Manning, a beloved teacher within the College, was awarded a Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil) (MBE) on 1 January 1964 for her services in education within Western Australia.

The opening of the Narrows Bridge (1959) and Kwinana Freeway encouraged the development of South Perth, Como, and the surrounding suburbs. New southern suburbs such as Rossmoyne and Booragoon provided a wider catchment area for Wesley College. Students increasingly came from non-denominational families, resulting in a change in student demographics.

Plans for a chapel finally came to fruition with the construction of the Memorial Chapel during 1960. Old Boy and architect, Ross Chisholm, from architectural firm, Cameron Chisholm Nicol, won a competition for the design with a building noted for its innovative and contemporary use of concrete ring beams and precast slabs. The chapel was built by L. Lilleyman Pty. Ltd.

In 1962, architects Forbes and Fitzhardinge designed part of the second storey extensions to the existing classroom block which subsequently became the Kefford Wing.

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A new Olympic-size swimming pool was opened on 27 April 1963. The pool became available for use by the general public, an example of the place's engagement with ~~engagement of the place with~~ the surrounding South Perth community. An aquatic centre addition to the pool was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 24 July 2025.

Over the summer of 1963-64, three classrooms built during 1926 were demolished, to make way for a new building comprising six classrooms on two levels, at the western end of the main classroom block (named the Kefford Wing in 1998).

The fourth headmaster, Clive Hamer, served from 1965 to 1983.

In 1967, Forbes and Fitzhardinge prepared designs for a new Boarding House at 41 Swan Street. The Boarding House was completed in 1968 and originally consisted of the Cygnet dormitory and subsequently the Tranby dormitory. Although the dormitories were contained within the same overall structure, each one had its' own distinct entrance. The dormitories were named after the ships, the 'Cygnet' and 'Tranby', which brought methodist settlers to the Swan River colony in the early 1830s.

In 1968, plans were prepared by Forbes and Fitzhardinge for the final second storey addition of the Kefford building. At the same time the covered walkway with concrete pillars was added to the Kefford building. Two years later in 1970, t~~T~~he Trenaman Library was built ~~in 1970~~, over the old dining hall.

The foundation stone for the Joseph Green Centre was laid on the 13 February 1973. The Centre, comprising an assembly hall, performing arts space, lecture theatre, and Old Boys' room, opened in 1974 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary jubilee of Wesley College.

Wesley College became partly co-educational from the late 1970s. In this period the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches amalgamated into the Uniting Church of Australia.

A new preparatory school facing the south side of Swan Street was designed by Tony Brand, of Forbes & Fitzhardinge, and constructed by Cooper & Oxley. It was opened on 25 March 1978 by Premier Sir Charles Court.

Further additions were undertaken to the original building in 1978 the most significant being the addition of the upper-level walkway. This design was prepared by architects Forbes and Fitzhardinge.

The fifth headmaster, Roderick Edward Kefford, served from 1984 to 1996.

Over summer 1984 to 1985, squash courts in the Tranby boarding house were converted into dormitories. Also in 1985, construction began on the Robert Blanckensee Physical Education Centre which was completed in 1987. The opening of the Blanckensee Centre allowed redevelopment of the gymnasium (built 1940) as senior school classrooms. The refurbished building, named the Hamer Building after the former headmaster, opened on 2 July 1989.

Four houses, one on Coode Street, and three on Mill Point Road, were demolished in late 1992 to make way for a preparatory school resource centre, which was opened on 10 April 1994 by Premier Richard Court.

By 1995, over a third of boarders were full fee-paying overseas students, often from families practising Islam. Wesley College has shifted its client base over its history, from the original students from mainly lower middle-class families practising Methodism, through to the more affluent families of mixed religious

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affiliations who moved into the southern suburbs from the 1950s onward, to the multicultural student body of recent decades. The place reflects the broad demographic shifts in the surrounding area.

A new design and technology building was completed in 2004 and in the following year the Memorial Lych Gate was relocated.

In 2017 the architectural firm TRCB, designed modifications to the science building, noting their "architectural response was to recycle an existing 1950's three-storey structure and transform it into a 'living science experiment'". This design was awarded a commendation in 2019 as part of the 'Learning Environments Australasia Awards – Renovation/Modernisation Over $2 million', and in 2018 was awarded the Australian Institute of Architects WA Awards – Educational Architecture Award.

In 2023 TRCB designed the Centenary Building. This includes a new multi-purpose gymnasium, function space, kitchen and lecture theatre, as well additions and alterations to the existing Blanksee Physical Education Centre or Gymnasium.

The site is constantly being assessed for the school's future needs and developed in response to these changing needs. The school administrators have sympathy for the heritage buildings on the site and the new buildings on the site have been designed sympathetically to the existing buildings.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: Land allocation and subdivision Social and Civic Activities: Religion Outside Influences: World wars and other wars Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Eales, Cohen & Fitzhardinge Forbes & Fitzhardinge John Flower Hobbs, Forbes & Partners Ross Chisholm James Hine
Builder	
Association	John Frederick Ward James Leonard Rossiter N. R. (Roy) Collins Clive Hamer Roderick Edward Kefford Mildred Manning, nee Le Souëf Arnold Camerer A. L. Toms Premier Sir James Mitchell Premier Sir Charles Court
Owners	

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Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Documentation for Place 2379 prepared in 2007 for inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places. *Honest and Unsullied Days, A History of Wesley College Perth*, by PJ Boyce (2001). Wesley College webpage, Our journey from 1923 to 2023, accessed March 2026. www.womenaustralia.info/entries/manning-mildred-hagenauer/. www.trcb.com.au/projects/wesley-college-mildred-manning-science-centre. P2379 Wesley College 40 Coode St, South Perth Application for new Aquatic Centre Heritage Impact Statement, prepared by Hocking Heritage and Architecture, March 2025. State Library of Western Australia, online digital sources. Development Assessment Panel, agendas and minutes (2023, 2025).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Wesley College Chapel

Trenaman Library with Wyvern statue

Boarding House from Swan Street, 1971 (source: State Library of Western Australia, 160034PD, slwa_b2586751_1).

Boarding Houzse from Swan Street, 1971 (source: State Library of Western Australia, 160035PD, slwa_b2586751_2).

JF Ward Wing, 1933 (source: State Library of Western Australia, 095141PD, slwa_b2403485_1.

Wesley Gates from Coode Street, 1982 (source: State Library of Western Australia, 384441PD, slwa_b5581633_2.

Category
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St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group

Place No: 39

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group
Other Names:	Stain Church; St Columba's Catholic Primary School; Mount St Joseph's St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent.
Street Address	25 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage survey applies to the site bound by Forrest Street, York Street, Alexandra Street, and Hopetoun Street. St Columba's Primary School is located at 2 Alexandra Street. St Columba's Parish is located at 25 Forrest Street. ~~The heritage listing applies to all budlings on the site, although there are varying levels of significance for individual buildings.~~
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2383, Entered State Register 21 April 2006.
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986

	Initial Listing Dec 1994	
LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1~~,3~~	
	Survey: Diagram 69889~~, 41944~~	Vol/Folio: ~~2065-2, -525-124A~~
	Reserve No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146524

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church ~~Religious: Convent~~ Educational: Primary School and Secondary School Religious: Housing or quarters
Current Use:	Religious: Church ~~Religious: Convent~~ Educational: Primary School Religious: Housing or quarters
Other Use:	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is primarily drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group ~~& St Joseph's Convent, South Perth~~ in the State Register of Heritage Places.* *This place record pertains to 'St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group'. Information is available on 'St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)' at 16 York Street, South Perth, in a separate place record.* St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group comprising St Columba's Church (1937), Presbytery (1938), Church Centre (1986),

	and St Columba's Catholic Primary School (1908-2008), ~~Dennehy House (1908), Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939) and Chapel Unit (1939, 1974), the Cloisters, Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), and Irene McCormack memorial rose garden (1992)~~ has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is an intact collection of buildings forming a historic Catholic group and, distinguished by the prominence of the site, is a regional landmark; • the place demonstrates the expansion of the Catholic Church in Western Australia during the time of Bishop Mathew Gibney (1887-1910), Archbishop Patrick Clune (1911-1935) and Archbishop Redmond Prendiville (1935-1968) and the role played by Irish Religious Orders in the establishment of Roman Catholicism in Australia in the nineteenth and twentieth century; • St Columba's Church is a fine example of the Inter-War Romanesque style with Spanish Mission influences, exhibiting smooth rendered facades, elegant proportions, and fine interior detailing. Its design represents early attempts to build ecclesiastical structures that were appropriate to the climatic and cultural conditions of southern Western Australia; • St Columba's Church features excellently crafted stained glass windows, with intense and deep colours designed specifically to exploit Western Australian sunlight, which contribute to the splendour of the interior space; • ~~the St Joseph's Convent buildings are an aesthetically pleasing complex dominated by Dennehy House, a well-resolved and fine example of the Federation Queen Anne style, Mary MacKillop Centre, an attractive two storey building featuring a distinctive two-storey timber verandah with paired timber columns, and the Chapel, which features an impressive interior and marble sanctuary;~~ • the place is significant for its association with prominent Catholic Religious in Western Australia, including the Rev. Dr John Thomas McMahon, Archbishop Patrick Clune, Archbishop Redmond Prendiville, the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of St Joseph; • the place is associated with Richard John Dennehy, well-known Western Australian architect and prominent Catholic layman, who designed the first church-school on the site in 1908, and its extension in 1919, as well as his own 16 York Street home (1908), that was purchased by the Sisters of St Joseph for a convent in 1914; • the place is highly valued by the Catholic community as an important focus of their religious life. It also contributes to the sense of place of the wider community, due to its prominent location and distinctive aesthetic characteristics; and ~~Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), the Convent (1957, 1974), swimming pool, Link/Garden Room, and~~The garage ~~is are~~ of little significance.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.

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	Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1908; 1919; 1937; 1938; 1949; ~~1957, 1959/60, 1971, 1974, 1982, 1985;~~ 1986; 1990; 2002; 2008	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Inter War Romanesque Style Spanish Mission Style~~Federation Queen Anne~~	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:

St Columba's Church. Presbytery and Primary School Group ~~& St Joesph's Convent~~, South Perth comprises: ~~St Columba's Church Group:~~ St Columba's Church (1937), Presbytery (1938), Church Centre (1986), St Columba's Catholic Primary School (1908, 1919, 1949,1985, 1990, 2002)~~., and;~~

~~St Joseph's Convent: Dennehy House (1908), Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939), Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), and MacKillop Court (1971).~~

St Columba's Church, Church Centre and the Primary School are located on the west side of Forrest Street, set in landscaped grounds on the rise of the hill bounded by Hopetoun Street, Alexandra Street, and York Street.

~~St Joseph's Convent comprises a complex of one and two-storey brick and tile buildings, including Dennehy House (1908), the Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939), the Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), and MacKillop Court (1971), set amongst expansive scenic gardens the site is located on the northern side of York Street and is bound by Alexandra Street to the east and King Edward Street to the west, residential buildings are located to the north.~~

The Saint Columba's Church is a highly distinctive building built on elevated position in landscaped gardens. The church is of rendered brick construction with Marseille tile roof and is a good example of an inter-war building displaying elements of the Romanesque and Spanish Mission architectural styles. It comprises a free standing smooth rendered brick building with a medium pitched tiled gable roof. The church has an orthogonal planform with a projecting front entry porch on the north elevation with doorways to both the east and west elevation of the porch.

The Presbytery located a short distance to the west of the church is a single storey rendered brick and terracotta building constructed in the inter-war Spanish Mission style with distinctive arched openings to most elevations. ~~The earliest school building, which is the earliest building of St Columba's Church Group, is the 1908 Parish Hall, located on York Street and comprises a single storey face-brick building with a steeply-pitched Colorbond roof and entry on the south elevation.~~

St Columba's Catholic Primary School is located to the south of St Columba's Church and comprises a complex of single-storey face-brick and iron buildings, and rendered brick and tile buildings set within modest-sized grounds.

The earliest school building, which is the earliest building within St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group, is the 1908 Parish Hall originally commissioned by Father Bernard (Barney) Fagan and designed by Richard Dennehy, architect. The original school building, described in the Catholic press as a 'school/church and hall', which cost seven hundred pounds is located on York Street and comprises a single storey face-brick building with a steeply pitched Colorbond roof and entry on the south elevation.

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St Joseph's Convent comprises a complex of one and two-storey brick and tile buildings, including Dennehy House (1908), the Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939), the Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), and MacKillop Court (1971), set amongst expansive scenic gardens. Dennehy House (1908) comprises a two-storey brick and tile building in the Federation Queen Anne style, featuring a picturesque asymmetrical form, warm face-brickwork contrasted against ornate timber detailing and Donnybrook stone, and accents on the roofline including a belvedere and tall masonry chimneys. Entry to

Dennehy House is from York Street, via the large timber verandah on the south elevation. This verandah has paired timber columns supporting the first floor balcony, and features a decorative tiled floor and a timber lattice valance (not an original detail). The first floor balcony also has paired timber columns, as well as ornate timber floor joists and filigreed metal balustrades.

Mary MacKillop Centre (1927) is located to the west of Dennehy House and connected to both the ground and first floor verandahs is the Mary MacKillop Centre, constructed in 1927 as the Convent boarding school. The Mary MacKillop Centre comprises a two-storey red face-brick and tile building with a spreading hipped roof and a distinctive two storey timber-framed verandah across its south (York Street) elevation. Another verandah extends along the rear (north) and side (east) elevations, although parts have been infilled. The verandahs typically have paired timber columns (except in front of the entry off York Street) supporting the first floor balcony and feature a timber lattice valance and timber balustrade, designed to match the materials and aesthetic of Dennehy House.

The Chapel (1939) is located to the east of Dennehy House and comprises a single storey ecclesiastical building constructed of red face-brick with a steeply-pitched tiled roof, a projecting porch on the south elevation (added in 1970), a chapel unit to the northeast (altered and extended in 1972-74), buttresses along the east and west elevations and vertically-proportioned arched windows. Primary entry to the Chapel is from the west, directly into the nave via an enclosed brick cloister that connects directly to Dennehy House, or from the south, via the porch.

The Convent (1957, 1974) is the main accommodation wing of the complex and comprises a two-storey face-brick and tile building located immediately north of the Mary MacKillop Centre. The ground floor comprises the main kitchen, dining room and laundry, while the first floor, also known as 'Our Lady's', comprises six residential units. The Our Lady's Wing with nine units is located at the northern end of the building.

Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), formerly known as St Joseph's Nursing Home, comprises a single-storey brick and tile residential building, basically rectangular in plan, located north of Dennehy House.

MacKillop Court (1971) comprises a one and two-storey brick and tile residential building located north of Irene Villa and connected to St Joseph's Convent by way of a multi-storey link known as the Garden Room (1995). MacKillop Court has eight units for retired/senior Sisters, and a flat and guest room at the eastern end.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in April 2006 for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth in the State Register of Heritage Places (2006). Reference to St Joseph's Convent has been included in the historical information of this record as it provides historical context of expansion and growth.

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The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time communication with Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. The gold discoveries also led to an influx of lay Catholics from the eastern states of Australia. This increase in the Catholic population prompted the Bishop to seek more members of rReligious orders to serve them.

The Catholic Church secured land in South Perth in the 1880s. Until then, a small band of priests and nuns served the very large Victoria Park parish and covered the area from South Perth to the present day Belmont. The Sisters of Mercy extended their mission into the South Perth area sometime early in the century, with the work of Catholic education actually taking place in private homes. Around 1905, South Perth was given parish status and in 1908 a church and school was established in South Perth on portion of the Catholic Church landholding bound by King Edward, York, Forrest and Hopetoun Streets.

Tenders were called in 1907 for the erection of a (Catholic) school, church and hall on the corner of York and Forrest Streets, South Perth. By 28 March 1908, a new school-church was completed on the York Street site, run by the Victoria Park-based Sisters of Mercy, with an initial enrolment of about 35 pupils. The establishment was then known as the St Columba Roman Catholic School.

The modest red brick and tile building had been designed by architect, Richard Joseph Dennehy. Dennehy born in Ireland in 1854, migrated with his family to Australia in 1855. He trained as an architect in Melbourne and worked there and in Sydney before relocating to the Western Australian goldfields in the mid-1890s. The Dennehy family, consisting of Richard, his wife Marion nee O'Halloran, and six children, settled in Perth in 1898. Dennehy established a successful practice in Perth, and as a practicing Catholic he took up many projects for the Catholic community, including the Home of the Good Shepherd in West Leederville, (1898), and the Church of the Sacred Heart in Leederville (1905).

Dennehy had a productive year in 1908 designing several prominent projects in Perth; Moana Chambers in Hay Street and the Connor Quinlan Building on Barrack Street. Given his ongoing success it is not surprising Dennehy decided to build a large home for his family on the elevated area at 16 York Street, neighbouring the school and church he designed for the Catholic Church.

~~Sadly Marion Dennehy (c1855-1903) had died in 1903 and Dennehy lived at this new home, with his youngest daughters from 1909. The builder of the residence has not been determined in this research. Dennehy named his home 'Joyous Gard', which in British mythology was the name of the home of Lancelot, one of the knights of King Arthur.~~

Dennehy described the location of his home at 16 York Street to the Revend Mother in Boulder City in 1914 as "the site is an excellent one, being one of the highest in South Perth, which is rapidly becoming the leading suburb. And is similar to Mosman and Neutral Bay in Sydney. The house is between two Ferries and within ten minutes of either, affording access to the city within twenty minutes from the house or 10 minutes by Motor Car".

~~In 1910, it was published that Dennehy 'makes a hobby of gardening and finds health and recreation in the cultivation of choice blooms in his garden plots at South Perth where he resides with his three daughters'.~~

~~In 1914, Dennehy sold his residence for £3,000 to the Sisters of Saint Joseph who took over the St Columba Roman Catholic School from 1915. In a letter from Dennehy to the Sisters in June 1914 he provided a lengthy description of the grounds, buildings, fittings and fixtures. In summary, he believed his asking price was a bargain at the price agreed, as 'the house alone would cost more than that amount to be built, to say nothing of the grounds and improvements'.~~

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~~The home was used as a convent for the sisters who had previously lived in Victoria Park, and a secondary boarding school, advertised by the Josephite Sisters as 'Mount St Joseph's' (or as Mount St Joseph Roman Catholic School), 'in one of the most attractive and healthy suburbs of Perth' with 'a delightful view of the Swan River'. At the start of the 1915 school year, there were three boarders enrolled (one from Boulder and two from New Norcia) and by April, there were twelve borders at Mount St Joseph's. By the end of 1915, there were 88 children, including the boarders, enrolled at Mount St Joseph's.~~

~~The course of study at Mount St Joseph's included 'all the branches of a thorough English Education', as well as modern languages, mathematics, elocution, physical culture, drawing, painting, music and needlework. Special facilities were also available for students who wanted to pursue courses in stenography, typewriting and book-keeping. Pupils were also prepared for 'University, Commercial and Music Examinations'. In addition, for 'delightful situation, beautiful scenery and healthy climate', Mount St Joseph's '[stood] unrivalled'.~~

In 1917, Father Raphael Pace became the first parish priest of the official South Perth parish. In 1919, Father Pace engaged Richard Dennehy to organize the building of two new class room wings, so as to leave the existing school-church hall as a Kindergarten during the week and a Mass centre on Sundays.

Father Pace remained at South Perth until 1926, when he moved on to serve other parishes in the State. He was succeeded at South Perth by Dean D.A. Brennan, an Irish-born priest ordained in 1899, who remained at South Perth until 1932, when he was transferred to Victoria Park and later West Perth. Dean Brennan remained living in the South Perth Presbytery for some months after his transfer to Victoria Park, obliging the incoming parish priest, Reverend Doctor John Thomas McMahon, to reside at the Hurlingham Hotel, nearby on Canning Highway. John T. McMahon was born in Ennis, Ireland, in 1893 and was ordained a priest at All Hallows College in Dublin in 1919.

Father McMahon had arrived in Perth from Europe on 17 February 1921, the following year, Archbishop Clune appointed Father McMahon as his Diocesan Inspector of Catholic Schools. In 1925, McMahon established the Newman Society at the University of Western Australia in order to facilitate the ongoing religious development of Catholic Graduates and Undergraduates. In addition to these activities, Father McMahon was appointed editor of the Catholic weekly newspaper, the Record, from 1928 to 1932.

~~In 1927, a large two storey extension was constructed in similar materials to the original Dennehy house immediately to the west of the Convent of the Sisters of St Joseph, to house boarding students of the Mount St Joseph Convent School. The work on the extension, built at a cost of £6,719, was carried out by Berry Brothers, builders, to a design by Richard Dennehy. Also in 1926, the Sisters of Joseph acquired Lots 72 and 73, King Edward Street, South Perth, blocks adjoining the Convent property.~~

On Sunday 24 April 1932, Archbishop Clune inducted the Father McMahon as Parish Priest of South Perth. At that time, the Archbishop urged the parishioners to co-operate with their new priest to build a church on their 'unrivalled site'. This land on Forrest Street faced the (Victoria Avenue) Cathedral across the river and, being 70 feet higher than the land on which the Cathedral was situated, commanded one of the most prominent positions in Perth. The site demanded then, according to Clune, "'a church worthy of such a view"[1].

On the same day, members of the St Columba's Church committee met, and were unanimous in their decision to make the construction of a church the objective of all efforts in the Parish. Through vigorous fundraising activity in the district, the Parish was able to collect £12,000 by the end of 1937.

The design of the church was influenced by a visit McMahon had taken in the later 1920s, to a priest-friend in Hollywood, where he had been impressed by the 'Mission Style' architecture that was very fashionable in the warmer parts of California. It was the type of building favoured by Father Junipero Serra for the 21 missions he had established along the Californian coast in the second half of the eighteenth

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century. As well as being influenced by the 'Mission Style', Los Angeles architect Thomas F. Power, commissioned to draw up the plans for the Hollywood Church, chose a largely Italian-Byzantine style, modelling the building and its decorations after St. Sophia Basilica in Istanbul and St. Mark Cathedral in Venice. Supplied with photographs and blueprints of the Hollywood Church of Christ the King, Dr McMahon returned to Western Australia, eager to have the South Perth church built in a similar style. Sometime later, Perth architect E. Le B. Henderson modified the plans to suit the local situation, resulting in a style that Dr McMahon described as 'an adaptation of the Mission treatment of Byzanto-Romanesque'.

In April 1936, Archbishop of Perth, Redmond Prendiville, and two members of the Committee on Sites and Buildings, selected the exact site for St Columba's Church in South Perth, on the highest point of land in the area. It was noted in 'The Record' that the site was chosen so that 'no future developments in parochial building [would] ever break the unbroken line of the Church from across the water'.

In September 1936, tenders were called for the construction of St Columba's Church. At the same time, parishioners began a series of 'busy-bees' to clear the site in preparation for construction. Later, in September 1936, the contract for construction of St Columba's Church was let to William Fairweather and Son, whose tender of £6,686 was the lowest of the eight received. The Church was to provide comfortable seating on seasoned jarrah pews for 450 people, while the mezzanine organ gallery was to hold an extra 200 people.

In early October 1936, the first bricks were laid for the walls of the South Perth Church, and it was planned that the new building would be opened in April of the following year. The foundation stone for the new Church was laid by Archbishop Prendiville on Sunday 13 December 1936, which was also the 43rd birthday of Dr McMahon. On 11 April 1937, St Columba's Church was officially opened by the Archbishop.

The details of the church design and its finishes and fittings were widely covered in the local press and although there were many fine details the stained glass of the Rose Window above the choir loft was noted for its quality of design and manufacture. This window was made in Dublin, Ireland, by the firm of Harry Clarke Ltd. The Rose Window consisted of three large circles, shaped in a shamrock formation, with an image of St Patrick in the crowning leaf, and St Brigid and St Columba in the supporting leaves.

Not long after the opening of St Columba's Church in early 1937, plans for a new Presbytery within the Forrest Street site were drawn up. In December 1938, the new quarters, designed and built by Horace Costello to be low maintenance, were completed. The Presbytery was built in the 'Spanish Villa style' to complement the 'Spanish Mission church'. The Metropolitan Water Works Board land survey from 1936 identifies a garage immediately to the south of the Presbytery.

In 1938, following the construction of St Columba's Church and Presbytery, it was considered appropriate that both the primary school and the secondary school operate under the same name, Mount St Joseph's was subsequently renamed St Columba's.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Dr McMahon buried the stained glass windows in crates in the grounds of the Church, to protect these unique works from possible enemy bombing raids on Perth. When the crates were dug up at the end of the War, it was discovered that some of the bronze wire in the windows was damaged, and that the piece of glass containing the name of St Brigid was broken. This was replaced by a piece of blue glass, noticeably different from the original. When the window was returned to its position St Columba was placed at the top.

~~The secondary school stopped taking boarders in 1947. The school on the convent site ceased in 1949. Although with the growth of the South Perth Parish in the post-War period, it became necessary to build a substantial new school building immediately to the north west of the original school.~~

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In January 1948, the foundations for the new school (designed by architects, Henderson and Thompson), comprising three class rooms '26' x 24'', a rest room for the Sisters, and a cloakroom with a verandah '10'' wide were constructed. Construction was by Berry Brothers, at a cost of £4,142. In February 1949, the new brick and tiled building was blessed and opened by Archbishop Prendiville.
~~In 1950, four stained glass windows were installed in the Sanctuary of the Church, to replace the existing windows of the coloured leadlight glass~~
The subsequent years saw numerous developments within the related York St site, with the installation of four stained glass windows in the Sanctuary of the Church in 1950. These new windows were the work of Dublin craftsman and artist, Richard King, who trained in stained glass work in the studio of Harry Clarke. Later, in 1969, skylights were installed above the altar, doing away with the necessity of extra lighting in the daytime.

~~In 1950, new frames and windows were installed in the Chapel of the Sisters of St Joseph by W.F. Broderick. The following year, a verandah at the Convent was enclosed for a 'sleep-out' by A. and L. Power, while, in 1957, a new single storey wing, including a kitchen and lunch room was built at the back of the existing boarding wing.~~

From 1950 to 1955, three new parishes were split off from the original South Perth Parish: Kensington in 1950, Manning in 1953, and Como in 1955. These developments reduced considerably the size of the congregation of St Columba's Church.

~~In 1959-1960, an 'infirmary' (a 13-bed 'C' Class hospital - St Joseph's Nursing Home) was built for the Sisters of St Joseph by J. Bianchini, behind the Chapel and the original Dennehy House. Works were carried out to the Chapel, Laundry and Community Room at this time.~~

~~In the period following the annual meetings in the Vatican of the Council Fathers from 1962 to 1965, "Vatican II", for the purpose of *aggiornmento* (updating, modernizing or renewing), major liturgical and doctrinal changes were introduced throughout the Roman Catholic world. These changes had implications for the physical layout of churches, and affected both St Columba's Church and the St Joseph's Convent Chapel, as they did all other Catholic institutions. In the renovation of church interiors which followed from this changed perspective, the primary focus was to be on the altar, on the ambo or lectern, on the chair of the presiding priest, then on the baptismal font and the tabernacle.~~*In the period following the annual meetings in the Vatican of the Council of Fathers between 1962 and 1965, (known as 'Vatican II') the catholic church introduced several liturgical and doctrinal changes which also had implications on the physical layout of churches throughout the Roman Catholic world. In relation to St Columba's Church, this impacted the interior in relation to the positioning of the altar, lectern, the chair of the presiding priest and baptismal font and tabernacle.*

~~Around 1964-65, the original dining room of the 1908 Convent building was extended to the west, greatly increasing the available space.~~

On Sunday 27 June 1965, the 11am Mass at St Columba's Church was broadcast by A.B.C. Television, with the celebrant facing the congregation for the first time. In the same year, a new Hammond organ was installed by Musgroves at a cost of £1,250. Also in 1965, a bell was blessed and installed in the tower of St Columba's Church. The bell had been cast by the Mathew O'Byrne Bell Foundry of Dublin.

In 1967, a row of 35-year-old pine trees on Forrest Street was removed by the Church, as they were liable to fall over or break because of their poor health.

On 6 March 1968, a lightning storm struck the tower of St Columba's Church. It made a large hole in the dome of the tower which broke off fittings from the bell and tore about 200 tiles from the roof.

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~~Between 1970 and 1972, the Sisters of St Joseph built an aged person's home. This building, named MacKillop Court was situated behind the Nursing Home. In 1973-74, chaplain's quarters adjoining the Chapel were built by Bianchini to a design by Henderson and Thompson, architects. The same builder and architect were also responsible for the construction of a second storey on the 1957 Our Lady's Wing. In 1975, a swimming pool was built to the rear of the Convent land.~~

In 1979, Rev Dr J.T. McMahon retired as the Parish Priest of St Columba's Church, after forty-seven years of service to the Catholic community of South Perth. His successor was Irish-born Father Michael Casey, who had also received his clerical training at All Hallows College in Dublin.

In 1977, E. G. Gowers and A. S. Brown restored the Rose Window, which was buckled and deteriorated and in 1993. In 1999-2001 work was again undertaken on the Rose Window.
~~In 1978-79, extensions and additions to the Sisters of St Joseph Nursing Home were carried out by Bianchini for around $60,760.~~

In 1985, a new wing was added to the school, containing a library and an extra classroom. At this time, the principal of the school passed to a lay head, ending seventy years of involvement in Catholic education in the South Perth Parish by the Order of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart.

In 1986, a large new Church Centre was constructed on the St Columba's Church site. This building was opened and blessed on Sunday 14 December 1986, the 50th Anniversary of the laying of the Foundation Stone for St Columba's Church. The Church Centre was designed by A.J. O'Hara, Architect, and constructed by builder K.R. Stewart.

The Primary School continues in its original purpose of education and spiritual support, with the Church providing a main place of worship for the Catholic community of South Perth. The Presbytery provides ongoing accommodations for parish clergy and the Parish Office is still used for administration and meeting purposes. The Primary school still providing a foundational education.
~~In 1992, a Memorial was established in the Convent grounds to Irene McCormack, a Josephite Sister killed by antigovernment rebels in Peru on 21 May 1991 while serving the local Peruvian community. In 1994-95, renovations were carried out to the original 1908 Convent building including tuckpointing and replacement of worn timber.~~

An enduring legacy, both the St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, and St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group at 25 Forrest Street, have together endeavoured to support the catholic education and growth of South Perth and its surrounds for 118 years.

A high degree of continuity in both purpose and structure, St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School are a significant landmark within South Perth, contributing to the overall streetscape, South Perth's identity and representative of the growth of Catholicism in Western Australia throughout the 20th century.

~~In 2018, St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth continues in its original purpose. St Columba's Church is the main place of worship for the Catholic community of South Perth, with the Presbytery providing accommodation for parish clergy and the Parish Office used for administration and for meetings. St Columba's Catholic Primary School provides a primary education. The original 1908 school building is now the parish hall. St Joseph's Convent providing living and administrative space for the Order.~~

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Social and Civic Activities: Education and science

DRAFT

Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Richard Joseph Dennehy Edgar Le Blond Henderson ~~Richard Joseph Dennehy~~Horace Costello A.J. O'Hara, Architect
Builder	William Fairweather and Son Horace Costello K.R. Stewart
Association	Father Bernard (Barney) Fagan Father Raphael Pace Dean D.A. Brennan Reverend Doctor John Thomas McMahon Archbishop Prendiville Father Michael Casey Harry Clarke Ltd Richard King Mathew O'Byrne Bell Foundry of Dublin E. G. Gowers and A. S. Brown
Owners	Roman Catholic Church
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for place 2383 St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent prepared in 2006. Looking Around Perth, a guide to the architecture of Perth and surrounding towns, by Ian Molyneux, 1981, pageg 63. 100 Years on Barney's Hill, a History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth by Laurie O'Meera & Peter Lee (2017). Barney's Hill, St Columba's and South Perth by John T McMahon 1970.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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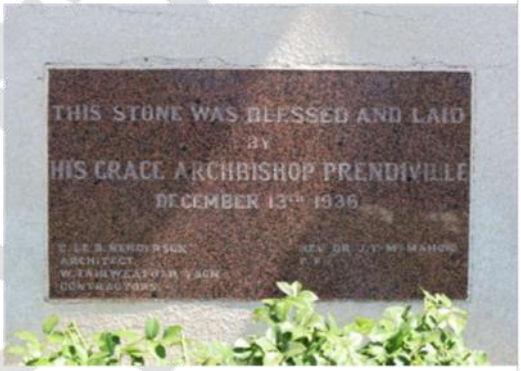
St Columba's Chapel (2024)

St Columba's Chapel (2024)

St Columba's Chapel (2024)



St Columba's Chapel Foundation Stone (2024)

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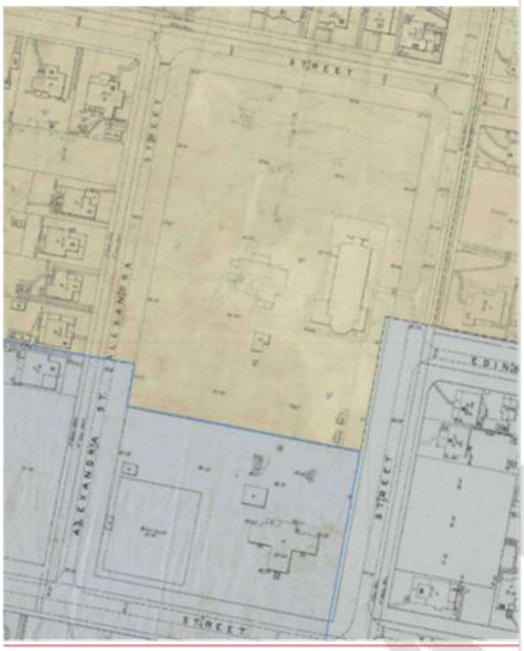

Structures shown on the Metropolitan Water Works Board series, 1936

First schoo/hall built at the site (1908)
Source: 100 Years on Barneys Hill, A History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth, page 60.

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Category
2 ~~& 4~~

Royal Perth Golf Club - Golf Course

Place No: 50

SITE INFORMATION

Place Name:	Royal Perth Golf Club – Golf Course~~Site~~
Other Names:	Perth Golf Club
Street Address	Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage ~~listing~~ survey applies only to the Golf Course ~~and the Clubhouse building. Other structures or improvements on the site do not form part of this listing.~~ bound by Labouchere Road, Amhurst Street, South Terrace, Melville Parade, Kwinana Freeway and Richardson Park.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4802
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1162	
	Survey:	DP/Vol/Folio: 220915/LR3116/857
	Reserve No: 10250	LANDGATE PIN: 1316846

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Other Sports building
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: Other: Golf course
Other Use:	

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SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The golf course has aesthetic value as a well-maintained landscaped parkland with mature trees adjacent to a river

	landscape which together form a pleasing environment and a landmark in the streetscape. • The place has historic value through its association with the oldest golf club in Western Australia which was awarded Royal status in 1937. • The place has social value as the venue for social and sporting events since 1908 which have been attended by many members of the community. *This place record pertains to the Royal Perth Golf – Golf Course. Information is available on the Royal Perth Golf -Clubhouse in a separate place record.*
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 2 - Considerable Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity/authenticity. ~~Clubrooms CATEGORY 4 - Little: Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.~~

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1908; c1910; 1913; 2024-Ongoing.	**Walls:**	None
Architectural Style	Various, Landscape Architecture	**Roof:**	None

Physical Description

The 18-hole golf course is an expansive green space populated with trees and other plantings around the greens, and acts as a green buffer between the suburban development of South Perth and Kwinana Freeway.

A chain-link fence spanning approximately 20 metres is locayed at the northeastern end of the golf course in proximity to Melville Parade to stop errant golf balls.

A single storey shed matching the colour scheme of the Golf Clubhouse is contained at the northeastern corner of the course. In the centre of the course is a cabana structure and another shed.

A rose garden and flag display lies across the lot boundary with the clubhouse near the Labouchere roadside of the course.

Since 2024 the Royal Perth Golf Club Inc has engaged in a series of improvement works as follows:

- Stage 1, undertaken in 2024, involved renovation works to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 16th greens.
- Stage 2, undertaken in 2025, involved renovation works to the 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 18th and 19th greens and the Short Game Practice Green.
- Stage 3, supported at the 24 February 2026 Ordinary Meeting of Council, will involve the replacement, removal and repositioning of various greens and tees, relocation of the maintenance driveway to a new position approximately 100m south opposite the Glyde Street Labouchere Road intersection, removal of 39 mature trees and planting of 8,000 trees and shrubs in 2028-2029 in the Melville Parade Corridor.

~~The Clubhouse of the Royal Perth Golf Club is a sprawling low building with a two storey section towards corner to Labouchere Road and Amherst Street.~~

~~The club house is a very much a private building that turns its back on the public. The ground floor walls to Labouchere Road and Amherst Street are mainly blank brick walls with high level windows or no windows at all. Larger windows populate the façade overlooking the greens.~~

DRAFT

~~The clubhouse is of painted brick construction with a complex roof form. As the club house and associated buildings have been added to, the various separate roof forms have interlocked with each other to create a series of hipped forms around the edge of a large flat roof. The roof is predominantly clad in green colorbond. A deep verandah extends around the main section of the building facing the golf course.~~

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High~~Low~~

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Perth Golf Club was initiated in 1895, and as the Royal Perth Golf Club, continues today as Western Australia's oldest golf club.

The Club initially included a 9-hole course set in rough farmland on Burswood Island, accessible at times only by boat. By 1900, members were disenchanted by the problems with this site and moved in 1901 to a more suitable site at Grove Farm, Belmont, where a nine-hole course was established. Problems also existed with the Grove Farm site, and the Club decided to relocate to somewhere more accessible from the Perth city.

When, in 1902, the Club decided to relocate from Belmont, it approached the South Perth Road Board for use of a stretch of land along the river. The designated land was part of an 'A Class' Crown reserve and needed to be vested in the Road Board by an Act of Parliament. This was achieved by means of Act No. 5 of 1906 which reclassified 24.6858 hectares of the A Class reserve to become a public Class C Reserve No. 10250, vested in the Road Board for the purpose of 'Public Recreation'.

The Perth Golf Club became an incorporated body in 1904. In 1905, the rules were relaxed to permit ladies to play on Saturdays. In 1907, the Club was granted a lease of the Crown Reserve facing Melville Water and the new 9-hole Golf Course, situated between Labouchere Road and the river, (now bounded by Labouchere Road, South Terrace, Melville Parade and Amherst Street), was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Frederick Bedford, on 22nd August 1908.

One of the advantages of the South Perth site was its close proximity to the Mends Street Jetty, being just a ten minute walk. Lady members were welcome, and by 1909, the Perth Ladies Golf Club had been formed, with about 50 associates.

The Course was planted with couch grass initially, which was slow to grow, and by opening day, there were still areas of ungrassed sand. Ordinary white golf balls were difficult to distinguish from the white sand, so it was decided to use red-painted golf balls.

In the early years of establishment, the Golf Club was able to expand the course area by taking over a lease of land near Amherst Street, held by the South Perth Small-Bore Rifle Club which had opened in June 1907. Another of the early tasks was to request the Water Supply Department for an extension of the water mains to the Golf Course. The Department agreed to supply five million gallons (about 19 million litres) during the first year and three million gallons (about 11.3 million litres) in the second year, at a charge of sixpence per thousand gallons (5 cents per 3,800 litres).

Mr. Eustace Cohen advised on matters of design for the Golf Course until his death in January 1938. At the time of his passing, "he was widely known as an advisor on golf architecture and nearly every golf course in the State has the imprint, in one way or another, of his knowledge of the game and of the requirements of the players". Mr Cohen was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, past president of the Royal Institute of Architects (WA) in 1924, past president of the Town Planning Association in 1936, and as a Freemason, held high honours of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. He instigated a prestigious bronze medal for architecture students, which was continued after his death as the E.G. Cohen Medal. His ashes were scattered at the twelfth hole.

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On Sunday 5 February 1933, a Tiger Moth aeroplane crash landed onto the gold course. The aeroplane was flown by Henry Blake, a WWI veteran of the WWI Australian Flying Corps. Both pilot and passenger, Mardie Victor a well-known architect and artist, survived. The flight departed Maylands aerodrome to fly over South Perth and Melville waters.

In 1925, a motor mower was purchased to replace the previous hand-pushed or horse-drawn mowers. It was not until February 1970 that the old-fashioned hose-and-sprinklers were replaced with an automatic reticulated sprinkler system.

In 1937, His Majesty King George VI granted the Club the honour of calling itself the "Royal Perth Golf Club". Following W~~World War~~ II, the Royal Perth Golf Club hosted regular national professional and amateur tournaments, including the Australian Amateur Championship for women (1953, 1959, 1965) and men (1967, 1979, and 1985).

Since its establishment the course has been consistently improved. In 1911 the number of holes was increased from 9 to 12, and in 1913, it was further extended to 18 holes, although this was again reduced to 15 holes in 1914. In 1928 the course was permanently returned to 18 holes. During the mid-1930s extensive alterations were made to the course design and by 1938 the course had attained its current configuration. During W~~World War~~ II, only essential maintenance work was undertaken and slit trenches were dug in strategic places on the Course.

Despite the restrictions during the WWII period, in 1949 the National Professional Championship was held at the course. The Championship was won by 28-year-old NSW golfer Kelvin Nagle in his professional championship victory. At the time of the championship, the good condition of the course was commented upon.

Socially, the club formed an important role in the lives of Western Australia's golfing society and also played host to a noteworthy international politician on one occasion. In 1965, Singapore's first Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, visited the course, playing a round of golf with the then Club President John Tomlinson. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited Western Australia at the end of a tour of New Zealand and Australia spanning from March 1965 to April 1965. On 10 August 1965, Australia was one of the first countries to recognise Singapore's independence and was also a pioneering country in establishing democratic relations with Singapore, as shown by the 1965 visit to the Golf Course; showcasing the golf course's ability to serve as a locale to foster relationships with prominent members of society. ~~The Club's first South Perth clubrooms comprised a cottage on the opposite corner of Labouchere Road which it rented from the Diocesan Trustees. On 1 December 1912, the State Government granted the Club a lease of a 2,000 sq. metre site, Perth Lot 431, at the corner of Labouchere Road and Amherst Street, for its Clubhouse. This Lot was converted to freehold in 1961 and purchased by the Club from the State Government for £3000 pounds. Additional land was excised from Reserve 10250 in 1988 and added to Lot 431 at a cost of $64,500.~~

~~The original Clubhouse completed by 1914, contained two rooms of 14 ft by 12 ft (just over 4 metres by 3.5 metres), with a 12 ft wide verandah – one room was used as change-rooms and the other as a bar lounge.~~

~~Since the construction of the original Clubhouse, it has been subject to ongoing additions and alterations. It has not been established if any of the original building is still extant within the existing building however it is likely that some remnant structures remain. The most significant works were in 1918-20; 1932; 1948; 1957; 1964; 1974; 1984; 1989; 2007, 2019-2020.~~

DRAFT

~~In 1925, a motor mower was purchased to replace the previous hand-pushed or horse-drawn mowers. It was not until February 1970 that the old-fashioned hose-and-sprinklers were replaced with an automatic reticulated sprinkler system.~~

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown B A Tomlinson & Associates Oldfield Knott Mr. Eustace Cohen, Eales, Cohen and Fitzhardinge Architects
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015 & 2018. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Royal Perth Golf Club, Archives and Heritage. Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008. Royal Perth The History of the Royal Course Golf Club, by Jack Lee 1978. Trove; 'Perth Architect', The West Australian, Friday 21 Jan 1938, page 11. Trove; 'Hand in Glove with Nature', The Western Mail, 11 June 1936, page 18 (country golf courses). Trove; 'Tribute To Mr. Eustace Cohen', The Daily News, Friday 21 Jan 1938, page 2. https://www.taylorarchitects.com.au/Biographies/EG%20Cohen%20for%20AIA%20_WA_.pdf. https://www.streetsofbunbury.com/eustace. Trove; 'Home BY Road After Forced Landing', The Daily News, Monday 6 Feb 1933, Page 1.

DRAFT

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

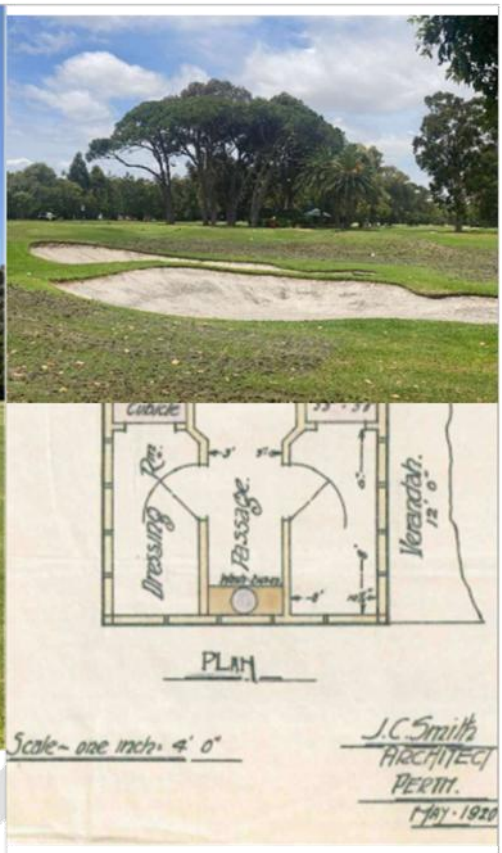
Golf Course, looking south (2026)

Golf Course, looking south (2026)

Golf Course, looking north (2026)

Rose Garden, looking south (2026)

Golf Course, looking south (2026)



Golf Course, looking south (2024) ~~Sketch of propsed additions to the Club in 1920 by the architect J.C Smith designed to provide shower cubicles and dressing rooms for members. Source: Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008, pg 25; Courtesy: Royal Perth Golf Club Archieves.~~

Residence, 49 Forrest ~~44 Angelo~~ Street

Category 2

Place No: 85

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Residence: 49 Forrest Street~~44 Angelo Street~~, South Perth
Other Names:	Formerly known as Residence: 44 Angelo Street, South Perth
Street Address	49 Forrest Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers:	
Location Description:	This heritage survey applies to 49 Forrest Street, South Perth
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude:	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database No.: 27230
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION		
	Lot: ~~145~~ 146	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: P2409; 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, were predominantly wealthy Anglo-Saxon homeowners, sought to display their respectability. • The place is associated with prominent Western Australian Architects Hobbs, Forbes and Partners, established in 1905 by Joseph Talbot Hobbs, EH Dean-Smith and W.J Waldie Forbes. • The place is associated with Major Hugh Annan Corbet the third Deputy Master of The Perth Mint, and a Major and a Military Censor for the Australia Army Intelligence Corp during World War I.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1934	**Walls:**	Rendered brick
Architectural Style:	Inter-War Old English, Bungalow	**Roof:**	Terracotta tiles
Physical Description:			

The following information is largely drawn from the assessment documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2023.

The subject residence is located at the north-west corner of Angelo Street and Forrest Street, South Perth. The residence historically occupied 2 lots, with the house aton ~~Lo~~4944 Forrest and the garden on ~~Lot~~ 42 Angelo Street.

~~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.~~

Constructed in 1934 on sandstone footings, the house is visually reminiscent of an Inter-War Old English architectural style. Described as a bungalow residence in the Hobbs, Forbes & Partners design plans, the house differs from a typical single storey Inter-War Bungalow in its two-storey design as well as the lack of veranda wrapped around the residency's frontage. Visually and in construction, the house notably leans more towards an Inter-War Old English architectural style as a large free standing two storey brick and tile residential home.

The house is of picturesque asymmetric massing, with imitation half-timbered gables and upper storey, decorative forest green bargeboards running along the roof's gable, a steeply pitched tiled hip roof, imitation lime wash brick walls and tall chimneys. Diamond patterned leadlight casement windows frame the four-centred arch entryway that orientates towards Forrest Street.

The front entry way opens into a hallway of jarrah skirting boards and floorboards, with the bedroom, drawing room and dining room retaining the original jarrah skirting boards and floorboards. The entry hallway opens into an inner hall with an extant jarrah staircase. The drawing room and Bedroom 1 retain the original fireplaces with the surrounding inbuilt jarrah cabinet systems. In the 1970s a sunroom was added, encompassing the former veranda, and the kitchen, bathroom, vestibule and laundry have also been modernised with tiling and renovations. The vestibule and kitchen doors and walls have been removed, creating an open plan layout within these rooms. The walls of the dwelling are white and rendered.

The original jarrah boards on the upper level have been replaced, and a smoke room has been added with a secondary room accessible from the wall adjoining the staircase. It is unclear if this addition was added during construction of the house in 1934 or later in the residence's history.

Condition:	Excellent physical condition of building.
Integrity:	Moderate extent of fabric remains in its original state
Authenticity:	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the assessment documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2023.

Angelo Street was named around 1877 after Edward Fox Angelo (1836-1902), RM, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the Military Forces in the colony.

In 1934 Major Hugh Annan Corbet, the third Deputy Master of The Perth Mint, purchased a parcel land encompassing 42 Angelo Street and 49 Forrest Street (formerly known as 44 Angelo Street) on 28th August 1934 with initial plans to build a house on 49 Forrest Street ~~the 44 Angelo Street lot~~ as a retirement

home and use of No. ~~the lot at~~ 42 Angelo Street as a backyard. The two lots were sold separately in 2022, with the City approving development of a new two-storey at 42 Angelo Street on 14 February 2024.

Corbet commissioned architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes and Partners to design the large two storey brick and tile home to accommodate his family at 49 Forrest Street. On 20 October 1934 a tender of £1,739 proposed by Mr A Woodhouse for the erection of a bungalow for Major HA Corbet in South Perth was accepted with the commissioning architects being Hobbs, Forbes & Partners.
The original Hobbs, Forbes & Partners plans of the house showcase's the solidly upper middle-class origins, with the additions of a drawing room downstairs and a smoking room upstairs; a house accommodating not only a family but also one catering to guests and entertaining.

There is evidence to suggest Sir Joseph Talbot Hobbs and Major Hugh Annan Corbet were friends and members of the same social circle. This includes the following:

- In October 1929 JJ Talbot Hobbs and Hugh Annan Corbet attended a garden party hosted by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the City of Perth to commemorate the Centenary of the State and the City.
- On the 20 April 1934, both men were appointed Commissioners of the Peace by Sargent James Mitchell Lieutenant- Governor at the same ceremony.
- Both men were joint vice-presidents of the WA branch of the Overseas League, and in 1936 JJ Talbot Hobbs was President of Perth Legacy Club and Corbet was his Vice-President.

Hugh Annan Corbet
Hugh Annan Corbet was the original chairman of Melville Roads Board from 1901 to 1904 after it was renamed Melville Road District in 1901. During W~~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, 49 Forrest ~~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. This architectural firm was established in 1905 by Joseph John Talbot Hobbs (later Sir), the senior partner, while other partners included EH Dean-Smith and WJ Waldie Forbes. John Talbot Hobbs, was a prominent Western Australian architect who designed many well-known and significant residential, commercial and public buildings in Western Australia. Hobbs was the first treasurer of the newly formed West Australian Institute of Architects in 1896 (president, 1909-11). ~~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

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	• People: Famous and Infamous People
Values:	• Aesthetic value • Historic value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology:	-
Other Keywords:	-
Demolition:	-
Designer:	Architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes & Partners.
Builder:	
Association:	Major Hugh Annan Corbet; John Talbot Hobbs
Owners:	Major Hugh Annan Corbet The O'Hara family
Sources:	City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. City of Perth Municipal Inventory, Part B: Thematic Framework, prepared by Heritage Today for the City of South Perth, November 2000. p. 14. Department of Treasury & Finance, An Economic History of Western Australia Since Colonial Settlement, December 2004. Trove, The West Australian Saturday 20 October 1934, page 4. Trove, The West Australian 09 Oct 1929 – Social Events. Government Gazette WA, 20 April 1934, p. 533. Trove, The West Australian Wednesday 12 February 1936 page 9 "Overseas League". Department of Education and Department of Lands and Surveys, Western Australia: Atlas of Human Endeavour 1829-1979, op.cit., p.93. Trove, Harris, Anthea (1999). "STRAIT to the future". Archived from the original on 22 February 2013, The West Australian, Tuesday 5 April 1949, page 1. Trove, The West Australian Tuesday 5 April 1949, page 1, Family Notices. JS Battye Library Australian History Collection, State Library of Western Australia, Hobbs, Smith & Forbes (https://slwa.wa.gov.au/pdf/mn/mn2001_2500/mn2402.pdf). Taylor Architects Biographies, Athol Joseph Hobbs (https://www.taylorarchitects.com.au/Biographies/AJ%20Hobbs%20for%20AIA%20(WA).pdf)

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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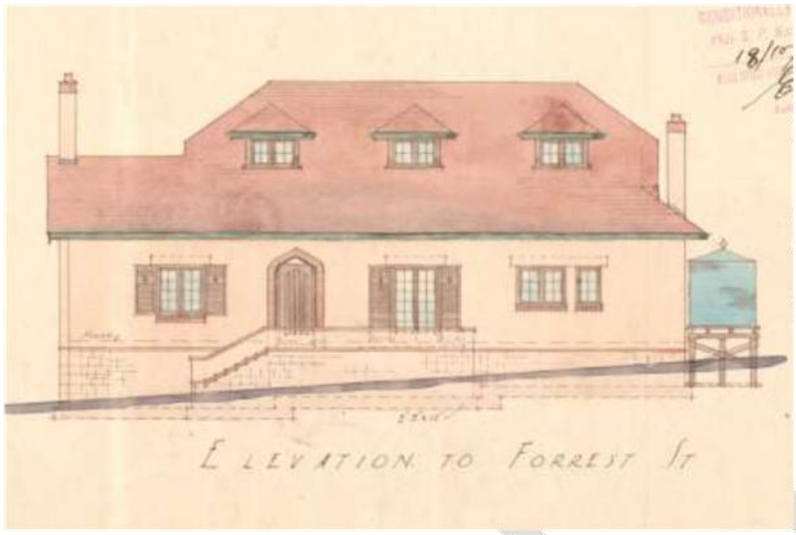
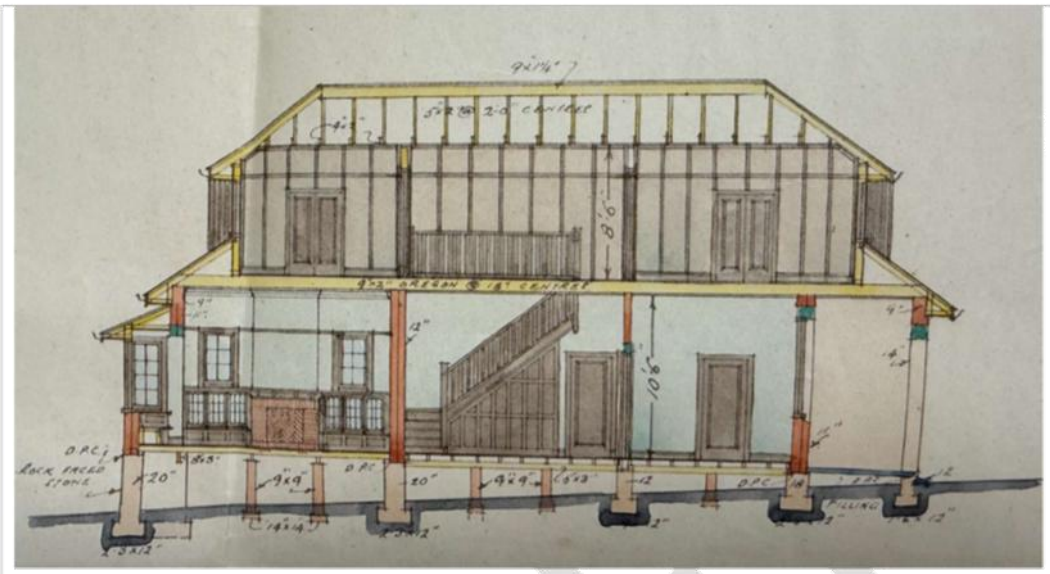


49 Forrest Street – Blueprints (1934)

49 Forrest Street – Blueprints (1934)



49 Forrest Street – Blueprints interiors showing staircase and fireplace (1934)

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Category
2

Residence, 39 Anstey Street

Place No: 86

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	-
Other Names:	-
Street Address	39 Anstey Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	-
Location Description	This heritage survey applies to the residence at 39 Anstey Street, South Perth.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	Inherit data base no. 27583
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	Nil

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 155	
	Diagram: -	Plan/Vol/Fol: 2833/1041/64
	Land ID No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146962

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	• The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of the South Perth area, in particular, the period of growth in the inter-war years. • The place is representative of a modestly detailed Weatherboard Dwelling developed following WWI.
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 2 - Considerable** Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	c1920	**Walls:**	Weatherboard
Architectural Style	Weatherboard Dwelling	**Roof:**	Iron
Physical description: The place is a modest single storey Weatherboard Dwelling with iron roof built during the inter-war period with minimal ornamentation. Most of the lot is occupied with mature trees and vegetation. The residence is located forward toward the street boundary. A full-length verandah runs across the dwellings' front facing the street. The roof is hipped and constructed from a green corrugated iron. The external walls are unpainted weatherboard.			
Condition	Good physical condition of building.		
Integrity	High extent of fabric remains in its original state		
Authenticity	High extent to which the original intention is evident and compatible with current residential use.		

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Anstey Street forms part of a subdivision by William Henry Strickland, a prominent Perth hotelier and businessman, who in 1891 purchased ten South Perth lots to develop a large estate. Most of this land was subdivided in 1906, creating two streets: Strickland and Anstey.

~~The residence appears to have a significant connection with both the Elgren and Ure families~~In 1907, Postal records list only one name, that of Mr Daniel Hart, within the listing for Anstey Street and it was not until 1916 that these postal records display additional names as connected to Anstey Street. By 1923, nine names were cited within the records and by 1937, survey records indicate that residential structures at No's 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 34, 42; as well as two additional structures between No's 34 and 42 had been erected within the Street.

The post WWI period and 1920s marked an episode of residential expansion within South Perth as the suburb gained a reputation of prestige for residences. In June 1928, 49 new residences were approved for construction showcasing the growing desire to reside within the suburb and charting the areas development. The foundation for this residential evolution in South Perth can be witnessed through Anstey Street's growth in the early 20th century.~~Postal records further 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 Elfgren 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 • Aesthetic 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.~~ 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, page 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'.~~

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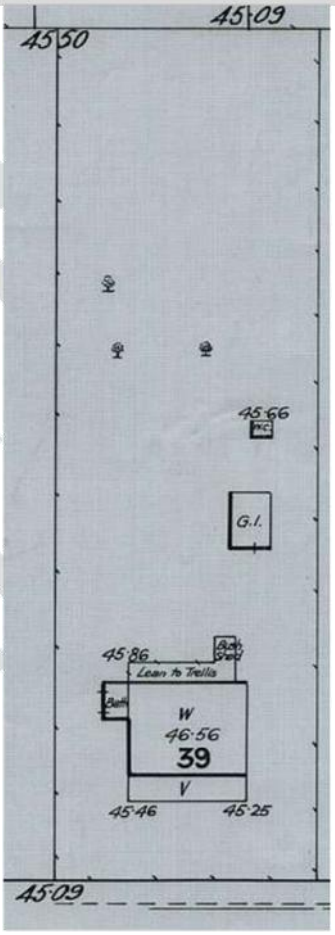
	~~Trove, The Daily News, Thursday 28 June 1928, page 9, 'Steady Residential Increase.'~~ ~~Trove The West Australian Thursday 3 July 1941, page 1, Marriages.~~

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

39 Anstey Street, Street elevation 2024



Metropolitan Water Works Board Plan August 1937

St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)

Place No: 95

Category 1

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)
Other Names:	St Joseph's Convent; Dennehy House (fmr.); St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent; Mount St Joseph's'; Mount St Jospeh's Roman Catholic School; St Joseph's Nursing Home.
Street Address	16 York Street, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	The site is bound by York Street, King Edward Street, Hopetoun Street and Alexandra Street.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 2383, Entered State Register 21 April 2006.
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 3	
	Survey: Diagram 41944	Vol/Folio: 525-124A
	Reserve No: -	LANDGATE PIN: 146491

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building or Group
Original Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Convent Educational: Secondary School Religious: Housing or quarters
Current Use:	Religious: Church Religious: Convent Religious: Housing or quarters
Other Use:	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of Significance	*The following statement is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth in the State Register of Heritage Places.* *This place record pertains to St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, South Perth. Information on 'Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group' at 23~~3~~5 Forrest Street, South Perth, is available in a separate place record.* St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) comprising Dennehy House (1908), Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939) and Chapel Unit (1939, 1974), the Cloisters, the Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), and Irene McCormack memorial rose garden (1992) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is an intact collection of buildings forming a historic Catholic group and, distinguished by the prominence of the site, is a regional landmark; • the place demonstrates the expansion of the Catholic Church in Western Australia during the time of Bishop Mathew Gibney (1887-1910), Archbishop Patrick Clune (1911-1935) and Archbishop Redmond Prendiville (1935-1968) and the role played by Irish Religious Orders in the establishment of Roman Catholicism in Australia in the nineteenth and twentieth century; • the St Joseph's Convent buildings are an aesthetically pleasing complex dominated by Dennehy House, a well-resolved and fine example of the Federation Queen Anne style, Mary MacKillop Centre, an attractive two storey building featuring a distinctive two-storey timber verandah with paired timber columns, and the Chapel, which features an impressive interior and marble sanctuary; • the place is significant for its association with prominent Catholic Religious in Western Australia, including the Rev. Dr John Thomas McMahon, Archbishop Patrick Clune, Archbishop Redmond Prendiville, the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of St Joseph; • the place is associated with Richard John Dennehy, well-known Western Australian architect and prominent Catholic layman, who designed the first church-school on the neighbouring site at 35 Forrest Street in 1908, and its extension in 1919, as well as his own 1908 York Street home, that was purchased by the Sisters of St Joseph for a convent in 1914; • the place is highly valued by the Catholic community as an important focus of their religious life. It also contributes to the sense of place of the wider community, due to its prominent location and distinctive aesthetic characteristics; • The Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), the Convent (1957, 1974), and Link/Garden Room (1995) are of little significance. ~~are slightly lesser levels of significance than the other structures on the site, however, show the development of the site for the spiritual~~

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	~~and social enrichment of the Catholic community; and The swimming pool is of little significance (1975).~~
Classification of Significance	**CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional** Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1908; 1927; 1939; 1957; 1959/60; 1971; 1974; 1982; 1992, 1985.	**Walls:**	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne	**Roof:**	Tile: terracotta

Physical Description:

St Joseph's Convent comprises a complex of one and two-storey brick and tile buildings, including Dennehy House (1908), the Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939), the Convent (1957, 1974), Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), and MacKillop Court (1971), set amongst expansive scenic gardens the site is located on the northern side of York Street and is bound by Alexandra Street to the east and King Edward Street to the west, residential buildings are located to the north.

Dennehy House (1908) comprises a two-storey brick and tile building in the Federation Queen Anne style, featuring a picturesque asymmetrical form, warm face-brickwork contrasted against ornate timber detailing and Donnybrook stone, and accents on the roofline including a belvedere and tall masonry chimneys. Entry to Dennehy House is from York Street, via the large timber verandah on the south elevation. This verandah has paired timber columns supporting the first floor balcony, and features a decorative tiled floor and a timber lattice valance (not an original detail). The first floor balcony also has paired timber columns, as well as ornate timber floor joists and filigreed metal balustrades.

Mary MacKillop Centre (1927) is located to the west of Dennehy House and connected to both the ground and first floor verandahs. Constructed in 1927 as the Convent boarding school the Mary MacKillop Centre comprises a two-storey red face-brick and tile building with a spreading hipped roof and a distinctive two storey timber-framed verandah across its south (York Street) elevation. Another verandah extends along the rear (north) and side (east) elevations, although parts have been infilled. The verandahs typically have paired timber columns (except in front of the entry off York Street) supporting the first floor balcony and feature a timber lattice valance and timber balustrade, designed to match the materials and aesthetic of Dennehy House.

The Chapel (1939) is located to the east of Dennehy House and comprises a single storey ecclesiastical building constructed of red face-brick with a steeply-pitched tiled roof, a projecting porch on the south elevation (added in 1970), a chapel unit to the northeast (altered and extended in 1972-74), buttresses along the east and west elevations and vertically-proportioned arched windows. Primary entry to the Chapel is from the west, directly into the nave via an enclosed brick cloister that connects directly to Dennehy House, or from the south, via the porch.

The Convent (1957, 1974) is the main accommodation wing of the complex and comprises a two-storey face-brick and tile building located immediately north of the Mary MacKillop Centre. The ground floor comprises the main kitchen, dining room and laundry, while the first floor, also known as 'Our Lady's', comprises six residential units. The Our Lady's Wing with nine units is located at the northern end of the building.

Irene Villa (1959-60, 1982), formerly known as St Joseph's Nursing Home, comprises a single-storey brick and tile residential building, basically rectangular in plan, located north of Dennehy House.

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MacKillop Court (1971) comprises a one and two-storey brick and tile residential building located north of Irene Villa and connected to St Joseph's Convent by way of a multi-storey link known as the Garden Room (1995). MacKillop Court has eight units for retired/senior Sisters, and a flat and guest room at the eastern end.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in April 2006 for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth, in the State Register of Heritage Places.

The growth of South Perth was slow until the 1880s, by which time communication with Perth was improved with the introduction of ferry services and construction of bridges across the Swan and Canning Rivers. The discovery of gold in Western Australia from 1885 led to an increase in population, with land facing Perth Water progressively sub-divided between 1886 and 1904. The gold discoveries also led to an influx of lay Catholics from the eastern states of Australia. This increase in the Catholic population prompted the Bishop to seek more members of Religious orders to serve them.

The Sisters of Saint Joseph were founded by Mary MacKillop, an Australian, and Julian Tenison Woods, an English priest, in Penola, South Australia in 1866.

The Catholic Church secured land in South Perth in the 1880s. Until then, a small band of priests and nuns served the very large Victoria Park Pparish and covered the area from South Perth to the present-day Belmont. The Sisters of Mercy extended their mission into the South Perth area sometime early in the century, with the work of Catholic education actually taking place in private homes. After seven years, this role was taken on by the Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart, with their motto 'to do all the good they could and never see and evil without trying how they might remedy it".

Around 1905, South Perth was given parish status and in 1908 a church and school was established in South Perth on portion of the Catholic Church landholding bound by King Edward, York, Forrest and Hopetoun Streets.

Tenders were called in 1907 for the erection of a (Catholic) school, church and hall on the corner of York and Forrest Streets, South Perth. By 28 March 1908, a new school-church was completed on the York Street site, run by the Victoria Park-based Sisters of Mercy, with an initial enrolment of about 35 pupils. The establishment, then known as the St Columba Roman Catholic School, is now located at 2~~3~~5 Forrest Street. The modest red brick and tile building had been designed by architect, Richard Joseph Dennehy.

Dennehy, born in Ireland in 1854, migrated with his family to Australia in 1855. He trained as an architect in Melbourne and worked there and in Sydney before relocating to the Western Australian goldfields in the mid-1890s. The Dennehy family, consisting of Richard, his wife Marion nee O'Halloran, and six children, settled in Perth in 1898. Dennehy established a successful practice in Perth, and as a practicing Catholic he took up many projects for the Catholic community, including the Home of the Good Shepherd in West Leederville (1898), and the Church of the Sacred Heart in Leederville (1905).

Dennehy had a productive year in 1908, designing several prominent projects in Perth; Moana Chambers in Hay Street and the Connor Quinlan Building on Barrack Street. Given his ongoing success, it is not surprising Dennehy decided to build a large home for his family on the elevated area at 16 York Street adjacent to the school and church he designed for the Catholic Church. Beset by tragedy with the death of his wife, Marion Dennehy (c1855-1903) in 1903 and the death of his oldest daughter Elieen Mary Dennehy in 1907, Dennehy lived at this new home, with his youngest daughters from 1909.

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In 1914, Dennehy sold his residence for £3,000 to the Sisters of Saint Joseph who took over the St Columba Roman Catholic School from 1915.

In a letter from Dennehy to the Sisters dated June 1914, he provided a lengthy description of the grounds, buildings, fittings and fixtures. In summary, he believed his asking price was a bargain at the price agreed, as 'the house alone would cost more than that amount to be built, to say nothing of the grounds and improvements'.

Dennehy described the property's location to the Revend Mother in Boulder City as 'the site is an excellent one, being one of the highest in South Perth, which is rapidly becoming the leading suburb. And is similar to Mosman and Neutral Bay in Sydney. The house is between two Ferries and within ten minutes of either, affording access to the city within twenty minutes from the house or 10 minutes by Motor Car'.

The home was used as a convent for the sisters who had previously lived in Victoria Park, and a secondary boarding school, advertised by the Josephite Sisters as 'Mount St Joseph's' (or as Mount St Joseph Roman Catholic School), being located 'in one of the most attractive and healthy suburbs of Perth' with 'a delightful view of the Swan River'.

At the start of the 1915 school year, there were three boarders enrolled (one from Boulder and two from New Norcia) and by April, there were twelve borders at Mount St Joseph's. By the end of 1915, there were 88 children, including the boarders, enrolled at Mount St Joseph's.

Mount St Joseph's acted as a secondary college, and St Columba's on the neighbouring lot (35 Forrest Street) focused on primary education. Complimenting a well-rounded education, the curriculum at Mount St Joseph's included 'all the branches of a thorough English Education', as well as modern languages, mathematics, elocution, physical culture, drawing, painting, music and needlework. Special facilities were also available for students who wanted to pursue courses in stenography, typewriting and book-keeping. Pupils were also prepared for 'University, Commercial and Music Examinations'. In addition, in providing a 'delightful situation, beautiful scenery and healthy climate', Mount St Joseph's '[stood] unrivalled'.

In 1927, a large two storey extension was constructed in similar materials to the original Dennehy house immediately to the west of the Convent of the Sisters of St Joseph, to house boarding students ~~of~~ from the Mount St Joseph Convent School. The work on the extension, built at a cost of £6,719, was carried out by Berry Brothers, builders, to a design by Richard Dennehy. Also in 1926, the Sisters of Joseph acquired Lots 72 and 73, King Edward Street, South Perth, blocks adjoining the Convent property.

In 1939, a two- story building to house the chapel for the Sisters of St Joseph was built to the east of the original Dennehy house by A.T. Brine and Sons, builders. The plans were developed by architects Hennessy and Hennessy. The major work on the Chapel was completed for a cost of around £6,554. Other building work carried out at this time included additions to the kitchen and laundry, and a new bathroom and lavatory. In 1940, a new brick fence was built along the York Street boundary by A.T Brine at a cost of £374.

The secondary school stopped taking boarders in 1947. With accommodation becoming an issue, the school on the convent site ceased in 1949.

Although with the growth of the South Perth Parish in the post-War period, it became necessary to build a substantial new school building immediately to the north west of the original school (at neighbouring 23~~3~~5 Forrest Street). ~~Not finished expanding the Convent and Secondary School site, in~~In January 1948, the foundations for the new school (designed by architects, Henderson and Thompson), comprising three class rooms 26' x 24', a rest room for the Sisters, and a cloakroom with a verandah 10' wide.

Construction was by Berry Brothers, at a cost of £4,142. In February 1949, the new brick and tiled building was blessed and opened by Archbishop Prendiville.

The subsequent years saw numerous developments within the ~~related~~ York Street site, with the installation of four stained glass windows in the Sanctuary of the Church in 1950. New frames and windows were installed in the Chapel of the Sisters of St Joseph by W.F. Broderick. The following year, a verandah at the Convent was enclosed for a 'sleep-out' by A. and L. Power, while, in 1957, a new single storey wing, including a kitchen and lunch room was built at the back of the existing boarding wing.

From 1950 to 1955, three new parishes were split off from the original South Perth Parish: Kensington in 1950, Manning in 1953, and Como in 1955. These developments reduced considerably the size of the congregation of St Columba's Church.

In 1959-1960, an 'infirmary' (a 13-bed 'C' Class hospital - St Joseph's Nursing Home) was built for the Sisters of St Joseph by J. Bianchini, behind the Chapel and the original Dennehy House. Works were carried out to the Chapel, Laundry and Community Room at this time.

~~In the period following the annual meetings in the Vatican of the Council Fathers from 1962 to 1965, "Vatican II", for the purpose of *aggiornmento* (updating, modernizing or renewing), major liturgical and doctrinal changes were introduced throughout the Roman Catholic world. These changes had implications for the physical layout of churches, and affected both St Columba's Church and the St Joseph's Convent Chapel, as they did all other Catholic institutions. In the renovation of church interiors which followed from this changed perspective, the primary focus was to be on the altar, on the ambo or lectern, on the chair of the presiding priest, then on the baptismal font and the tabernacle.~~*In the period following the annual meetings in the Vatican of the Council of Fathers between 1962 and 1965, (known as 'Vatican II') the catholic church introduced several liturgical and doctrinal changes which also had implications on the physical layout of churches throughout the Roman Catholic world. In relation to St Joseph's Convent Chapel, this impacted the interior in relation to the positioning of the altar, lectern, the chair of the presiding priest and baptismal font and tabernacle.*

Around 1964-65, the original dining room of the 1908 Convent building was extended to the west, greatly increasing the available space.

Between 1915 and 1970, the Sisters taught secondary classes either at St Columba's or in the Convent. This ceased in 1970 when t~~T~~he Director of Catholic Education, Monsignor James Nestor, decided that there were sufficient opportunities for these girls to be accommodated in larger schools.

In 1972, the Sisters of St Joseph built an aged person's home. This building, named MacKillop Court was situated behind the Nursing Home.

In 1973-74, chaplain's quarters adjoining the Chapel were built by Bianchini to a design by Henderson and Thompson, architects. The same builder and architect were also responsible for the construction of a second storey on the 1957 Our Lady's Wing.

Now demolished, i~~I~~n 1975, a swimming pool was built to the rear of the Convent land. In 1978-79, extensions and additions to the Sisters of St Joseph Nursing Home were carried out by Bianchini for around $60,760.

In 1985, a new wing was added to the school, containing a library and an extra classroom. At this time, the principal of the school passed to a lay head, ending seventy years of involvement in Catholic education in the South Perth Parish by the Order of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart.

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In 1992, a Memorial was established in the Convent grounds to Sister Irene McCormack, a Josephite Sister killed by anti-government rebels in Peru on 21 May 1991 while serving the local Peruvian community.

In 1994-95, renovations were carried out to the original 1908 Convent building including tuckpointing and replacement of worn timber.

Western Australia has been home to over 400 Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart working in some 40 schools. In South Perth Sister Roberta Goodridge was principal from 1950, described as being 'held in high esteem not only for her administrative ability but also her academic expertise'. Sister Michael (later Sr Julie O'Sullivan) was principal at both South Perth and Meriden, and Sister Marueen O'Connor was the final school principal before the role was performed by lay people.

Sister Julie O'Sullivan joined the Sisters of St Joseph following conclusion of WWII. With a grounding in Morse Code, she undertook secret activities as a member of the Australian Forces, intercepting Japanese messages and code breaking from a shed in Cannington. Her code work contribution was recognised by former British prime minister Gordon Brown in 2009.

In February 2026, No. 16 York Street was offered for sale for the first time in 115 years.

An enduring legacy, both the St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, and St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group at 35 Forrest Street, have together endeavoured to support the catholic education and growth of South Perth and its surrounds for 118 years.

A high degree of continuity in both purpose and structure, St Joseph's Convent contributes to the overall streetscape, South Perth's identity and representative of the growth of Catholicism in Western Australia throughout the 20th century.

Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Social and Civic Activities: Education and science
Values:	Aesthetic value Historic value Social value Spiritual value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Richard Joseph Dennehy Henderson and Thompson
Builder	A.T. Brine and Sons Berry Brothers Bianchini
Association	Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart Archbishop Prendiville W.F. Broderick A. and L. Power Roberta Goodridge Sister Michael (later Sr Julie O'Sullivan) Sister Marueen O'Connor Sister Irene McCormack

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	Sister Julie O'Sullivan
Owners	Sisters of St Joseph' of the Sacred Heart
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2026 City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Assessment documentation for place 2383 St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent prepared in 2006. Trove; 'St. Joseph's Convent, Perth', National Advocate, Monday 29 December 1902, page 2. Trove, Obituary, 'Miss Dennehy', The W.A Record, Saturday 29 June 1907. 100 Years on Barney's Hill, a History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth by Laurie O'Meera & Peter Lee (2017). https://www.marymackillopperth.org.au/. WWII nun turned spy dies in Perth, Jon Bassett, Perth Now 3 October 2011, 8:25pm. Perth nun reveals secret WWII role, Joseph Catanzaro, The West Australian, Tue, 19 October 2010 8:27AM. Tell us your story, Sister Julia O'Sullivan, Department of Premier and Cabinet, https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2020-01/O%27Sullivan_Sister%20Julia.pdf. Historical South Perth development opportunity, CBRE webpage, 2026, https://www.cbre.com.au/press-releases/historical-south-perth-development-opportunity. St Joseph's Convent, South Perth Conservation Management Plan Prepared for Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Sacred Heart By Griffiths Architects July 2025.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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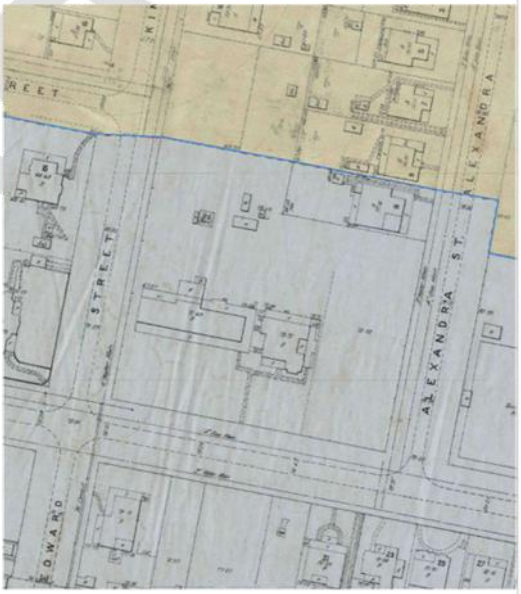
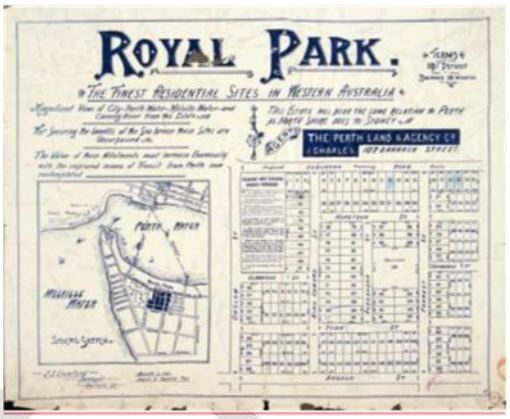
The Chapel (2026)

Entry Gate, Mary MacKillop Centre (left) and Dennehy House (right) (2026)



Dennehy House (2026)	Structures shown on the Metropolitan Water Works Board series, 1936
	
Dennehy House with Joseph Dennehy and presumably his two surviving daughters Mary Frances and Frances Josephine on the front verandah. n.d. c.1908. Image courtesy of Sisters of Saint Joseph's Archives, source: Conservation Management Plan prepared by Griffiths Architects, 2025.	Royal Park South Perth c1900 Source: Conservation Management Plan prepared by Griffiths Architects, 2025 and State Library of WA, slwa_b4636838_1

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Category
4

Royal Perth Golf Club – Clubhouse

Place No: 96

SITE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Royal Perth Golf Club – Clubhouse
Other Names:	Perth Golf Club
Street Address	Lot 1 Labouchere Road, South Perth
Other Reference Numbers	
Location Description	This heritage survey applies only to the Royal Perth Club - Clubhouse building located at the corner of Amherst Street and Labouchere Road.
GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude	

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office	inherit database no: 4802
Included in Heritage List?	No
History of CoSP Listing	TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 Initial Listing Dec 1994

LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot: 1	
	Survey: Plan 73690~~220915~~	Vol/Folio: ~~606/1838~~D73690
	Reserve No: None~~10250~~	LANDGATE PIN: 146737~~1316846~~

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
Original Use:	Social/Recreational: Other Sports building
Current Use:	Social/Recreational: Other: Golf course
Other Use:	-

SIGNIFICANCE	
• Statement of Significance	• The place has historic value through its association with the oldest golf club in Western Australia which was awarded Royal status in 1937. • The place has social value as the venue for social and sporting events since 1908 which have been attended by many members of the community. *This place record pertains to the Royal Perth Golf – Clubhouse. Information is available on the Royal Perth Golf - Golf Couse in a separate place record.*
Classification of Significance	CATEGORY 4 - Little Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
Construction Date:	1914; 1918-1920; 1932; 1948; 1957; 1964; 1974; 1984; 1989; 2007; 2019-2020.	**Walls:**	Brick: painted
Architectural Style	Various	**Roof:**	Metal: Colorbond

Physical Description:
The Royal Perth Golf Club Clubhouse is a sprawling low height building with a two storey section towards the corner of Labouchere Road and Amherst Street.

The ground floor walls to Labouchere Road and Amherst Street are mainly blank brick walls with high level windows or no windows at all. Larger windows populate the façade overlooking the greens.

The clubhouse is of painted brick construction with a complex roof form. As the clubhouse and associated buildings have been added to, the various separate roof forms have interlocked with each other to create a series of hipped forms around the edge of a large flat roof. The roof is predominantly clad in green colorbond. A deep verandah extends around the main section of the building facing the golf course.

A rose garden and flag display is situated at the golf course's lot boundary near Labouchere Road.

Condition:	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Perth Golf Club was initiated in 1895, and as the Royal Perth Golf Club, it continues today as Western Australia's oldest golf club.

The Club initially included a 9-hole course set in rough farmland on Burswood Island, accessible at times only by boat. By 1900, members were disenchanted by the problems with this site and moved in 1901 to a more suitable site at Grove Farm, Belmont, where a nine-hole course was established. Problems also existed with the Grove Farm site, and the Club decided to relocate to somewhere more accessible from the Perth city.

When, in 1902, the Club decided to relocate from Belmont, it approached the South Perth Road Board for use of a stretch of land along the river. The designated land was part of an 'A Class' Crown reserve and needed to be vested in the Road Board by an Act of Parliament. This was achieved by means of Act No. 5 of 1906 which reclassified 24.6858 hectares of the A Class reserve to become a public Class C Reserve No. 10250, vested in the Road Board for the purpose of 'Public Recreation'.

The Perth Golf Club became an incorporated body in 1904.

In 1905, the rules were relaxed to permit ladies to play on Saturdays.

In 1907, the Club was granted a lease of the Crown Reserve facing Melville Water and the new 9-hole Golf Course, situated between Labouchere Road and the Canning River, (now bounded by Labouchere Road, South Terrace, Melville Parade and Amherst Street), was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Frederick Bedford, on 22nd August 1908.

One of the advantages of the South Perth site was its close proximity to the Mends Street Jetty, being just a ten minute walk. Lady members were welcome, and by 1909, the Perth Ladies Golf Club had been formed, with about 50 associates.

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On 1 December 1912, the State Government granted the Club a lease of a 2,000 sq. metre site, Perth Lot 431, at the corner of Labouchere Road and Amherst Street, for its Clubhouse. This Lot was converted to freehold in 1961 and purchased by the Club from the State Government for £3000 pounds. Additional land was excised from Reserve 10250 in 1988 and added to Lot 431 at a cost of $64,500.

The Club's first South Perth clubrooms comprised a cottage on the opposite corner of Labouchere Road which it rented from the Diocesan Trustees. The Club decided to vacate the cottage in 1912 and build a dedicated clubhouse on the site of the current clubhouse. The original Clubhouse, completed by 1914, contained two rooms of 14 ft by 12 ft (just over 4 metres by 3.5 metres), with a 12 ft wide verandah – one room was used as change-rooms and the other as a bar lounge. Modifications to the clubhouse were described by the then Club President John Tominson in the 1960's as "'the old clubhouse was all built from the old chimney and just 'growed' by means of dubious architecture and building methods to its final tottery stage'".

In 1937, His Majesty King George VI granted the Club the honour of calling itself the "Royal Perth Golf Club".

Club membership grew significantly in the twenty-year period following WWII (120 percent for male membership and 132 percent for female membership), Following WWorld War II, the Royal Perth Golf Club hosted regular national professional and amateur tournaments, including the Australian Amateur Championship for women (1953, 1959, 1965) and men (1967, 1979, and 1985).

Despite the restrictions during the WWorld War II period, in 1949 the National Professional Championship was held at the course. The Championship was won by 28-year old NSW golfer Kelvin Nagle in his professional championship victory. At the time of the championship, the good condition of the course was commented upon.

In August 1964 a new clubhouse was opened at an event attended by the Governor, Sir Douglas Kendrew, the Minister for Lands (later Sire) Stewert Bovell. The then Club President John Tominson responded to the loss of the old clubhouse: "'Back in March [1964], it was with a feeling of sadness that I announced on Mosely Cup Day that the old building was from then on closed – demolished. It felt as though something was going from our Club that took with it happy memories over so many wonderful years of Club fellowship and I was frightened even at that stage that this tearing down was perhaps sacrilege"[1].

Socially, the club formed an important role in the lives of Western Australia's golfing society and also played host to a noteworthy international politician on one occasion. In 1965, Singapore's first Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, visited the course, playing a round of golf with the then Club President John Tomlinson. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited Western Australia at the end of a tour of New Zealand and Australia spanning from March 1965 to= April 1965. On 10 August 1965, Australia was one of the first countries to recognise Singapore's independence and was also a pioneering country in establishing democratic relations with Singapore, as shown by the 1965 visit to the Golf Course showcasing the golf course's ability to serve as a locale to foster relationships with prominent members of society.

In 1982 following discussions with the South Perth Council around the possibility of relocating to the Collier Pine Plantation, the clubhouse was remodelled and extended in accordance with a design by Bruce Tomlinson, town planner and architect. Written in the Southern Gazette a news report at the time noted "'the club has built what is virtually a new clubhouse around it old one"[1].

In 1995 the Club celebrated its centenary and installed 'centenary cabinets' at the clubhouse to celebrate the Club's history.

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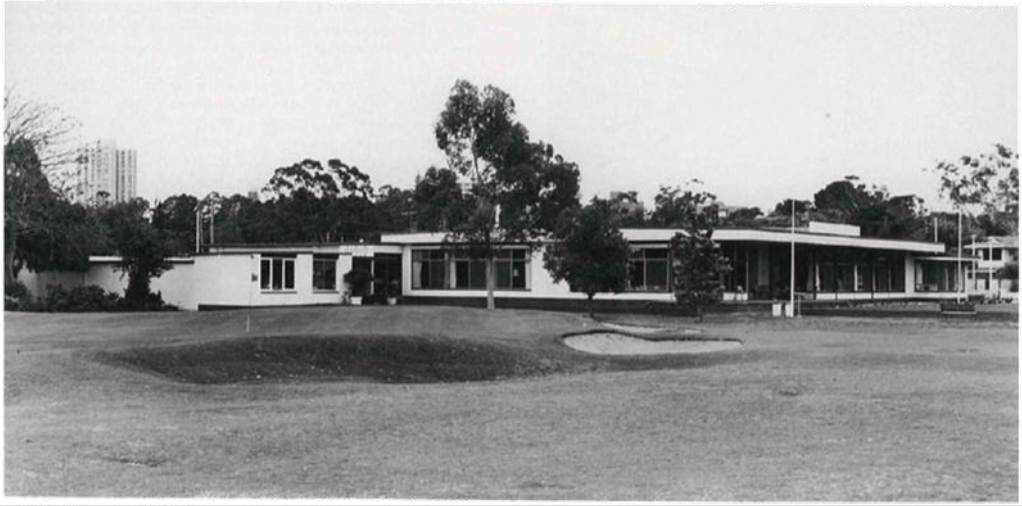
Since its original construction, the Clubhouse has been subject to ongoing additions and alterations. It has not been established if any of the original building is still extant within the existing building however it is likely that some remnant structures remain. In 1937, the Clubhouse was in the vicinity of what was then known as the 8th Green directly to its west and the 18th Green slightly further to its south-west. The most significant works were in 1918-20; 1932; 1948; 1957; 1964; 1974; 1984; 1989; 2007, 2019-2022.

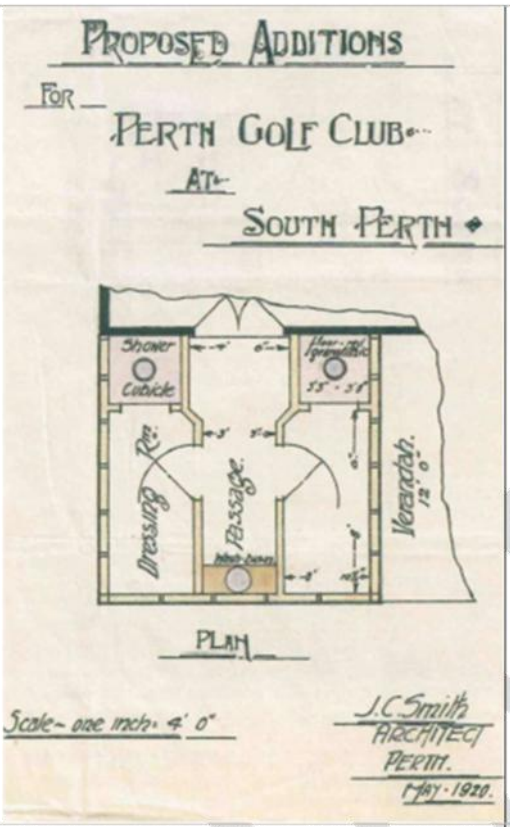
Historic Theme:	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values:	Historic value Social value

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Archaeology	
Other Keywords	
Demolition	
Designer	Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown B A Tomlinson & Associates Oldfield Knott
Builder	
Association	
Owners	
Sources	City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015 & 2018. Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017. Trove, The Daily News 3 December 1949. City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. Royal Perth Golf Club, Archives and Heritage. Royal Perth The History of the Royal Course Golf Club, by Jack Lee 1978 Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



New Clubhouse (1964)
(source: Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008)



Original Clubhouse additions, 1920, by J.C. Smith (architect)
(source: Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008, page 25)

Clubhouse Rose Garden (2026)

Clubhouse (2026)

Clubhouse (2026)

Clubhouse Interiors (2024)

Clubhouse Interiors (2024)

Clubhouse Interiors (2024)

Clubhouse Interiors (2024)

Schedule of Submissions
Local Heritage Survey – Place Specific Review

1	Affected Property: Place No. 95 St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) No. 16 York Street, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Community member, Mount Barker, SA
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
1.1	Category of Significance St Joseph's Convent, 16 York Street, South Perth, is currently listed under the City of South Perth Local Heritage Survey at Category A+ for Catholic and architectural significance. This submission respectfully proposes that a second and independent layer of heritage significance be formally recognised — specifically under the Scientific and Technical category — on the basis of the site's probable role as a Signals Intelligence relay station during World War II, forming part of the 15th Lines of Communication Signals network, 1942–1946. The topographic evidence is compelling and independently verifiable. St Joseph's Convent occupies the highest ground on the South Perth limestone ridge at approximately 28 metres elevation — the only significant elevated terrain between the Swan Coastal Plain and the Darling Ranges. For a line-of-sight Morse Code relay chain operating between confirmed network nodes, this position was not merely convenient — it was strategically essential. Confirmed network nodes include: the master control wireless station at Lesmurdie, 28 Wheelwright Road (~250m elevation, documented in AWM and DVA Anzac Portal records); the 15th Lines of Communication Signals HQ at Leederville	St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) has a Category 1 (exceptional) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and is not included on the City's Heritage List. In 2006 it was entered on the State Register of Heritage Places, sharing an entry with St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School at neighbouring No. 25 Forrest Street. The cultural heritage significance of a place is determined by its cultural heritage values which are assessed against various criteria. St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) has been found to have aesthetic, historic, social and spiritual values. Information supporting use of St Joseph's Convent as a Signals Intelligence relay station during World War II has not been provided. As this information cannot be substantiated, meeting the criteria for a scientific value is not possible. The City notes that the Heritage Council of WA has been asked to undertake further research on this matter. Should evidence be located supporting use of the site as a Signals Intelligence relay station during World War II, the City can at that time consider amending the place record.

	(documented in unit records); and the cipher dugout at Perth College, Mt Lawley (documented in AWAS oral histories, Anzac Portal). The convent at 16 York Street sits precisely on the line-of-sight transect connecting these confirmed stations. A formal viewshed analysis using Landgate Western Australia's publicly available LIDAR digital elevation data along this transect has been recommended to the State Heritage Council and relevant national agencies. This analysis would produce a citable technical document confirming unobstructed line-of-sight — at no cost to the City. The government's practice of requisitioning elevated civilian buildings for signals work across the Perth metropolitan area is documented. Perth College was requisitioned April 1942. Properties were taken under Commonwealth defence powers without public announcement, with strict secrecy obligations imposed on all personnel under the National Security Act 1939. The near-absence of civilian documentation for wartime signals sites is not evidence of absence of activity. It is the expected and legally mandated consequence of that Act, under which all signals intelligence personnel were bound by life-binding oaths of secrecy. Operational site records were deliberately obscured or destroyed to protect network security. The silence in the record is itself historically significant. The Fremantle-based Allied submarine fleet — operating from the largest Allied submarine base in the Southern Hemisphere — conducted 416 war patrols supported by this signals network. The intelligence infrastructure that made those operations possible contributed decisively to Allied victory in the South West Pacific. The physical sites that formed that infrastructure are	

	among the last remaining evidence of that contribution. When those sites are lost to development, that evidence disappears permanently and irrecoverably. This submission respectfully requests that the City of South Perth add the Scientific and Technical heritage category to the place record for St Joseph's Convent, 16 York Street, South Perth, pending formal investigation of the site's wartime signals intelligence role by the relevant national agencies	
1.2	Update Place Records The current place record for St Joseph's Convent, 16 York Street, South Perth, does not reflect the site's probable wartime defence significance. The following additions to the place record are respectfully proposed for investigation: 1. Wartime requisition history — A search of National Archives of Australia record series MP508/1 (Department of the Army requisition files, WA district, 1942–1946) and MP742/1 (Army base command files, Perth) may establish whether the site was formally requisitioned under Commonwealth defence powers during the period 1942–1946. 2. Signals infrastructure evidence — The State Library of Western Australia Battye Library holds late 1940s aerial survey photography of South Perth. RAAF wartime aerial photography may also be held at the State Records Office of Western Australia. Examination of these holdings for evidence of antenna masts or cable infrastructure on the convent grounds during or immediately after the war years would be significant. 3. Congregational archives — The Sisters of St Joseph's Provincial Archives held at Lochinvar, New South Wales, include community diaries and chapter meeting minutes maintained consistently throughout	Refer to comments in 1.1 above. It is proposed to modify the place record to reflect the contribution of Sister Julie O'Sullivan, who undertook secret activities during WWII as a member of the Australian Forces, intercepting Japanese messages and code breaking from a shed in Cannington. Julie O'Sullivan's code breaking contribution was recognised by former British prime minister Sir Gordon Brown in 2010. Sister Julie O'Sullivan joined the Sisters of St Joseph following conclusion of WWII.

	the war years. These may contain references to building works, restricted access, or visiting military personnel during 1942–1946. 4. Landgate LIDAR viewshed analysis — A formal line-of-sight transect analysis using publicly available digital elevation data along the coordinates connecting Cannington, 16 York Street South Perth, Perth College Mt Lawley, Leederville and Lesmurdie would constitute an independently verifiable technical document of heritage significance. These are straightforward investigative steps requiring no significant expenditure. They are proposed in the interest of ensuring the place record is complete and accurate before any irreversible decisions are made regarding the site's future	
1.3	General Comments St Joseph's Convent at 16 York Street, South Perth, holds a Category A+ heritage listing for its Catholic and architectural significance. This submission has presented evidence that a second and equally important layer of significance — its probable role in the signals intelligence network that supported Allied operations in the South West Pacific during World War II — has not yet been formally investigated. The investigative steps required to resolve this question are modest, verifiable, and largely costless. The Landgate LIDAR viewshed analysis is publicly available data. The National Archives record series are identified and accessible. The congregational archives exist and are held. What is not recoverable — under any circumstances, by any future council, at any future cost — is the site itself once development proceeds. Heritage significance, once physically destroyed, cannot be reinstated. A building demolished, a site	Refer to comments in 1.1 and 12 above.

	excavated, a landscape altered — these are permanent and irreversible acts. No subsequent heritage finding, however compelling, can restore what has been lost. The City of South Perth is accordingly requested to defer any development decision affecting this site until the national heritage investigation currently before the relevant Commonwealth and State agencies has been completed and its findings formally considered. The men and women in our Forces and civil servants bound by their Oaths of Secrecy whose work at sites like this contributed to Australia's defence in its most vulnerable hour kept their silence for the rest of their lives as the law required. We are asked 'To remember, Lest We Forget' so that we do not destroy the evidence of their service before we have taken the modest steps necessary to understand it. This was one of the most significant US and Australian alliances of WW2 when Western Australia was mobilised to save a nation. This submission is made in good faith by an independent citizen researcher, in the public interest, and in the interest of an accurate and complete historical record for the City of South Perth and for our Nation.	

2	**Affected Property: Place No. 95** **St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.)** **No. 16 York Street, South Perth**	
Owner or community member		Owner
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		**Comment**
2.1	We refer to the above review with respect to our property, St Joseph's Convent at 16 York Street, South Perth and make the following comments.	St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) has a Category 1 (exceptional) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and is not included on the City's Heritage List. In 2006 it was entered on the

	The Sisters of Saint Joseph recently commissioned a comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the place, prepared by Griffiths Architects in July 2025 through the Community Heritage Grants program administered by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage on behalf of the Heritage Council of Western Australia. The CMP provides the most current and detailed assessment of the place's history, physical fabric, setting, integrity, authenticity and relative levels of significance, and in our view should form the primary evidentiary basis for refinement of the Place Record. While the CMP confirms the site is of cultural heritage significance, it also clearly distinguishes between: • the principal heritage elements of the place, namely Dennehy House (1908), the Mary MacKillop Centre (1927) and the Chapel (1939); and • a number of later buildings and structures identified as being of 'little significance'. Specifically, the CMP expressly identifies Irene Villa, MacKillop Court, the Convent, the Link/Garden Room, garage structures and the former swimming pool as being of little significance.	State Register of Heritage Places, sharing an entry with neighbouring St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School at No. 25 Forrest Street. Places on the State Register often require a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) or Conservation Management Strategy to guide and ensure the sustainable and appropriate future management, conservation or use of a site. The Statement of Significance currently aligns with the State Register entry by recognising the cultural heritage significance of Dennehy House (1908), the Mary MacKillop Centre (1927) and the Chapel (1939). No further changes are proposed in this regard. In response to feedback received through advertising, it is proposed to amend the Statement of Significance to ensure alignment with the State Register by referring to the Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), the Convent (1957, 1974), and Link/Garden Room (1995) as having 'little significance'. This modification will ensure strict alignment with the State Register entry. It is proposed that reference to the swimming pool is removed from the Statement of Significance given it has been demolished.
2.2	Statement of Significance The section Statement of Significance in the Place Record proposes to include the following additional wording in relation to The Irene Villa, MacKillop Court, the Convent, and Link/Garden Room (and the Swimming pool). .....*are slightly lesser levels of significance than the other structures on the site, however, show the development of the site for the spiritual and social enrichment of the Catholic community; and The swimming pool is of little significance (1975).*	Refer to comments in 2.1 above.

	We believe this wording impliedly overstates the significance of these structures and they should be categorised as being of Little Significance.	
2.3	Additionally the CMP notes under a heading, 'Zones of Little Significance' *As a whole The northern portion of the site behind the three earliest buildings (Dennehy House, Mary MacKillop Centre and the Chapel.* *Individual items Irene Villa, MacKillop Court, The Convent, Link/Garden Room, Garage Sheds, outbuildings, and bitumen carpark* We therefore request that the Place Record be amended to more accurately reflect the CMP findings and distinguish between: • the significant early buildings and landscape setting to York Street which form the core heritage significance of the place; and • later development associated with the continued institutional operation of the site.	As noted in 2.1 above, a CMP is designed to guide future management, conservation or use of a place. It records changes that have occurred over time and provides a physical condition audit. The CMP for St Joesph's Convent finalised in 2025, has been used to identify zones of significance at the site with buildings located toward the north having less significance when compared with those located to the south towards on York Street. The Statement of Significance for the State Register entry and the City's LHS, both identify the following places as having cultural heritage significance. It is noted these places are generally located at the southern part of the site: • Dennehy House (1908), Mary MacKillop Centre (1927), Chapel (1939) and Chapel Unit (1939, 1974), the Cloisters, and Irene McCormack memorial rose garden (1992). As noted in 2.1 and 2.2 above, it is proposed to modify the description for the remaining identified places as 'having little significance'. This will ensure alignment with the State Register entry. It is noted these places are generally located at the northern part of the site: • The Irene Villa (1959/60, 1982), MacKillop Court (1971), the Convent (1957, 1974), and Link/Garden Room (1995).
2.4	We also note that the swimming pool referenced in the draft wording has since been demolished and should be removed from the Place Record to ensure factual accuracy.	Removal of the swimming pool was not noted by staff as inspection of the site was declined by landowners when initially requested by the City as part of the place specific review process in 2025. As this structure has been demolished, it is recommended that reference to the swimming pool is removed from the Statement of Significance.
2.5	Overall, we support refinement of the Place Record to better align with the current CMP and contemporary	It is considered that changes proposed to the draft Statement of Significance will ensure

	conservation management practice, including the clear identification of varying levels of significance across the site.	better alignment with the State Register entry.

3	**Affected Property: Place Nos. 39 & 95** **St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group, No. 25 Forrest St, South Perth** **St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.), No. 16 York Street, South Perth**	
Owner or community member		Community member, Como
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		**Comment**
3.1	I support the proposal by the Heritage Consultant in the Draft Amended Local Heritage Survey (LHS) to have two separate entries for the St Columba's Church group consisting of St Columba's Church group and St Joseph's convent because they have different owners and this change has been requested by the sisters of St Joseph's. St Joseph's is owned by the Sisters of Saint Joseph and the St Columba's Church group is owned by the Catholic Church Perth Archdiocese. I agree that both entries in the LHS be categorised at Level 1. The Sisters of Joseph have over many years provided a valuable service to the community and education at very little personal remuneration because of their vow of poverty. These wonderful women provide an example to us all of service to others without seeking large personal gain. Their founder Saint Mary McKillop has been recognized as a person with special gifts.	St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group (Place No. 39) and St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) (Place No. 95) both have a Category 1 Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS), with neither being included on the City's Heritage List. In 2006 both were entered on the State Register of Heritage Places in a shared entry. Support for retention of the current Category 1 Classification of Significance and creation of two separate place records is noted.

4	**Affected Property: Place No. 39** **St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group** **No. 25 Forrest St, South Perth**	
Owner or community member		Community member, Kensington
Comments on existing place		

Summary of Submission	Comment
4.1 The Consultant Reviewers recommendation to create a separate listing for this place as a Category 1 listing is appropriate. The heritage significance of the place is already recognized through listing in the State Heritage Register.	St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group has a Category 1 (exceptional) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and is not included on the City's Heritage List. In 2006 it was entered on the State Register of Heritage Places sharing an entry with neighbouring St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at No. 16 York Street. Comments supporting creation of two separate place records for No. 25 Forrest Street and No. 16 York Street are noted. Comments noting entry on the State Register of Heritage Places as affording statutory protection are noted.

5	Affected Property: Place No. 95 St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) No. 16 York Street, South Perth
Owner or community member	Community member, Kensington
Comments on existing place	
Summary of Submission	Comment
5.1 The Place Reviewers recommendation to create a separate listing for this place as a Category 1 listing is appropriate. The assessment is correct in the finding that this place is an essential element of the heritage of South Perth, It should be included in the Heritage List. The heritage significance of the place is already recognized through listing in the State Heritage Register.	St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) has a Category 1 (exceptional) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and is not included on the City's Heritage List. In 2006 it was entered on the State Register of Heritage Places sharing an entry with St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School at No. 25 Forrest Street. Support for retention of the current Category 1 Classification of Significance and creation of two separate place records is noted. As part of a separate statutory process, the City's Heritage List may be updated to reflect any changes resulting from an updated LHS. Comments noting entry on the State Register of Heritage Places as affording statutory protection are noted.

6	Affected Property: Place No. 50 Royal Perth Golf Club (Golf Course), Labourchere Rd, South Perth
Owner or community member	Community member, Kensington

Comments on existing place	
Summary of Submission	**Comment**
6.1 The Place Reviewers recommendation that the golf course be listed as a Category 2 place is appropriate. The assessment is correct in the finding that this place displays a high degree of integrity/authenticity and is an essential element of the heritage of South Perth, It should be included in the Heritage List.	The Royal Perth Golf Club on Labouchere Road, South Perth currently includes a golf course with a Category 2 (considerable) Classification of Significance and a golf clubhouse with a Category 4 (little) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS). Neither place is included on the Heritage List. Support for retention of the current Category 2 Classification of Significance for the Golf Course and creation of two separate place records is noted. As part of a separate statutory process, the City's Heritage List may be updated to reflect any changes resulting from of an updated LHS.

7	Affected Property: Place No. 85 Residence: 49 Forrest Street, South Perth
Owner or community member	Community member, Kensington
Comments on existing place	
Summary of Submission	**Comment**
7.1 The Place Reviewers recommendation of a Category 2 recommendation is correct. The current owner of 49 Forrest Street is seeking to downgrade the Consultant's Category survey list recommendation from 2 to 3. The change will reduce protection accorded to the place, should it proceed to full heritage listing. On the heritage grounds identified in the Place Reviewers assessment and in community assessments, the owners application should be rejected.	No. 49 Forrest Street has a Category 2 (considerable) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS). It is not included on the Heritage List. Support for the proposed continuation of the Category 2 Classification of Significance is noted.

8	Affected Property: Place No. 86 Residence: 39 Anstey Street, South Perth
Owner or community member	Community member, South Perth
Comments on existing place	

Summary of Submission	Comment
8.1 The report on this place states the extant structures are in good physical condition. Whilst only viewed from the street it is obvious that the building is in very poor condition. The place is identified as Category 2. Our view is that the place should be Category 3 or 4 and respectfully should not be included in the draft Heritage list.	No. 39 Anstey Street has a Category 2 (considerable) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS). It is not included on the Heritage List. The cultural heritage significance of a place is determined by an assessment of each place's potential cultural heritage values, being aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, spiritual. The LHS Place Specific Review recommended retention of the Category 2 Classification of Significance for its aesthetic, social and historical values based on: • The place was likely built within the initial wave of the City's residential development within the early 1920s. • The place is noted as the only remaining property building from the 1920s remaining on Anstey Street. • The place appears to retain the original timber weather board and iron roofed facade, and has experienced minimal changes to the exterior, including the exterior colour scheme. • The place is considered to contain a high degree of external integrity with the fabric remaining in the original state. • The place also has a high degree of authenticity with the original intention of the place still present. On this basis, further changes to the Category 2 Classification of Significance are not recommended.

9	Affected Property: Multiple places - Place Nos. 36,39,95,50,96 & 85 Wesley College (Place No. 36) St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School (Place No. 39) St Josephs Convent and Dennehy House (fmr.) (Place No. 95) Residence: 49 Forrest Street (Place No. 85) Royal Perth Golf Club – Golf Course (Place No. 50) Royal Perth Golf Club – Clubhouse (Place No. 96)
Owner or community member	Community member, South Perth
Comments on existing place	
Summary of Submission	Comment

9.1	The above proposals for amendments to the heritage listed are very much supported particularly the proposals in respect of Wesley College (Place 36), St Columba's Church (Place 39), St Josephs Convent (Place 95) and 49 Forrest Street (Place 85)	Support is noted for retention of the current Classifications of Significance for: Category 1 (exceptional) places: • Wesley College (Place 36) • St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School (Place 39) • St Josephs Convent and Dennehy House (fmr.) (Place 95) Category 2 (considerable) places: • Royal Perth Golf Club – Golf Course (Place No. 50) • Residence: 49 Forrest Street (Place 85) Category 4 (little) place: • Royal Perth Golf Club – Golf Course (Place No. 50)

10	**Affected Property: Place No. 36** **Wesley College (Place No. 36)** **No. 40 Coode Street, South Perth**	
Owner or community member		Owner
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		**Comment**
10.1	Rowe Group and Hocking Heritage + Architecture act on behalf of Wesley College, the landowner of Lot 504 (No. 40) Coode Street, South Perth (the 'site').	Noted.
10.2	This correspondence is prepared in response to a letter by the City of South Perth ('City') addressed to Wesley College, dated 7 May 2026.	Noted.
10.3	The purpose of this correspondence is to object to the proposed changes to the Local Heritage Survey ('LHS'), namely the inclusion of the entirety of the site, and also the addition of Lot 500 (No. 41) Swan Street, South Perth ('Lot 500') within the City's LHS as a Category 1 place, along with the introduction of Zones of Significance.	Wesley College has a Category 1 (exceptional) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and is not included on the City's Heritage List. In 2009 it was entered on the State Register of Heritage Places. The State Register of Heritage Places entry for Wesley College identifies specific areas of heritage value within the site being No. 40 Coode Street. As a result, No. 40 Coode Street is considered to be a 'heritage protected place' under the *Planning and*

		Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (the Regulations). Objections to the proposed changes to the LHS Place Record are noted and modifications are proposed to address comments received whilst retaining the Category 1 Classification of Significance.
10.4	Whilst Wesley College supports the inclusion of portions of the site within the City's LHS, namely the heritage curtilage that is also identified under the Heritage Council of Western Australia's ('HCWA') Register of Heritage Places, the inclusion of the entire site, with the addition of Lot 500 and the introduction of Zones of Significance, is not supported as is outlined in further detail below.	Support for the Category 1 Classification of Significance is noted given the place is entered on the State Register of Heritage Places. In response to feedback received through advertising, it is proposed to amend the Statement of Significance within the Place Record ensuring better alignment with the State Register entry by: • Continuing to identify the following buildings as per the State Register of Heritage Places as having cultural heritage significance: J. F. Ward Wing (1923), Kefford Wing (1925, 1936, 1957-58, 1962-64), J. S. Maloney House (1937) Clive Hamer Building (1940), and H. R. Trenaman Library and Staff common building (1937, 1970); double volume concrete and metal Old Boys' Memorial Chapel (1961); Old Wesley Collegians' Association Memorial Lych Gate (1953) and Rose Garden (1995); J. F. Ward Oval (1924); and, Jenkins Quadrangle (1978). • Noting the contribution of the following buildings toward the historical development of the place but not being essential to its cultural heritage values: The Science Building (1956), R. E. Blanckensee Centre (1987), Harrison Dormitory (1968-70), Manning House (1999), Joseph Green Centre (1973), Rossiter Oval, Junior and Middle Schools and staff housing. The sheds associated with gardening and maintenance of the school located adjacent to the playing fields are considered to have low cultural heritage significance. Collins Oval and Change Rooms (1971) are at a separate site at Thelma Street. These elements are

	excluded from the State Register curtilage. • Removing the primary and secondary zones of cultural significance. • Removing the Mildred Manning Science Building (at 40 Coode Street) and Boarding House (at 41 Swan Street) from the area of cultural heritage significance. • Modifying the location plan on page 2 of the place record to align with the curtilage reflected in the State Register of Heritage Places entry.
10.5 Rowe Group and Hocking Heritage + Architecture ('HHA'), in representing Wesley College, have previously expressed the College's concerns and requested modifications to the boundary of the Category 1 place. Previous engagement has occurred on 19 August 2025 and 17 March 2026 at the Council Agenda Briefing as part of deputations to the Mayor and Councillors. Further, Rowe Group and HHA lodged a submission dated 25 September 2025 objecting to the inclusion of the entire site within the City's Heritage List.	Noted.
10.6 Background By way of background, we wish to note the following: • The City advertised its Heritage List from 1 September 2025 to 25 September 2025, seeking the inclusion of all properties within the Heritage List that were identified as Category 1 and Category 2 in the City's LHS; • Rowe Group, on behalf of Wesley College, objected to the inclusion of the entirety of the site in the Heritage List in a submission dated 25 September 2025; • Council resolved to adopt the Heritage List at their meeting held on 28 October 2025 with the exclusion of	Noted

	certain places, such as Wesley College, in order to enable place specific heritage reviews to be undertaken; and • Wesley College allowed City staff and their designated heritage consultant SLR Consulting to attend the site on 15 December 2025 to conduct the place specific heritage review.	
10.7	Outcome Following the place specific heritage review, the findings from SLR Consulting were presented to the public and Councillors at the Council Agenda Briefing on 17 March 2026. The report included the following recommendations for modifications to the City's LHS data sheet for Wesley College: • Maintain Category 1 for the entirety of the site; • Include Lot 500 in the LHS as a Category 1 place; • Introduce primary and secondary Zones of Significance; • Include all buildings located within the State Heritage Register, as well as the Boarding House and the • Mildred Manning Science centre within the primary Zone of Significance; and • Include all other areas within the secondary Zone of Significance.	Noted
10.8	Submission As outlined previously, Wesley College objects to the proposed amendments to the Local Heritage Survey (LHS) data sheet and requests that the City not proceed with the modifications in their current form. While the proposed modifications relate to the LHS only, it is understood that it is the City's intent to subsequently utilise the amended LHS data sheets as the basis for amendments to the Local Heritage List. Given this likely outcome, it is appropriate to object to the process	As noted in 10.4 above, further modifications to the place record are proposed in response to feedback received through the advertising process to align the Statement of Significance within the LHS with the State Register of Heritage Places. The current matter relates to proposed changes to the LHS arising from a place specific review process and does not relate to the Heritage List. The Heritage List is created under separate legislation to the LHS, being the deemed provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.

	at this early stage, given the potential statutory implications that may ultimately arise.	As part of a separate statutory process, the City's Heritage List may be updated to reflect any changes resulting from of an updated LHS.
10.9	Inconsistency with the State Heritage Register The proposed amendments are inconsistent with the State Heritage Register. In 2009 when considering the inclusion of Wesley College within the State Heritage Register a comprehensive review of the site's heritage significance was undertaken. This resulted in the identification of a defined curtilage surrounding the buildings located in the southwestern portion of the site. Buildings and land outside that curtilage were specifically identified to possess no heritage significance that would warrant heritage protection. Refer to Attachment 1 – State Heritage Register Entry. The recommendations contained within the SLR Consulting Heritage Report propose to expand the extent of recognised heritage significance beyond that established through the State Heritage Register. The report makes reference that the remainder of the site is significant to the City on a local level, however no further justification has been provided as to why buildings previously determined not to warrant heritage recognition should now be afforded heritage status particularly in relation to those buildings that have been further modernised since 2009. The justification provided for the proposed expansion of the heritage area appears to rely heavily on the College's long-standing role within the City, its contribution to the local community, and its evolution since establishment in 1923. Wesley College does not dispute that it is an important educational institution with	As noted in 10.4 above, further modifications to the place record are proposed in response to feedback received to align the Statement of Significance within the LHS with the State Register of Heritage Places. This includes removal of the primary and secondary zones of significance, removal of Boarding House at No. 41 Swan Street and the Mildred Manning Science Building at 40 Coode Street as having cultural heritage significance, and modification of the location plan on page 2 of the place record to align with the State Register of Heritage Places curtilage.

	a strong historical association with the City. However, these qualities are not dependent upon the retention or heritage recognition of every building and parcel of land within the campus. Wesley College's social and historical value derives from its continued operation and presence within the community, which has been maintained through its ongoing evolution. That evolution has not diminished the College's significance but rather enabled Wesley College to remain a relevant and active institution within the local community and beyond. The proposed expansion of the heritage curtilage and the inclusion of varying zones of significance risks constraining the very adaptability that has allowed the College to maintain its contribution to the City for more than a century.	
10.10	Unnecessary Duplication of Heritage Controls The site is already subject to a stringent and protective heritage regulation process through its inclusion on the State Heritage Register. The proposed modifications to the LHS and ultimately the City's Heritage List introduce additional layers of planning requirements that duplicate existing controls without delivering any clear heritage benefit. The result is a more complex regulatory framework that increases uncertainty, administrative burden and approval costs for future development proposals. This is particularly relevant in light of the newest recommendations from the SLR Consulting Heritage Report recommending the inclusion of Lot 500 and the introduction of varying Zones of Significance. Wesley College is concerned that the cumulative effect of these duplicated controls will unnecessarily impede the ongoing evolution of the college	The deemed provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* require that local governments establish and maintain a heritage list to identify places that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation (s.8(1)). The Heritage List is an instrument that is afforded powers under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and therefore carries statutory weight when determining development outcomes for heritage places. As noted in 10.8 above, as part of a separate statutory process, the City's Heritage List may be updated to reflect any changes resulting from of an updated LHS. Despite the State Register curtilage for Wesley College identifying specific areas of heritage value, the site at No. 40 Coode Street is a 'heritage protected place' under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (the Regulations). As such:

	and its ability to respond efficiently to changing educational and operational requirements. In order to visualise the increasingly confusing and duplicated heritage controls, a diagram illustrating the multiple heritage layers is appended to this submission. Refer to Attachment 2 – Existing and Proposed Heritage Layers.	• Certain works are not exempt from requiring a development application under Part 7 of the Regulations. • In accordance with Part 5 of the *Heritage Act 2018,* all development that may impact on the heritage values of that place, be they in inside or outside the registered curtilage, require Heritage Council of WA referral for comment. While the changes to the place record replicate the State Register of Heritage Places, the LHS is not a duplication of planning processes, but instead, provides acknowledgement of the local cultural heritage significance of the site. Inclusion of the site in the LHS will not result in additional planning and development requirements that are not already applicable due to the place being entered on the State Register of Heritage Places.
10.11	Lack of Heritage Significance of the Boarding House and Additional Lot Wesley College strongly objects to the proposed inclusion of the boarding house and Lot 500 within the LHS place record and ultimately the City's Heritage List. The boarding house has not previously been identified as having any heritage significance at State or Local level. As outlined in the appended HHA report, the boarding house and Lot 500 possess no heritage significance and do not warrant inclusion within the LHS. HHA has included additional historical information on the boarding house that was provided by the College's archivist. This background material was not previously available and considered through the SLR Consulting Heritage Report and results in the conclusion that the proposed inclusion of Lot 500 represents a substantial expansion of the heritage area without corresponding evidentiary basis. Wesley College considers this to be entirely inappropriate and unnecessary.	As noted in 10.4 above addresses these comments.

	Refer to Attachment 3 – HHA Heritage Review.	
10.12	Competing Expert Heritage Evidence Council in its resolution to advertise the modified LHS data sheets from 24 March 2026 relied on recommendations prepared by SLR Consulting. In support of this submission, Wesley College has also obtained advice from an independent, qualified heritage consultant. HHA's heritage review is appended to this correspondence and concludes that the boarding house does not have heritage significance warranting inclusion in the LHS. It should be noted that where independent expert opinions differ, it cannot simply be assumed that one view should prevail. The appended heritage review provides a detailed and evidence-based rationale for its conclusion and should be afforded equal, and in our view, preferential, consideration in Council's decision-making process.	The City notes the importance of considering all feedback, including independent expert opinion, received on proposed changes to the LHS. The City notes feedback identifying the Mildred Manning Science Building and the Boarding House as contributing to the historical development of the place and social significance but not being essential to its cultural heritage values. In response, as identified at 10.4 above, it is proposed to modify the Statement of Significance to reflect this position and better align with the State Register entry.
10.13	Uncertainty Regarding Future Statutory Implications The proposed introduction of a primary and secondary Zone of Significance raises unresolved questions regarding the practical implementation of planning controls. In particular, it remains unclear how development applications will be assessed within areas identified as having primary significance compared to areas identified as having secondary significance. No clear explanation has been provided regarding whether different assessment criteria or heritage requirements will apply. Under the current process, proposals outside the State Heritage Register curtilage are referred to the Heritage Council to determine whether a Heritage Impact Statement is	As noted in 10.4 addresses these comments.

required to support a development application. It remains unclear how the City will assess works proposed outside the State Heritage Register curtilage but within the newly introduced primary Zone of Significance. The lack of clarity regarding the practical implementation of the planning assessment results in uncertainty for landowners in terms of the actual implications of the proposed modifications to the LHS and ultimately the City's Heritage List.	
10.14 Consequences on Future Development It is understood that the City's has taken the view that an expansion of the heritage curtilage area would have no practical consequences regarding the potential exemptions applicable to Wesley College under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*. This is due to the fact, that portions of the site already hold State Heritage significance and the entire cadastral boundary therefore needs to be considered as a "Heritage Protected Place". By extension, exemptions under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* do not apply to Heritage Protected Places and hence would not be available to the site, even if the development is outside the identified heritage curtilage. Conversely, it is our opinion there are impractical and unreasonably onerous consequences resulting from the recommendations contained in the SLR Consulting Heritage Report to extend the heritage curtilage to land that is not presently subject to any heritage requirements, namely Lot 500. Should Council resolve in future to include the modified LHS entry in the City's Heritage List, this would have	As noted in 10.3 and 10.10 above, despite the State Register identifying a cultural heritage curtilage for Wesley College, the 'site' lot as a whole, being No. 40 Coode Street, South Perth, is still included on the State Register of Heritage Places and is a 'heritage protected place' under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (the Regulations). As a result: • Certain works are not exempt from requiring a development application under Part 7 of the Regulations. • Prior to determination, development applications are required to be referred to the Heritage Council of WA for comment under Part 5 of the *Heritage Act 2018*.

	statutory implications on future development on Lot 500, particularly in regard to minor works, which are currently exempt. This includes works such as • The removal of outbuildings, boundary walls, fences, patios, pergolas, flagpoles or shade sails; • Internal building work that does not materially affect the external appearance; • Maintenance or Repairs works; or • The installation of a single solar panel. We understand that the current proposal relates to modifications to the LHS data sheet only, which does not have any statutory implications. However, given the LHS informs the City's Heritage List, there is a real consequential risk for Wesley College when undertaking future development, including additional heritage assessment requirements, time delays, increased consultant costs and reduced flexibility in the planning and delivery of future campus improvements. It is crucial for Wesley College to continuously adapt to changing educational standards, student needs and operational requirements. The proposed expansion of the heritage curtilage could unnecessarily constrain that ability without any demonstrated heritage benefit.	
10.15	Conclusion Wesley College objects to the proposed modifications to the LHS data sheet and requests that the extent of the heritage place align with those boundaries identified on the State Heritage Register. Wesley College continues to recognise, celebrate and preserve its heritage and the significant role it has played in the history of both the City and the broader community. As can	Noted.

	be seen in all recent and former development applications, the College's heritage is embedded in its identity, values and culture, and is actively acknowledged through its ongoing stewardship of the State Heritage registered buildings and the ongoing incorporation of its "distinct Wesley" way in any new development on campus. It is crucial to note that the heritage values of the site are already appropriately recognised and protected through the inclusion of portions of the site on the State Heritage Register. The recommended modifications to the LHS data sheet provide no further heritage benefit, but do introduce additional and unnecessary planning control layers. Wesley College upholds significant social values within the South Perth community due to its continued operation as a leading educational institution and its longstanding contribution across the local community and beyond. It is important to balance this with the need for the College to evolve and adapt to changing educational standards, student needs and operational requirements. This balance is achieved through existing heritage controls.	

11	Affected Property: Place No. 86 Residence: 39 Anstey Street, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Owner
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
11.1	Whilst I do not have an issue with the listing of my property at 39 Anstey Street, I do have an issue with the lack of respect for the privacy of me and my family. My concerns re privacy:	No. 39 Anstey Street has a Category 2 Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS). It is not included on the Heritage List. In response to feedback received it is proposed to modify the place record to remove information pertaining to names, nationalities or occupations of persons

	1. I see no reason why such specific and detailed information about Mrs Elfgren should be included. le her full name including her maiden name. I also see no reason why her husband's full name and nationality should be included. 2. I see no reason for such detailed information about her children le their full names. 3. I see no reason for including the detailed information about her daughter. Information regarding her occupation and marriage as well as the source references I think are personal and should not be included. Such extreme detail has very little relevance to the history of the property; ie the reason for the property's inclusion on your heritage survey as an example of the type of house in that area on that era. Surely it is sufficient to state Mrs Elfgren's widowhood with three children at the time she resided at the property and if you wish that the property has remained in the family. I am assuming that you do not research, collect and publish such detailed information about every other residence in South Parth and their occupants. Whist I understand that with research this information can become available to anyone who is prepared to do the work involved, I do not see why it must be included in such detail in a public document when it is comparatively recent. I see such detail as an invasion of my privacy and that of my family as well as the aiding in possible identity theft.	associated with the place. This information is not considered critical to evaluation of the place's cultural heritage significance and may be removed without affecting the recommendation.
11.2	I have tried several times to make contact but without success. I hope my concerns can be addressed.	Noted.

12	Affected Property: Place Nos. 39 St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group No. 25 Forrest St, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Community member, Como
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
12.1	St Columba's School and Hall are connected to the St Joseph's Convent also on York Street. Date back to early 20th Century. All should be of cultural significance. St Columba's Church, 25 Forrest Street South Perth, architect E. le B. Henderson. It is based on the Spanish Mission style. Very significant to the City of South Perth. There is a replica to be found in North Hollywood, California, USA, Christ the King.	St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group (Place No. 39) and St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) (Place No. 95) both have a Category 1 (exceptional) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS), with neither being included on the City's Heritage List. In 2006 both were entered on the State Register of Heritage Places in a shared entry. Comments in support of inclusion of St Columba's School, Hall and St Joseph's Convent on the Local Heritage Survey are noted.
12.2	This precinct has been a part of South Perth for a hundred years. Well known students from St Columba's School e.g. Ben Wyatt. The Nuns from St Joseph's Convent were involved until the 1980's. The church stands proudly on the hill overlooking the river and surrounds.	Noted.

13	Affected Property: Place No. 95 St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) No. 16 York Street, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Community member, Como
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
13.1	It has been part of South Perth since the beginning of the 20th century. It is the same order as the blessed Mary McKillip. Also the Martyr Sister Irene McCorack who was murdered by the Shining Path in Peru. She was a nun at the Sister of St Joseph from 1957. She is being considered for sainthood.	St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) has a Category 1 (exceptional) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and is not included on the City's Heritage List. In 2006 it was entered on the State Register of Heritage Places, sharing an entry with St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School at neighbouring No. 25 Forrest Street.

		This information is included in the draft LHS place record.
13.2	I think the Chapel and Convent should be definitely considered for heritage listing.	Comments in support of inclusion of St Joseph's Convent and Dennehy House (Fmr.) on the Local Heritage Survey are noted.

14	Affected Property: Place No. 85 Residence: 49 Forrest Street No. 49 Forrest Street, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Community member, Como
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
14.1	Designed by one of famous WWI Generals and a renowned Architect of the early 20th century. He designed the Weld Club, Fremantle Scots Church among many others.	No. 49 Forrest Street has a Category 2 (considerable) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS). It is not included on the Heritage List. Association of the place with prominent Western Australian Architectural firm, Hobbs, Forbes and Partners, established in 1905 by Joseph Talbot Hobbs, EH Dean-Smith and W.J Waldie Forbes is noted in the place record.
14.2	The streets in Como Talbot Ave and Hobbs Ave are named after his contribution to WWI at Gallipoli and France. Not many buildings remain that he designed or was involved with. It certainly needs to remain as heritage in South Perth as we have little left.	Noted.

15	Affected Property: Place No. 86 Residence: 39 Anstey Street No. 39 Anstey Street, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Community member, Como
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
15.1	As possibly the last 1920'S weatherboard dwelling built after WWI. In the original condition but a wonderful example of the building of the Interwar Period of construction often for WWI returned soldiers	No. 39 Anstey Street has a Category 2 (considerable) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS). It is not included on the Heritage List.

15.2	I would love to see it retained as part of a larger development taking into account the big block.	As the place is not a heritage-protected place (being not included on the City's Heritage List, or the State Register of Heritage Places or a heritage area), the City is unable to require its retention as part of any future development.

16	Affected Property: Place No. 90 Residence: 2 Parker Street No. 2 Parker Street, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Community member, Como
Comments on existing or proposed place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
16.1	Constructed in 1918-19. A Federation Bungalow with Queen Anne elements. Built and owned by Mr F Walsh who had a career as a Minig Register, his children played with the Le Souëf family living at the Zoo. Mr Walsh owned it until 1937.	The current place specific review of the Local Heritage Survey (LHS) does not include No. 2 Parker Street, South Perth. This place is included on the City's LHS with a Category 3 (some/moderate) Classification of Significance and is not included on the City's Heritage List.
16.2	A member of the famous Perth band, 'The Triffids' lived here in the '80's. Martyn Casey who also played with Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds. Both are in the ARIA Hall of Fame.	Noted, this information is included in the current place record.

17	Affected Property: No. 29 South Perth Esplanade, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Community member, Como
Comments on place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
17.1	The last private home standing on the Esplanade has an amazing history. The son survived the War (WWI) despite life threatening injuries, nursed by his wife who nursed at the front. Their story is featured in the book "the Daughters of Mars" by Thomas Kennneally. The Couple built the house in the 1920's and their sons were educated at Wesley College.	This place is not included on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) or Heritage List.
17.2	Despite the location making it a desirable property for developers, it has an amazing history.	Noted.

18	Affected Property: Place No. 85 Residence: 49 Forrest Street No. 49 Forrest Street, South Perth	
Owner or community member		Owner
Comments on existing place		
Summary of Submission		Comment
18.1	We would support a Category 3 listing for our property (Having some significance) A Category 2 listing is unwarranted as 49 Forrest Street is not Very Important to the history of the area. There are many houses of this age in the South Perth area. While not a typical 'Federation' style, Council seem to be placing importance on our property due to the association with Architect Talbot Hobbs. Talbot Hobbs died in 1938 aged 73 years. Our property was designed in 1936 two years before Hobbs' death which makes it extremely unlikely he had any input into the design of 49 Forrest Street. The vast majority of Hobbs' designs were completed between 1888 and 1914.	No. 49 Forrest Street has a Category 2 (considerable) Classification of Significance on the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS). It is not included on the Heritage List. The Category 2 Classification of Significance is supported by independent heritage consultant advise received as part of the General LHS Review held in 2024/25 and the Place Specific LHS Review in 2025/26. This recommendation is based on the place having considerable significance due to its historical value, representing the City's interwar development, its architecture by the famed firm of JJ Talbot Hobbs, and its aesthetic value as an excellent example of the Inter-War Old English architectural style.
18.2	Do you have any other comments about this place. Recognising elements of the interior is just plain stupid. This is a private house and not for public viewing. Elements of Jarrah floorboards and skirtings are super common in the South Perth area and in no way are they 'Very Important to the Heritage of South Perth' Above are photographs of bedroom 1 and drawing room fireplaces. These fireplaces are NOT in their original state and by no stretch of the imagination are these 'Very Important to the Heritage of South Perth'. The vast majority of the interior has been updated and is not in its original state.	Clause 61 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* allows internal building work to be undertaken without development approval where the work relates to a place identified in the heritage list only if the heritage list specifies that the interior is not of cultural heritage significance. As part of the place specific review of LHS places in late 2025, an inspection of the interior of the place by an independent heritage consultant noted that certain areas of the residence contain a high degree of integrity and authenticity with these areas including, the remaining jarrah floorboard, staircase skirting boards and fireplaces within the two rooms labelled as the 'Drawing Room' and 'Bedroom 1' in the original floor plans for the place (dated 1934).

	While I understand and support protecting elements of South Perth's heritage, 49 Forrest Street is not significant enough to demand a category 2 classification. The subsequent Heritage listing would bring unnecessary hardship, cost and potential devaluation in the future. If the City of South Perth proceeds with its current actions and inclusion on the Heritage List, we are prepared to litigate to protect our property rights.	As No. 49 Forrest Street is not a 'heritage protected place', certain works remain exempt from requiring a development application. Should the place be included on the Heritage List or be located in a heritage area, the City would consider development in accordance with Local Planning Policy 8.1 Heritage Conservation and Development. This policy has been prepared to enable places to continue to meet contemporary needs whilst protecting the cultural heritage significance of each place. This does not mean a place cannot be changed, rather where possible, changes should allow for evidence of the original layout to be visible so that the story of the building's past continues to be understood. On this basis, further changes to the place record are not recommended.