# ATTACHMENTS

## Ordinary Council Meeting

27 October 2026

## Part 1 (a) – 10.3.1

City of South Perth

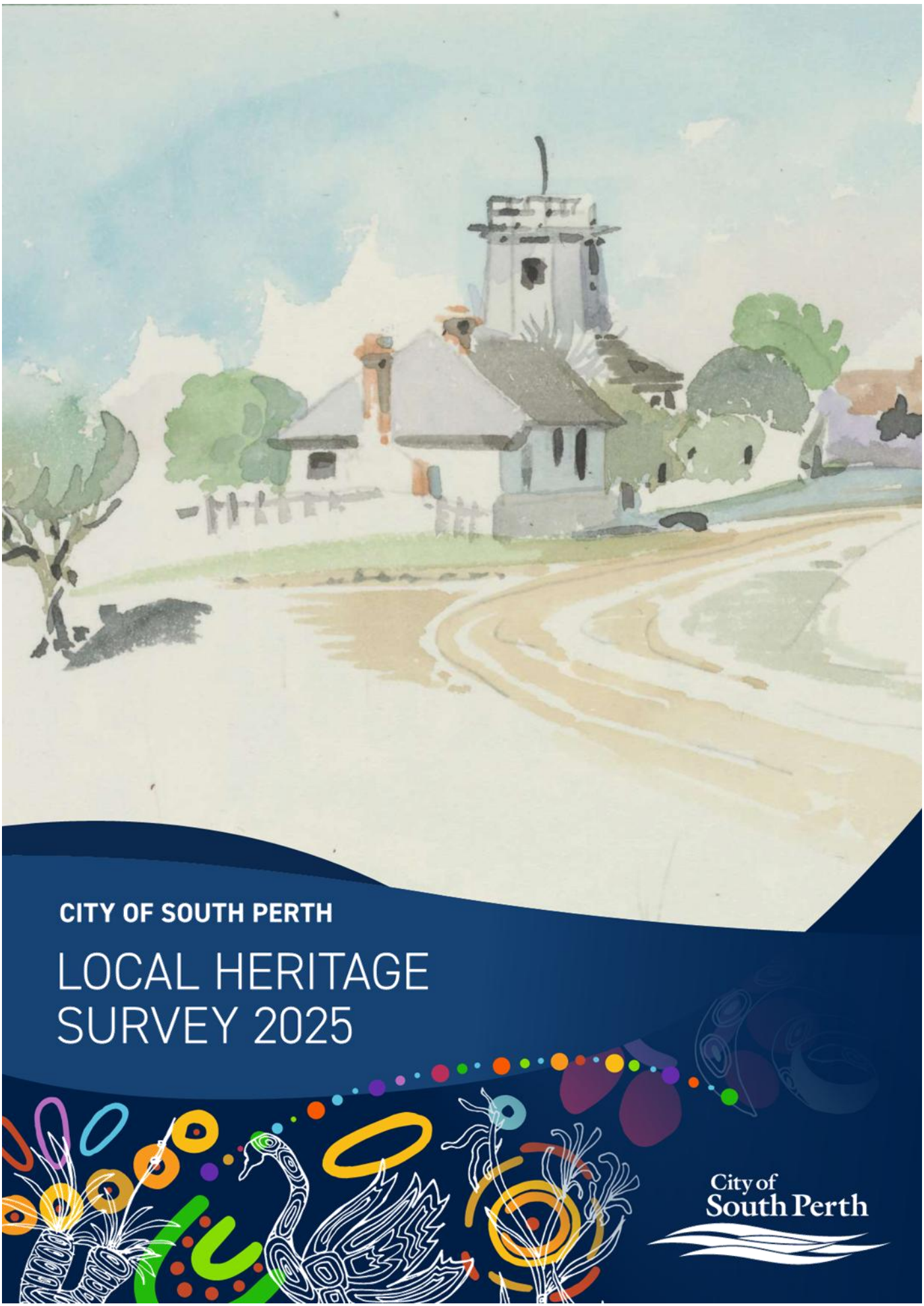
# ATTACHMENTS TO AGENDA ITEMS

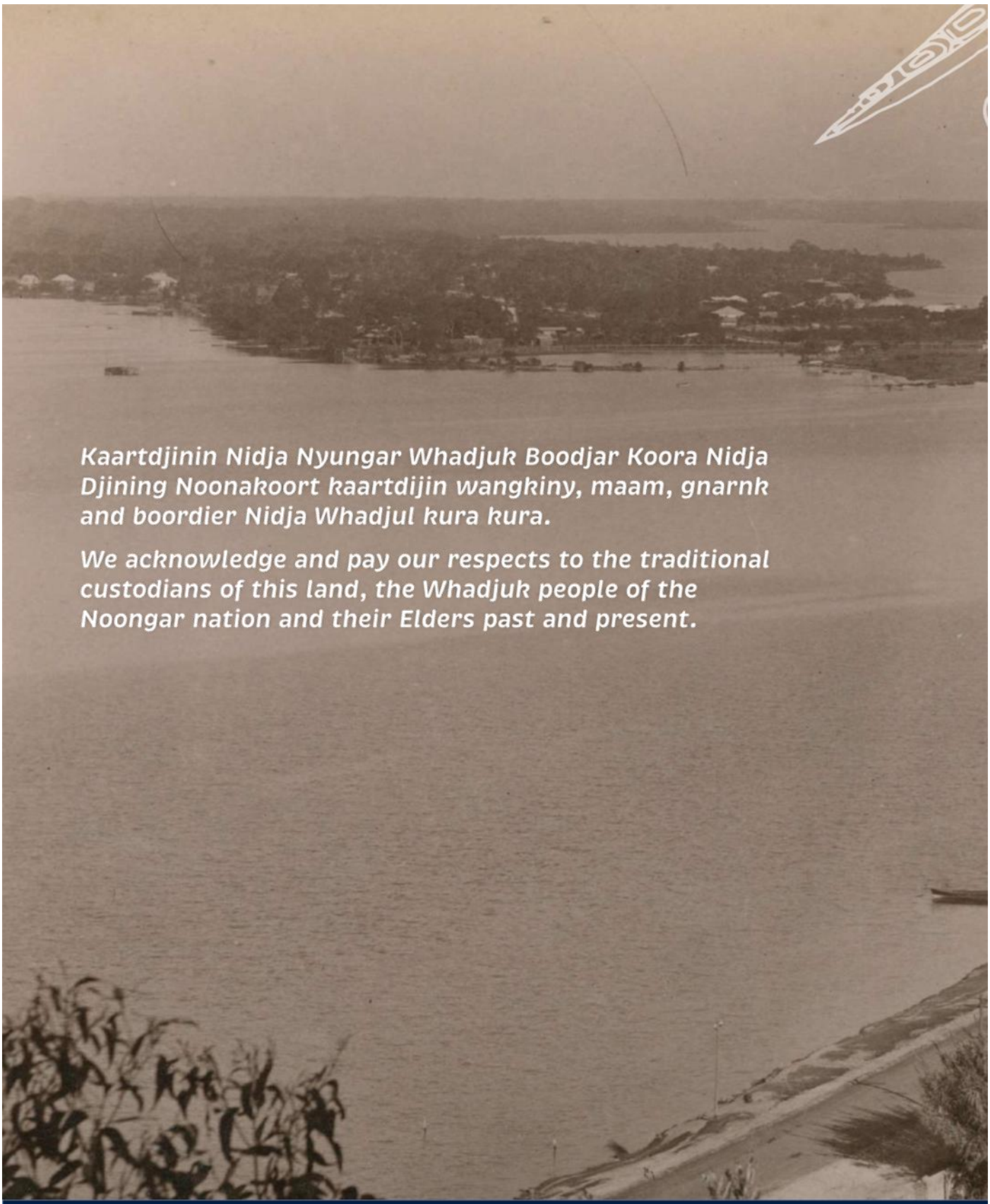
Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 October 2026

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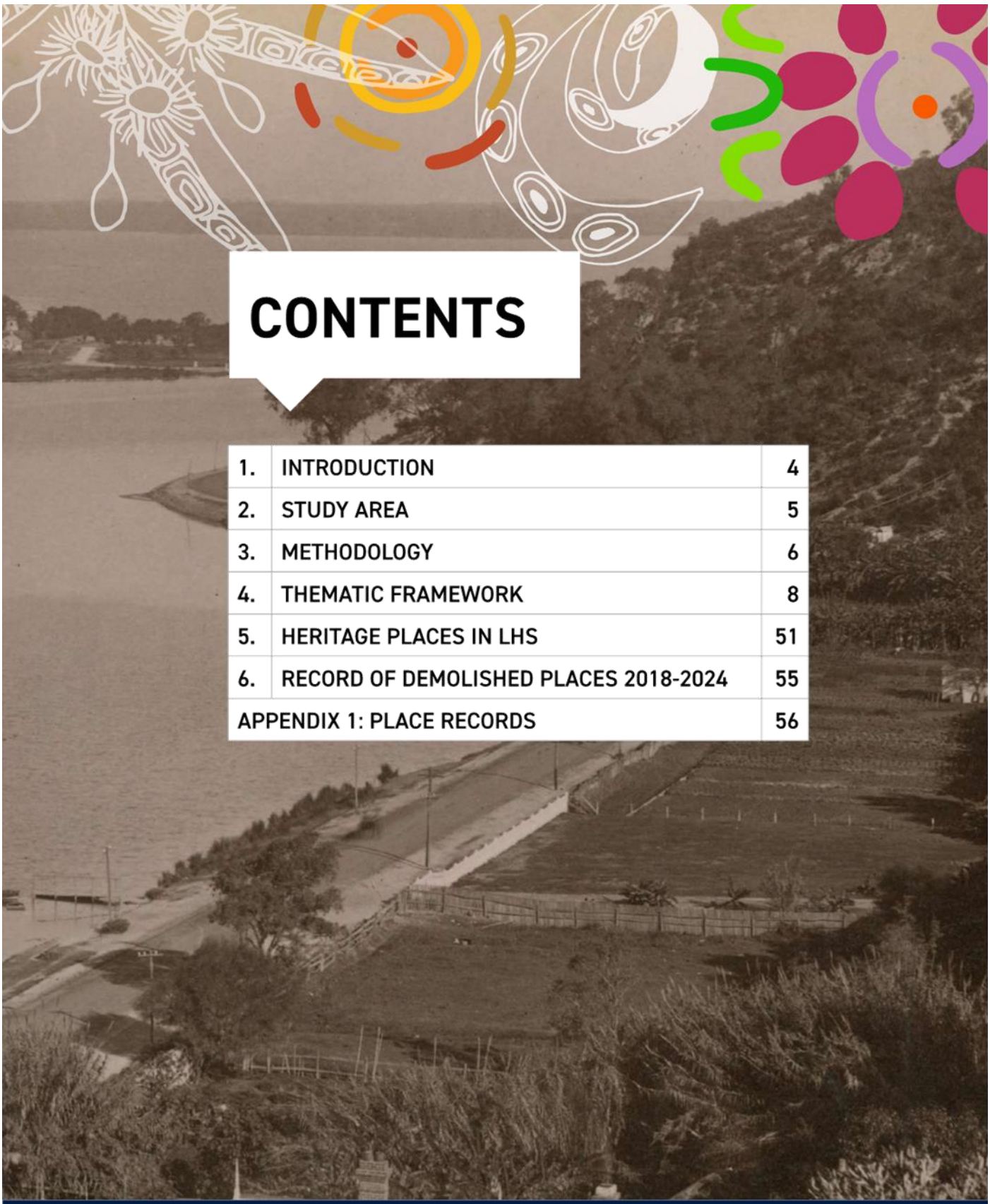

**10.3.1 LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY (FINAL ADOPTION)**

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| Attachment (b): | Local Heritage Survey - Place Records (with track changes) | 557 |
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CITY OF SOUTH PERTH
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2025
City of South Perth




**A city of active places and beautiful spaces**

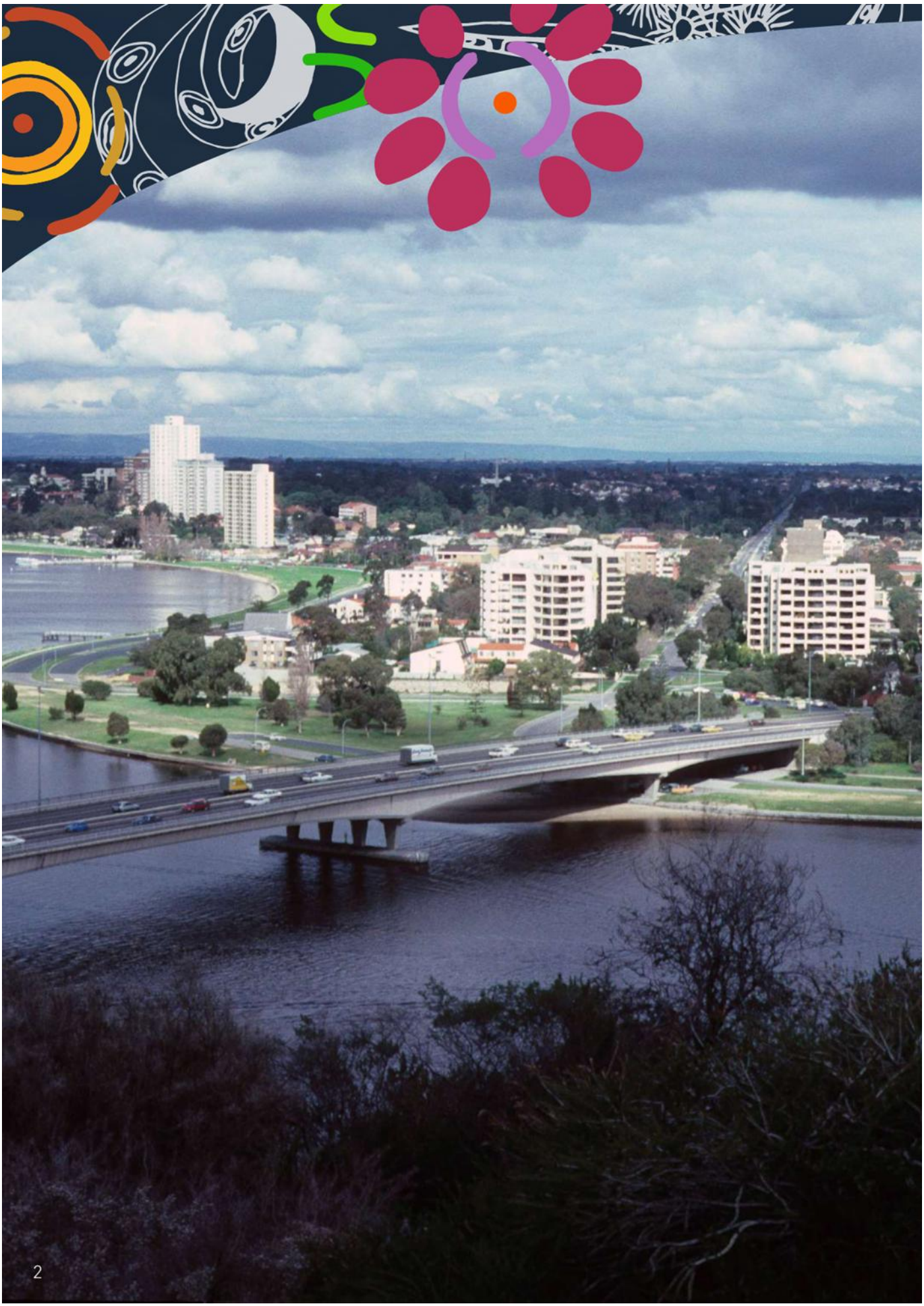


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## ACCESS AND INCLUSION

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

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

## 1.2 WHAT IS A LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY AND HERITAGE LIST?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 2. STUDY AREA

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

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

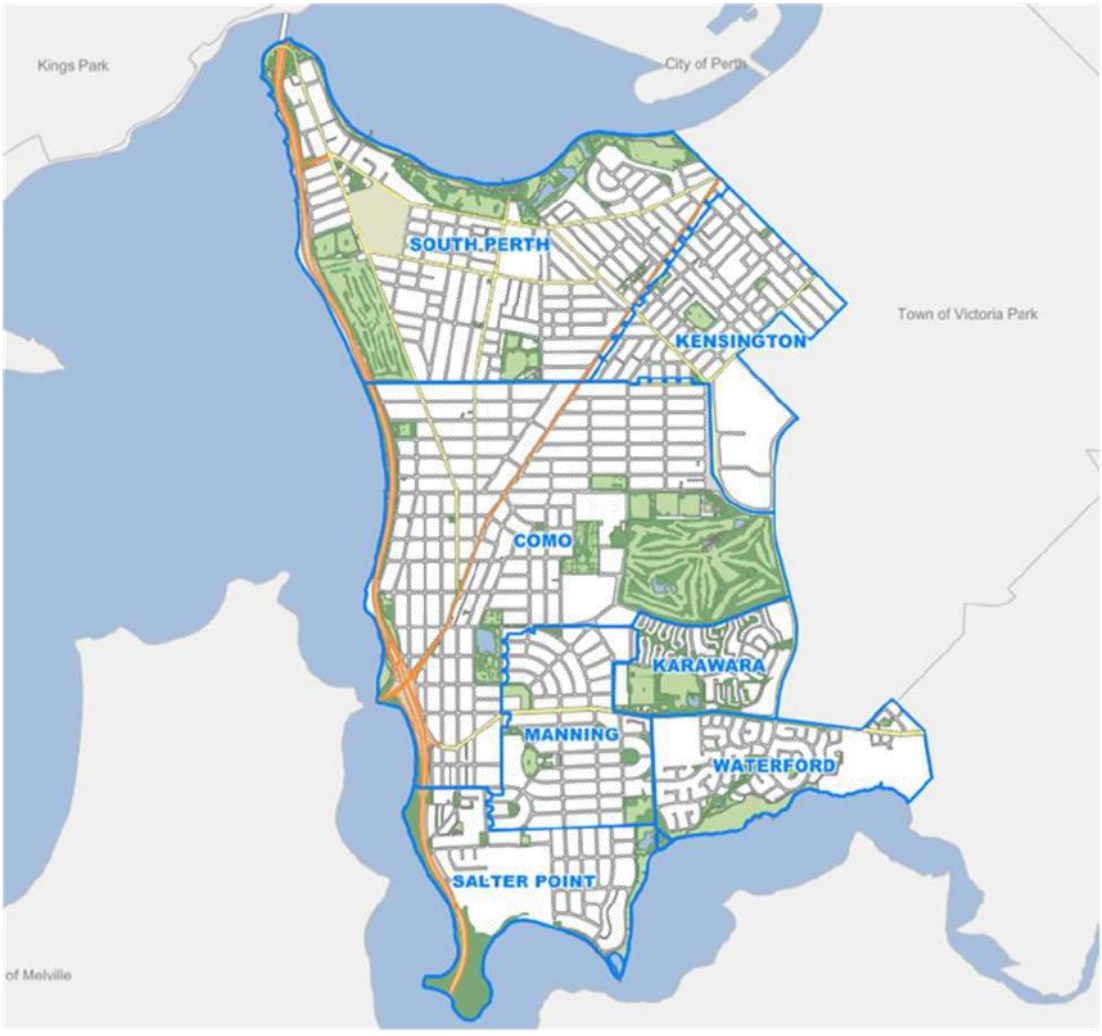



**Figure 1** Plan showing the Boundaries of the City of South Perth and Suburbs

# 3. METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Legislation relevant to this project is:

- Heritage Act 2018
- Planning and Development Act 2005

The following HCWA regulations and guidelines have informed this review.

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

## 3.2 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

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

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

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

## 3.3 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

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

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

**Table 1:** Criteria indicators of cultural heritage significance

## 3.4 CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

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

## 3.5 THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

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

## 3.6 THE HERITAGE LIST

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

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

**Table 2:** Heritage Significance Classifications

## 3.7 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

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

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

**Table 3:** Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places

# 4. THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.2 GEOGRAPHY

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

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




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

## 4.3 ABORIGINAL HISTORY (BEFORE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT)

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

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




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

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

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




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



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

**Beeloo Nyoongar or River People**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 4.4 1829–1849 SPORADIC DEVELOPMENT

## 4.4.1 Demographic Settlement

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

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

## 4.4.2 Transport And Communication

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

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

## 4..4.3 Occupations

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

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

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

### 4.4.4 Social and Community Activities

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

### 4.4.5 Outside Influences

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

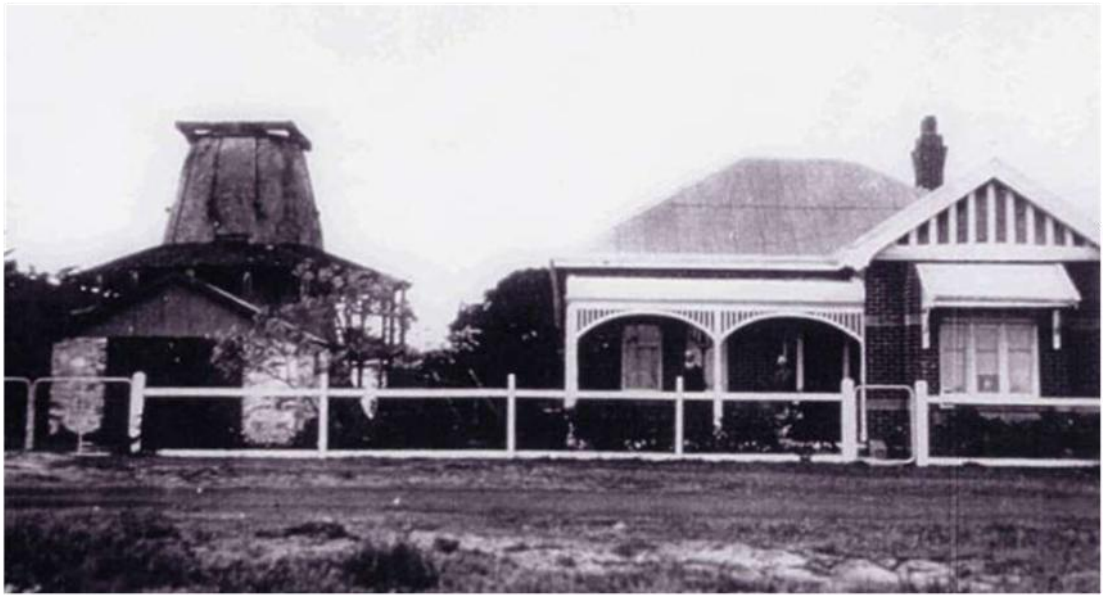


**Figure 6** Old Mill and the Hammersley family home, c1870
*Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photograph Collection*

# 4.5 1850–1892 GROWING CONFIDENCE

## 4.5.1 Demographic Settlement

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

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

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

## 4.5.2 Transport and Communication

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

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



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

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

### 4.5.3 Occupations

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



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



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

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

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



THE
ALTA GARDENS
HOTEL,
MILL POINT,
*South Perth.*

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

Social Concerts, and dance parties.

Large hall for dancing. Large lawn for dancing.

Arbours and picnic grounds.

Bed and breakfast 2/6.

Special arrangements for Boarders and Invalids.

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

Boats on hire.

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

January 10th, 1881.

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

### 4.5.4 Social and Community Activities

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

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

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

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

### 4.5.5 Outside Influences

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

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

# 4.6 1893–1918 FERRIES, JETTIES AND THE GOLD BOOM

## 4.6.1 Demographic Settlement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

### 4.6.2 Transport and Communication

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

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

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

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



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

### 4.6.3 Occupations

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

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

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

### 4.6.4 Social and Community Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.6.5 Outside Influences

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

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



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



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

# 4.7 1919–1945 RAPID GROWTH FOLLOWED BY WAR

## 4.7.1 Demographic Settlement

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

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

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

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



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

## 4.7.2 Transport and Communication

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

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

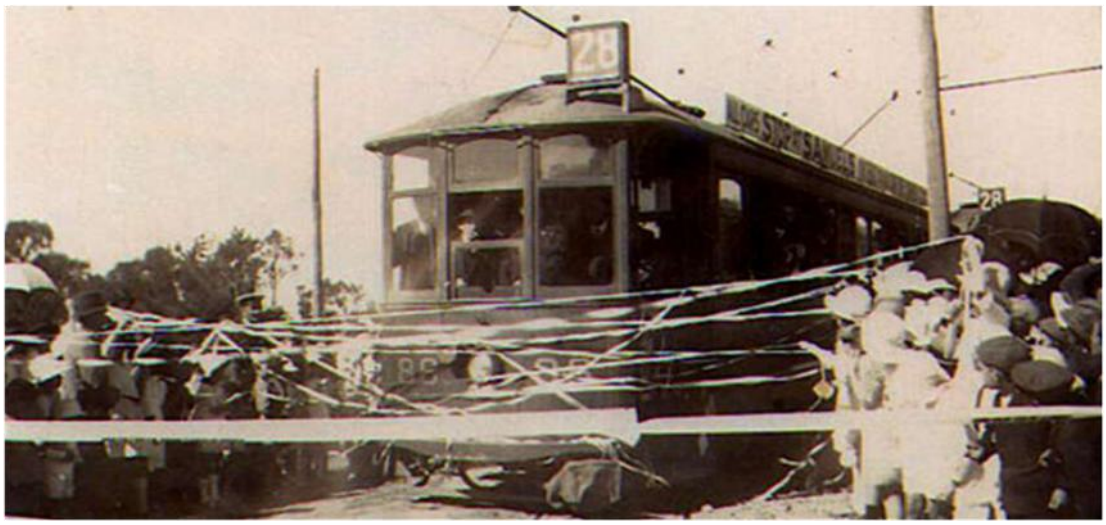



**Figure 17** Opening of the first tram route, c.1922.
*Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection*

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

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

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

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

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

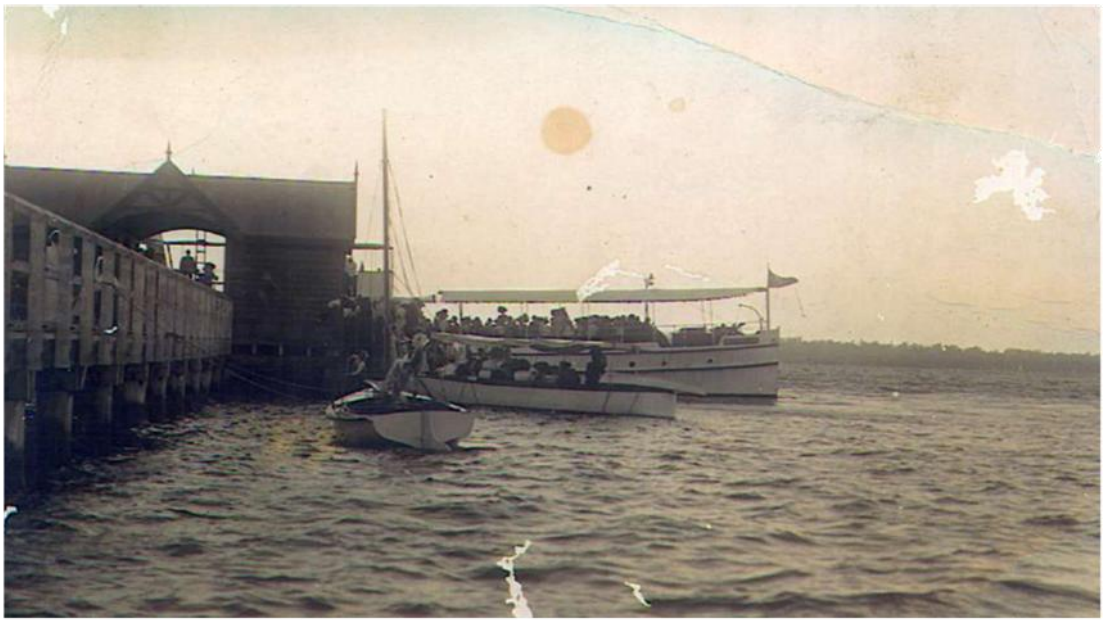


**Figure 18** The 'Emerald' Ferry at Como Jetty, c.1920.
*Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection*




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

### 4.7.3 Occupations

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

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

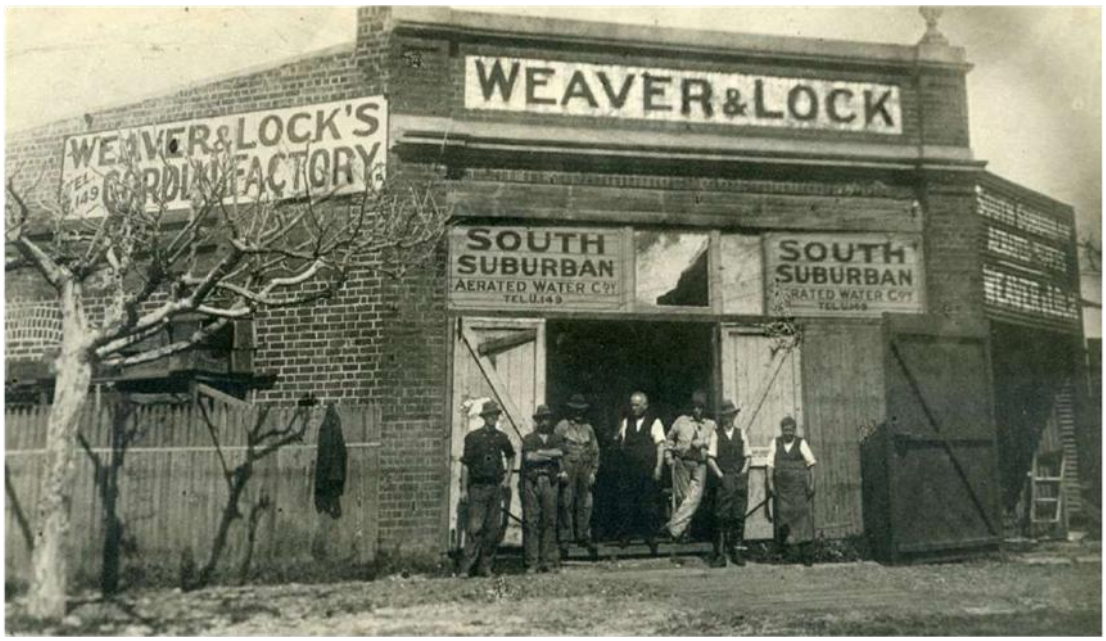



**Figure 20** Weaver and Lock mineral water factory, Mill Point Road (early 1900's).
*Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection*

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

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




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

### 4.7.4 Social and Community Activities

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

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

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

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



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

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

### 4.7.5 Outside Influences

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

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

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




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

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

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

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



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

## 4.8 1946–1979 POST-WAR STABILITY

### 4.8.1 Demographic Settlement

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

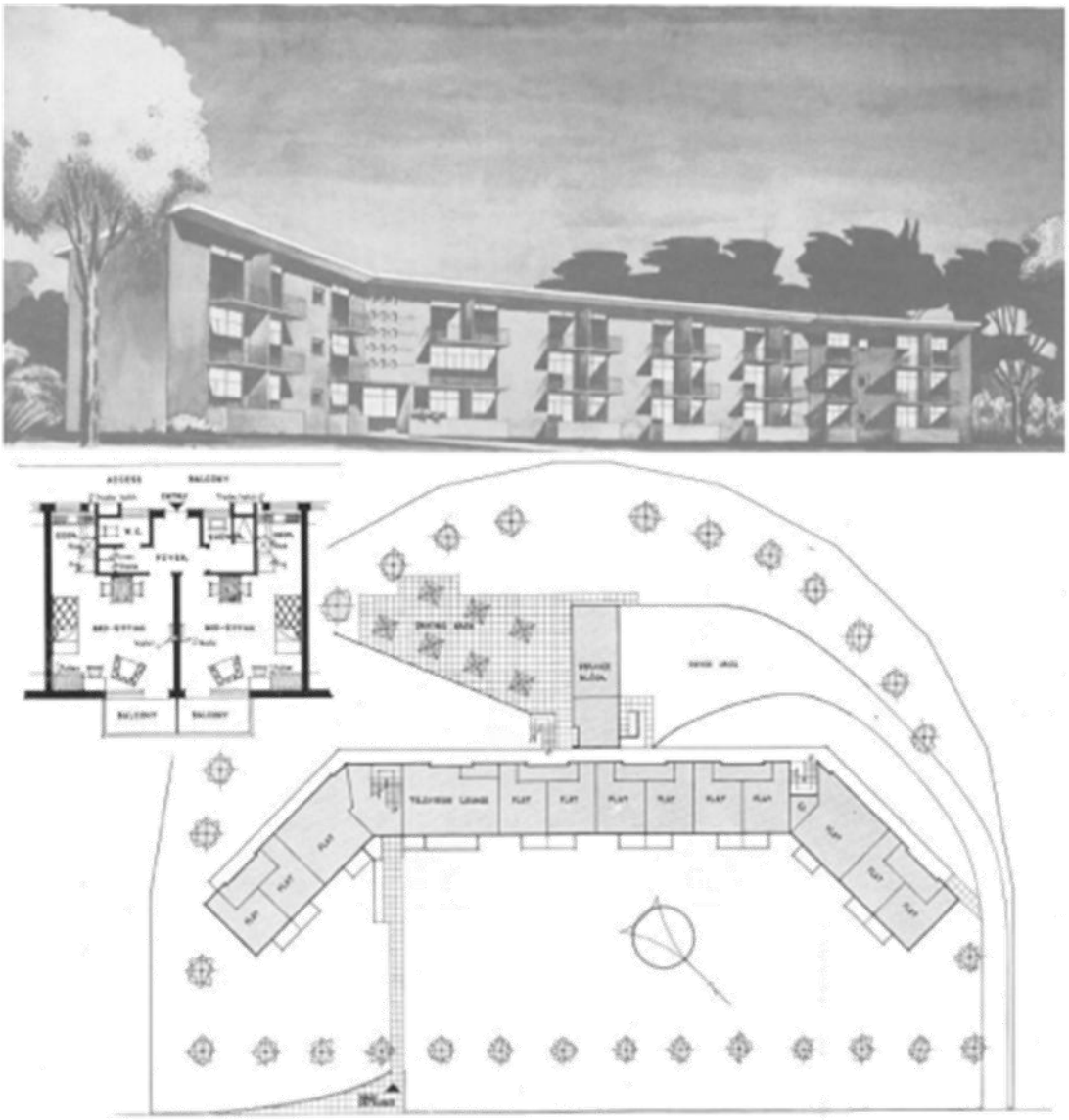


**Figure 26** Hurlingham Flats or Southlea, South Perth, 1906.
*Courtesy: A Thematic History of Government Housing, Clare Menck, 2014, page 72.*

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

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

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





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

### 4.8.2 Transport and Communication

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

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



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

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

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

### 4.8.3 Occupations

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




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

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

### 4.8.4 Social and Community Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.8.5 Outside Influences

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

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

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

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

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

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

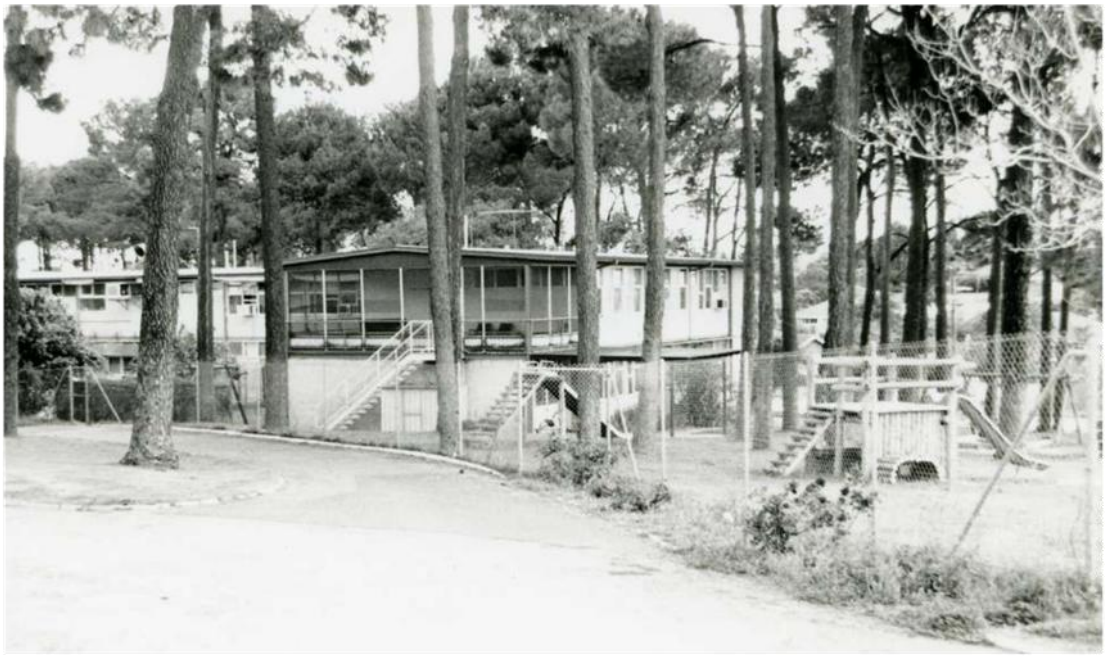


**Figure 30** Ngala, corner of George Street and Jarrah Road, Kensington, 1988.
*Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection*



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

# 4.9 1980–2025 FUTURE DIRECTIONS

## 4.9.1 Demographic Settlement

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.9.2 Transport and Communication

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.9.3 Occupations

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

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

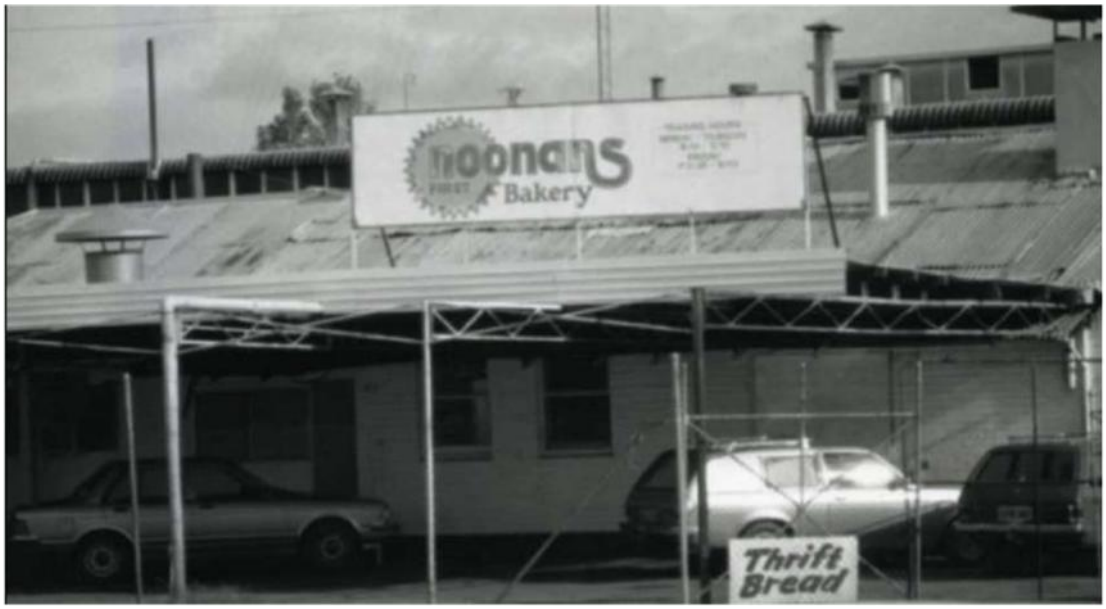



**Figure 32** Noonans' Bakery, Mill Point Road, 1988
*Courtesy: Picture South Perth Photographic Collection*

### 4.9.4 Social and Community Activities

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

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

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

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



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

### 4.9.5 Outside Influences

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

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

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

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# 5. HERITAGE PLACES IN LHS

## 5.1 LIST OF PLACES BY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

**CATEGORY 3**

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

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

# 6. RECORD OF DEMOLISHED PLACES 2018–2024

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

# APPENDIX 1: PLACE RECORDS

# Canning Bridge

## Place No: 1

Category
1

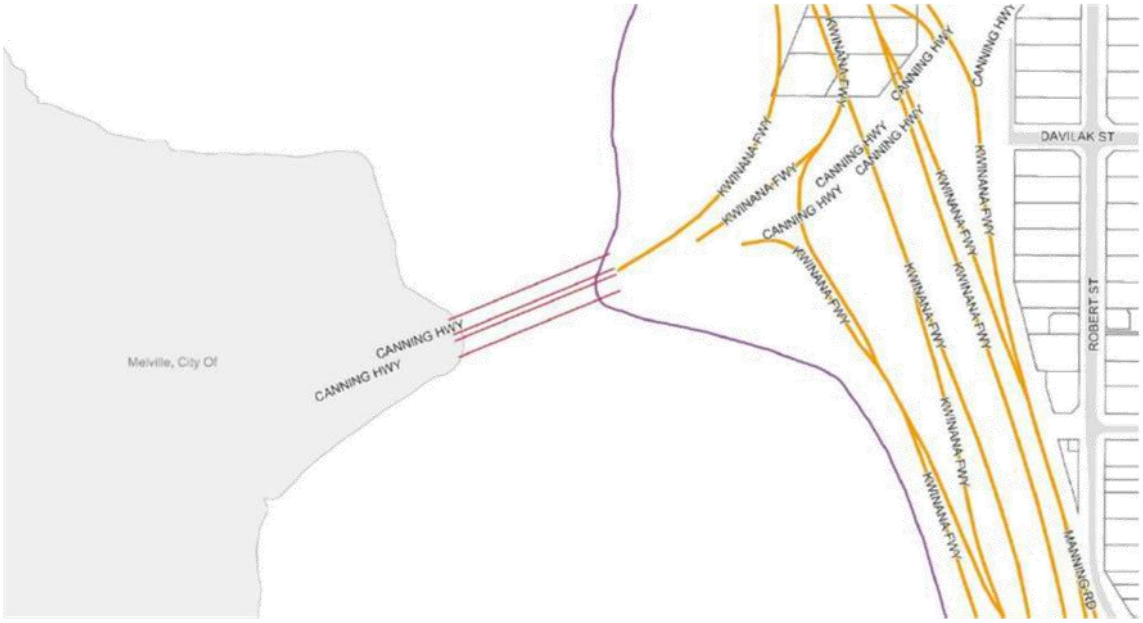


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Canning Bridge |
| Other Names: | Eastbound Downstream, Ref 913/Westbound Upstream, Ref 912 |
| Street Address | Canning Highway, Como |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to both the eastbound (1938) and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

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

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

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




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




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

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

**Physical Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





# McDougall Dairy Farm and House (fmr)

## Place No: 2

Category 2

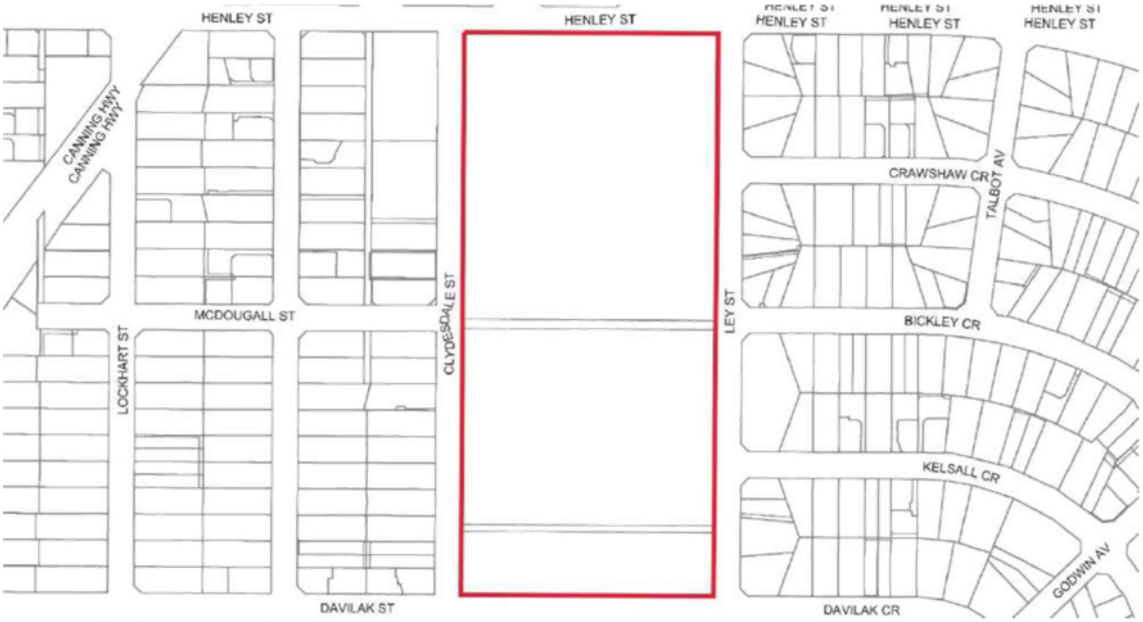


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | McDougall Dairy Farm and House (fmr) |
| Other Names: | Neil McDougall Park and Hazel McDougall House |
| Street Address | No. 20 Clydesdale Street, Como |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the whole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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Urban Park |
| **Original Use:** | Farming/Pastoral: Homestead |
| **Current Use:** | Urban Park<br>Educational: Museum |
| **Other Use:** | Farming/Pastoral: Outbuildings |




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




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

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

**Physical Description:**

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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




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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Summerhill (fmr)

## Place No: 3

Category 2

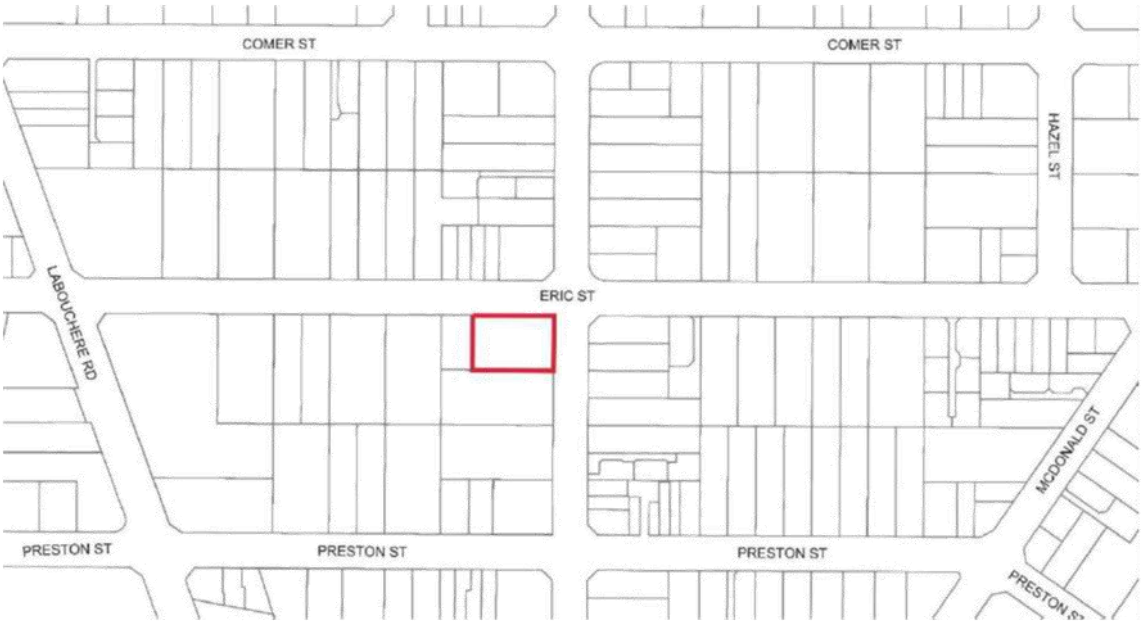


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Summerhill (fmr) |
| Other Names: | Residence: 181 Coode Street |
| Street Address | No. 181 Coode Street, Como |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the Residence: 181 Coode Street and the garden areas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

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

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

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




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




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

**Physical Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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




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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements<br>People: Local heroes and battlers |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





# Residence, 5 Eric Street

## Place No: 4

Category 4



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

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

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

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




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

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

**Physical Description:**

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

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





# Collier Primary School

## Place No: 5

Category 3



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

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

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

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




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

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




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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and civic activities: Education and science<br>Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Como Beach, Jetty and Sea Scouts Hall

## Place No: 6

Category 2

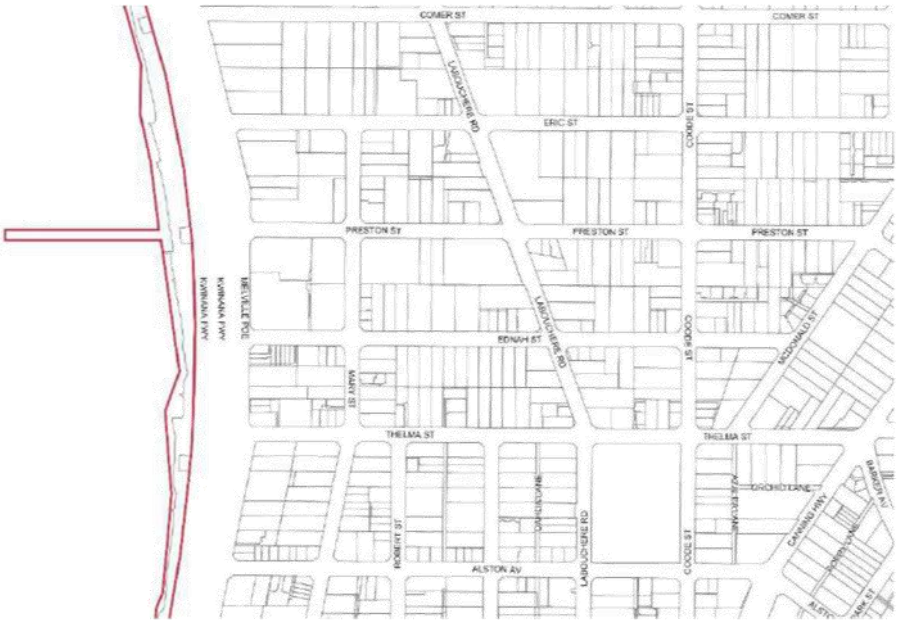


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Como Beach, Como Jetty and Sea Scouts Hall |
| Other Names: | Como Beach; Como Jetty |
| Street Address | Kwinana Freeway, Como |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the Como Jetty structure and to the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

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

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

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




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




| | |
|---|---|
| | High degree of integrity and authenticity. |

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

**Physical Description:**

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

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

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

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

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|---|---|
| **Condition:** | N/A |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements<br>Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment<br>People: Local heroes and battlers |
| **Values:** | • Aesthetic value<br>• Historic value<br>• Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

## Place No: 7

Category 2



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

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

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

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




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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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




| | |
|---|---|
| Nevertheless, the chapel opening was celebrated by a banquet held in the Social Hall and attended by 170 people. The Home Relief Society ladies provided the catering. On 10 August 1958, a Thanksgiving Service was held where the official handing over the keys took place. This was witnessed by a congregation of 230.<br><br>The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints dedication ceremony finally occurred on 31 August 1971. It was led by Elder Ezra Taft Benson, an American farmer and religious leader who also served as Secretary of Agriculture in the United States Cabinet during both terms of President Dwight D Eisenhower. Elder Taft later became the thirteenth president of the world-wide movement of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, serving in this capacity from 1985-1994.<br><br>In 1984, new classrooms were added to the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, with further alterations or additions being made to the building in 1993, 1996, and 2004, respectively.<br><br>During the period 1988 and 1994 the Perth Branch became known as the 'Como Ward'. The place continues to function as the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and civic activities: Religion |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Commercial Premises, 201 Labouchere Road

## Place No: 8

Category 3




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

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

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

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




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




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

**Physical Description:**

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Pagoda Ballroom (fmr)

## Place No: 9

Category 1




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

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

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

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




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




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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | Low |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Occupations: Commercial services and industries<br>Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism<br>Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**











# Como Theatre

## Place No: 10

Category 1




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

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

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 51-141A |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 240393 |

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




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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment |
| **Values:** | • Aesthetic value.<br>• Historic value.<br>• Social value. |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**






City of
South Perth





# Residence, 75 Robert Street

## Place No: 11

Category 2



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

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

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

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




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

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

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

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




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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Como Baptist Church

## Place No: 12

Category 3




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

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

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 1066579 |

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




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

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




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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Low-Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**



# Como Primary School

## Place No: 13

Category 2




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

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

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

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




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

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




| | |
|---|---|
| The earlier sections of the school cannot be easily seen from public view but consisted of the traditional single storey ranges and brick and render construction with hipped terracotta tiled roof and multi-paned timber double hung sash windows. With the exception of the terracotta tiled roof, all these elements remain extant. The tiled roof has since been replaced with zincalume but the chimneys were retained. Soldier bricks provided a simple form of decoration to the brickwork and marked the interface of the face brickwork and the render.<br><br>Alterations have occurred to the 1960s range including the enclosure of the verandah to provide additional internal spaces but the original north wall of the classrooms remain extant behind the enclosure and glimpses of the windows can be seen through the newer aluminium framed openings | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| Immediately following World War One a community began to take shape in Como with the formation of the Como Progress Association and encouragement by the influential Frank Edgcumbe, the Association's first president. The extension of the tram service and the development of Como Beach, known as the 'Manly of the West' brought campers and holiday makers into the district.<br><br>In 1915, a deputation by the Como Progress Association to the Minister for Education, and the building of the Anglican Mission Hall by residents and members of the association, led to the opening of the Como State School in May 1916. By 1919, the numbers of the school had doubled and there was pressure for larger premises. Plans were made to purchase land and construct a permanent school. The present site (cnr Thelma Street and Labouchere Road) was selected and the first stage of the school was completed in 1921.<br><br>The 1920s saw the school population steadily increase as the suburb developed and new classrooms were added in 1943, 1944 and 1946.<br><br>In 1947, the school hall was built by the P&C as a memorial to the service men and women of the district. The hall continues to be used by the school and the wider community. The P&C made a significant contribution to the care and maintenance of the school and grounds in the 1950s.<br><br>Since that time, facilities at the school have increased and been adapted in response to the changing curriculum and expectations of staff and students. Major additions undertaken in 2010, and in summer holiday period of 2012/13 the tiled roof of the original buildings were replaced with corrugated zincalume. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and civic activities: Education and science<br>Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements<br>Outside Influences: World wars and other wars |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**











# Penrhos College and Pine Trees

## Place No: 14

Category 3



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

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

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

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




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

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




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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and civic Activities: Education and Science |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**






City of
South Perth





# Kensington Primary School

## Place No: 15

Category 3




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

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

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

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




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

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




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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and civic activities: Education and science<br>Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**










# Forests Department Headquarters (fmr)

## Place No: 16

Category 4

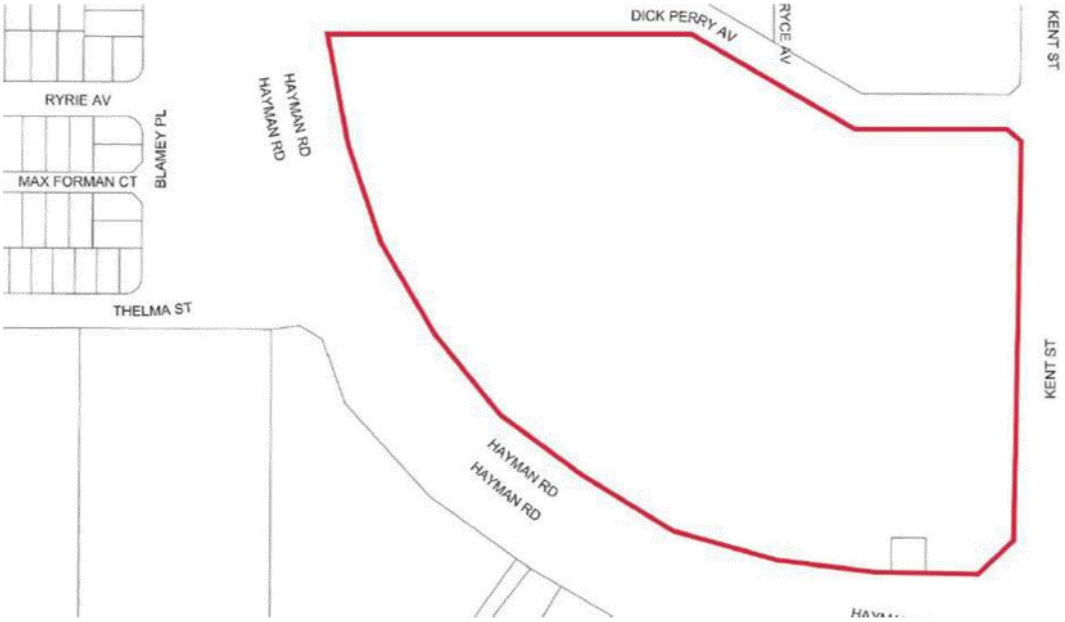


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **Place Name:** | Forests Department Headquarters (fmr) |
| **Other Names:** | Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) Complex;<br>Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM)<br>State Headquarters; Forestry Department<br>Parks and Wildlife Service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

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

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

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




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

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




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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





# Memorial Church of St Martin in the Field and Durbridge Hall

Category 2

## Place No: 18



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

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

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

| PLACE TYPE | Individual Building or Group |
|---|---|
| Original Use: | Religious: Church Hall<br>Religious: Church |
| Current Use: | Religious: Church Hall<br>Religious: Church |
| Other Use: | |




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

| | |
|---|---|
| | High degree of integrity and authenticity. |

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

**Physical Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Religion<br>Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Ngala Early Learning and Development Centre

## Place No: 19

Category 4



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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Health: Child health centre |
| **Current Use:** | Health: Child health centre<br>Residential: Retirement complex |
| **Other Use:** | |




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

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




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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





# Collier Pine Plantation (fmr)

## Place No: 20

Category 3




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

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

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: |

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



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

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

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




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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| | Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS). |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





# Manning Primary School

## Place No: 21

Category 3



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

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

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

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




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

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




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

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

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

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|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**










# Mount Henry Bridge

## Place No: 22

Category 1



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

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

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

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






| SIGNIFICANCE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | *The following statement is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia register entry for the inclusion of the Mount Henry Bridge in the State Register of Heritage Places.*<br><br>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.<br><br>The place has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:<br><br>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)<br>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.<br>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)<br>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)<br>5. The place has social value as a prominent landmark that contributes to the community's sense of place. Its elegant and simple form was designed to minimise the visual impact on the river, allow maximum use by water traffic, and be well integrated into the landscape. (Factor E and F) | | |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional**<br>Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example.<br>Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.<br>Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List. | | |
| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Construction Date:** | 1982; 2006; 2007 | **Walls:** | Concrete: Reinforced |
| **Architectural Style** | N/A | **Roof:** | N/A |
| **Physical Description:**<br>The Mount Henry Bridge carries the Kwinana Freeway across the Canning River below the heights of Mount Henry. | | | |

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

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

The original bridge is of post-tensioned concrete. It has nine spans with a total length of 660 metres and a deck width of 28.8 metres. In cross-section, it is a double box-section, with the upper deck carrying traffic and cantilevers at the bottom of the box carrying pedestrian / cycle paths. The bridge was constructed segmentally, using a balanced cantilever construction method. It carried three lanes of traffic in each direction, with two pedestrian / cycle paths on cantilevers at the lower level. At 660 metres long, the Mount Henry Bridge was the longest road bridge in Western Australia at the time it was built.

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

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

| | |
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| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Early history of the area

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

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

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

Mount Henry Bridge 1 (1982)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Infrastructure – Transport and Communications |

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| | |
|---|---|
| | Infrastructure - Development of Settlements and Services |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>Aesthetic/Scientific value |

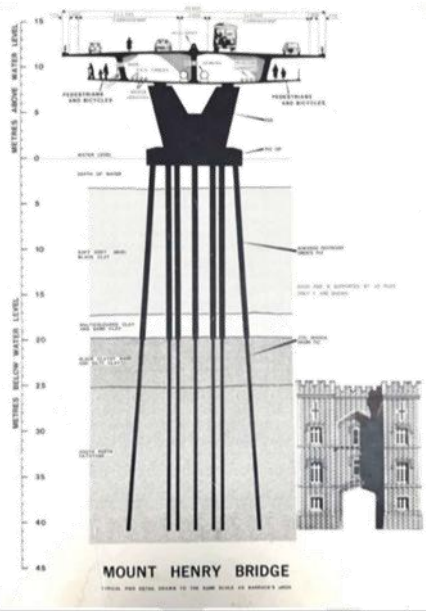
| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | John Gilbert Marsh<br>GHD Pty Ltd<br>Wyche Consulting<br>Parry and Rosenthal Architects |
| **Builder** | J O Clough & Son<br>Christiani and Neilson<br>Leighton-led consortium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

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## ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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



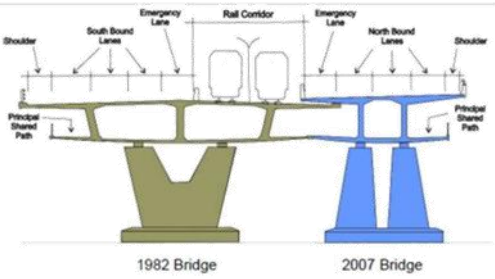

Engineering sketch of Mount Henry Bridge 1 (1982) Source: HCWA State Register Place entry, 2026 (Courtesy of Main Roads WA, showing depth of piles driven into the riverbed, and using Barracks Arch as scale)



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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# Canning Bridge Campsite (fmr)

## Place No: 23

Category 3

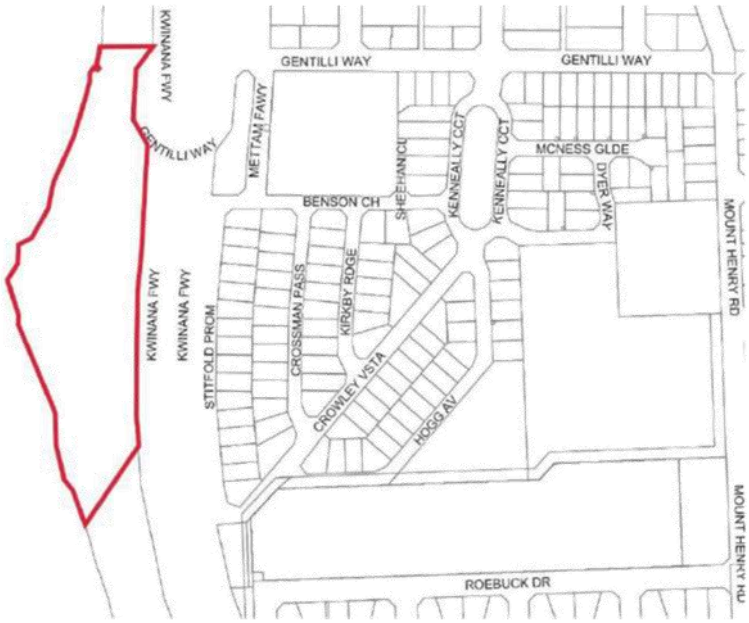


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Canning Bridge Campsite (fmr) - Site |
| Other Names: | Gentilli Way Foreshore; Canning / Cloister Foreshore |
| Street Address | Kwinana Freeway, Salter Point |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the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

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

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

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




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




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

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

| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |




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

# Aquinas College

## Place No: 24

Category 1



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

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

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 12174581 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Religious: Church<br>Religious: Housing or Quarters<br>Educational: Combined School |
| **Current Use:** | Religious: Church<br>Educational: Combined School |
| **Other Use:** | |



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




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

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

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

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




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

**Administration Building - Exterior**

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

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

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

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

**Chapel - Exterior**

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Voitre Maredk<br>George Thompson<br>Michael Cavanagh<br>Edgar Le Blond Henderson<br>Jim Thompson<br>Peter Quinn & Associates |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Field Gun

## Place No: 25

Category 2



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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Other Structures |
| **Original Use:** | Military: Gun |
| **Current Use:** | Memorial |
| **Other Use:** | |




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

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




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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# South Perth Sub-Branch RSL Hall

## Place No: 26

Category 3




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

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

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

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




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

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




| | |
|---|---|
| The South Perth Sub-Branch returned and Services League Hall is located on a corner plot at the intersection of Angelo Street and Anstey Street. the diminutive single storey building is somewhat over-dominated by the adjacent Post Office building in the Angelo Street street-scene but due to its angled entrance, and feature stone wall, the RSL Hall does manage to make an impression.<br><br>The Hall is of single storey construction utilising a wide palette of materials including brick, stone and render.<br><br>The façade is formed by the angled corner elevation overlooking the intersection of Angelo and Anstey Streets. The entry door is set back behind a covered porch with concrete deck and rendered walls. The Angelo Street elevation is dominated by the random stone wall which incorporates the building name "RSL HALL" and emblem. This section of stone wall connects the utilitarian brick section of elevation and the angled entry feature. A narrow strip of high level timber framed windows extends across the brick section of elevation.<br><br>The rear section of the building, seen along Anstey Street, is of pale brick construction with randomly placed dark bricks and a dark brick plinth and a single timber framed window.<br><br>The roof is very shallow mono-pitched clad corrugated metal, the profile of which can be seen from Anstey Street. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| The Returned and Services League Australia (RSL), Western Australian Branch, was formed in 1916 to represent and look after the interests, welfare, and well-being of returned (military) servicemen and women. Veterans of World War I (1914-1918) formed the South Perth Sub-Branch of the RSL on 16 December 1919.<br><br>Initially, the South Perth Sub-Branch met in rented accommodation, mainly in the (former) Swan Street Hall. Following World War II (1939-1945), the City of South Perth provided the Sub-Branch with the block of land on the corner of Angelo and Anstey Streets in South Perth.<br><br>The South Perth Sub-Branch Returned and Services League Hall was built following a fundraising drive under the direction of Jim Walmsley (c1909-1993), President of this Sub-Branch. William S Lonnie CBE, MVO, MC, State President of the RSL, opened the Hall on 9 December 1961. The Hall cost £5,500 to construct. Under Jim Walmsley's direction, the RSL also acquired the Field Gun situated outside the hall.<br><br>Since its inception, the South Perth Sub-Branch Returned and Services League Hall has been used as a venue for Sub-Branch meetings and, until the late 1970s, was also used for dances and social functions. From the late 1970s portion of the hall has been used as a commercial tenancy. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Outside Influences: World Wars and other wars<br>Social and Civic activities: Cultural Activities |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**












# Angelo Street Post Office

## Place No: 27

Category 2




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

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

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

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




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

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1939; 1960s, c1980, 2015 | **Walls:** | Brick: common |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter-War Stripped Classical | **Roof:** | Tile: terracotta |

**Physical Description:**
The Angelo Street Post Office is situated in the retail/commercial strip near the intersection of Angelo Street and Coode Street. Originally constructed as a standalone building the adjoining telephone exchange was added in the 1960s which impacted on the symmetry and individuality of the building.




| | |
|---|---|
| The Angelo Street Post Office is a two storey structure, with increased height due to the parapet walls. The structure is constructed of reinforced concrete with a red and dark brown coloured pressed brick patterned façade. The original section of the building has a symmetrical façade but following the construction of the telephone exchange, the façade became unbalanced. The two sections of the building are roofed with a single hipped form clad with terracotta tiles.<br><br>The main face of the post office building is red brick set one course behind the plinth. The main face is framed with brown-coloured bricks set back one course with a herringbone pattern and soldier brick frieze to the parapet. The plinth to dado height is rusticated with unbonded brown header bricks. The dark brown bricks are carried around the reveal linings of the door openings, recessed in three steps. The door openings are protected by wrought iron grilles, which are notable for their design.<br><br>The centre of the main façade to the Post Office section is dominated by a pre-cast, pressed cement panel containing six metal framed windows. The upper level windows are each 10 paned openings whilst the ground level windows are 12 panes each. Although the pane size is different, the windows are of similar design. The central panel is decorated with vertical fluting mullions and a chequerboard pattern to the panels between the two levels of windows.<br><br>The adjoining telephone exchange section of the building replicates the scale and massing of the Post Office but the design is completely different. The material palette reflects that of the adjoining building with the majority constructed in red brick enlivened by rendered columns. The telephone exchange is divided into two unequal sections with vehicular access through the western bay. The lower section of the façade is set back behind the upper level, creating a narrow shaded area. The upper level contains five metal framed windows, forming a continuous band across the façade. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| This building was constructed in 1939 by local contractors Angell and Clark to a design prepared by the Commonwealth Department of the Interior for the Post Master Generals Department. The successful tender of £5500 was awarded in December 1938 and the firm undertook the construction quickly in the first half of the year as the building was opened for business on 10 July 1939 as the Post Office, South Perth. The former post office in Mends Street was renamed the Mends Street Post Office, South Perth.<br><br>The building provided postal and telegraph services and originally had living quarters but these rooms were allocated to other functions when staff were no longer required to attend at all hours.<br><br>The building has been upgraded and altered over the years to suit changing technologies. Major changes occurred in the early 1960s, c1980 and in 2015. It continues to be used as a Post Office for the descendant organisation, Australia Post. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Transport and communications: Mail services<br>Transport and communications: telecommunications |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Shops, 84-90 Angelo Street

## Place No: 28

Category 2




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

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

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

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




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

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

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




| | |
|---|---|
| The building comprises four semi-detached shops with party walls between them. The shops are numbered 84, 86, 88 and 90 Angelo Street. the shops generally present in a unified way having retained many details including the stepped parapet, the glazed red brick dado, recessed entrances, leaded lights and glazed brick stall risers. The cantilevered verandah may not be original but is in keeping with the aesthetic of the buildings. The canopy ties can be seen above the verandah and the lining is pressed metal with decorative ventilator plates.<br><br>The parapet presents in a stepped or 'turreted' form with run plaster brattishing capping. The feature is simple with no additional decoration.<br><br>All external brickwork has been rendered and painted above the glazed brick dado.<br><br>The top hampers above the door-heads are leadlight glass with a common motif repeated in the door recesses. The background of the panels is 'Arctic' patterned obscure glass, divided simply into rectangles. The motif comprises a stylised Dagger Tracery pattern with cusps, and extended flowing wings in brown and blue glass. The dagger background is aqua with green outline and red and green accent pieces top and bottom. The top hampers over the timber-framed entry doors are divided with timber sash bars in a colonial pattern. It is understood that the leadlight windows of the corner shop have been replaced to match the remaining windows.<br><br>The shopfronts appear original with copper glazing beads around the plate glass, all in very good condition. The dado is tiled with wine coloured fully glazed tiles complete with patterned capping tiles. Some dado tiles have been replaced at some point with square tiles in a close matching colour. The party walls, the jarrah flooring, the street doorsteps, some of the front doors and the ceilings in rectangular panels of composition board battened at the joints, all appear original. The corner shop has a suspended sub-ceiling.<br><br>The shops have been extended or altered in a manner which does not impact on the street presentation including alterations to the roof forms and additions to the rear. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| This group of shops on the north-west corner of Coode Street, South Perth are a fine example of an Inter War retail premises located within walking distance of a growing residential community. With the advent of trams and Wesley College in the 1920s, the Angelo Street shops started to flourish.<br><br>From the readily available information this group of four shops were built c1927 and the first occupants included a chemist, florist and confectioner, hairdresser and tobacconist and an agency for the State Savings Bank. No detail of the architect or builder of these premises have been found in this research.<br><br>When constructed each premises included a residences at the rear of the shop. The internal layout of the shops have been altered to suit new tenancies although the front facades have retained much of their original detail. The width of the awning was reduced in 2014 as a result of ongoing collisions. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Demographic Settlement and mobility: settlements<br>Occupations: commercial services and utilities |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Solar Energy Advisory Centre (fmr)

## Place No: 29

Category 4




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

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

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

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




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

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

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




| | |
|---|---|
| The building is of two storey reinforced concrete construction with additional rooftop accommodation for mechanical plant. The entrance to the building is below pavement level with steps down to the doorway and a ramp extending around the long edge of the structure.<br><br>The two levels of the building present in a similar manner. The upper level incorporates a continuous band of recessed tinted aluminium framed windows, partially shaded by a louvered canopy. The lower level is similar, albeit with a mix of windows including full height windows, half height windows with panelling below and aluminium framed glass doors to both the main entrance and the side entrance on Dyson Street. All these windows are also protected by a louvered shade structure.<br><br>The majority of the roof is obscured from view due to the parapet wall construction but is said to be a flat roof of "sandwich" construction on a steel frame.<br><br>Being of an experimental nature and quite extensive, the functional mechanical elements of the building are exposed to the streetscape. The appearance of these elements has been treated as part of the architectural design of the building, which fits into the accepted model for an office structure. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| The Solar Energy Advisory Centre (Fmr) was designed by architect Garry Baverstock (b.1949) a Perth-based architect, property developer, author and scientist, specialising in energy-efficient building design. In 1969, he founded the firm 'Ecotect Architects'. He is Adjunct Professor and Built Environment Program Manager of the Research Institute of Sustainable Energy at Murdoch University, and became president of the International Solar Energy Society in Western Australia after holding the position of Honorary Secretary from 1979-1986.<br><br>The concept of the Solar Energy Advisory Centre (Fmr) was to accommodate display and tenancy spaces in the building which, by means of passive solar design, achieve a high level of thermal performance and human comfort. The building was constructed for the same cost as a conventional office building of the same size, but uses 69% less energy.<br><br>The building received the Australian Design Award in 1990. In 1993, it was awarded the Building category in the (then) Department of Primary Industries and Energy's National Energy Awards. At the time, it was the only privately operated organisation in Australia to provide an information service to the public about solar energy in buildings. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | People: Innovators<br>Demographic Settlement and mobility: technology and technological change<br>Occupations: Commercial services and industries |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>Scientific value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Garry Baverstock |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Owners** | |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**










# Shops, 133 Canning Highway

## Place No: 30

Category 3




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

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

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

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




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




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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**












# Shops, 151 Canning Highway

## Place No: 31

Category 3




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

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

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

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




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has some aesthetic value for the form and remaining detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a small commercial premises.<br>• The place has historic value for its demonstration of the small retail businesses established during the Inter War years which served the local community.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years.<br>• The place has historic value for its demonstration of combined shops and residences which were commonplace through the first half of the 20th century.<br>• The place has social value for its continuity of function as a commercial premise since the late 1920s which was well known to the local community. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate**<br>Contributes to the heritage of the locality.<br>Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place. |




| CONSTRUCTION DETAILS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | c1935 | **Walls:** | Brick: painted |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter War Stripped Classical | **Roof:** | Metal: Zincalume |

**Physical Description:**

Post war single storey shop and residence with distinctive skillion roof line, culminating in a parapet wall towards Canning Highway. The property is of brick construction and has retained many of its original details albeit the finishes have been altered.

The property consists of two shop units, both of which have a traditional double shop frontage, with central recessed entrance. The windows to the entrance have a stepped arrangement creating long thin windows whilst the main windows to the frontage are a single span glazed panel. The brick dado below the windows has been painted but the original tiles and patterns can be seen under the paint. The fascia above the windows and entrance incorporates an art deco style embellishment. The lining to the canopy has been changed. The parapet is of rendered brick construction with a later installed panel across the full width of the shops. It is unknown whether any decorative detail exists beneath the panel.

The shop has become a distinctive feature in the immediate vicinity due to its isolated position to the west of the Douglas Avenue/Canning Highway Intersection and the advertising artwork that has been applied to the east and west elevations.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

This property was part of Swan Location 308, originally owned by a Perth syndicate, and later developed into the Brooklyn and South Park Estates. One of the earliest owners of this property was William Scott, who acquired the land in 1899.

Previous research has identified that the land was transferred to Ethel Ogle who became the sole proprietor in 1934. According to an article in the local press, Ethel Ogle was a strong minded businesswoman who arrived in Western Australia c1912 from the UK with her husband Charles Herbert Ogle. The couple had a farming property in Belmont before divorcing with some publicity in 1927. In late 1927, Ethel Ogle built a two storey shop and refreshment rooms with tennis courts at the approximate current location of 135 Canning Highway. The tennis courts were located at the rear of the property, at the current site of Cliffe Street. From this site Ethel Ogle operated several businesses and appears to have acquired and sold property.

From the available information this shop and premises were built by Ethel Ogle in 1935. The building consisted of two shop fronts and residences behind. The first occupants were butcher James Duncan Ewing (c1880-1942) and his wife Margaret Ann Ewing (c1887-1958) in the northern portion and Thomas Ursich who operated a mixed business on the southern side of the premises. The Ewings lived there until James's death in 1942.

Later occupants included a newsagent and a plumbing business. In 1964, the place was purchased by the current owners who have leased the property for a number of occupants. The creation of a single commercial space within the building appears to have occurred in the early 2000s when the current occupant leased the place.

Aerial photographs indicate that the roof was originally clad in red corrugated iron which was replaced in the early 1980s. Additions across the rear of the existing building and in the rear of the lot were removed in the late 1980s.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Occupations: Commercial services and industries<br>Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Archaeology | |
| Other Keywords | |
| Demolition | |
| Designer | |
| Builder | |
| Association | |
| Owners | |
| Sources | The Truth, 7 May 1927, p. 1<br>The Daily News, 24 Nov 1927, p. 8; 25 August 1934, p. 10.<br>Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place A5.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**












# Roma

## Place No: 32

Category 2



| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Roma - Site |
| Other Names: | Tramway Electrical Sub-Station; No. 3 Automatic Traction Sub-Station; Residence, 182 Canning Highway |
| Street Address | 182 Canning Highway, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This entry applies to the entire building on the lot. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4811 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Lot: 7570 | |
| | Survey: 5533 | Vol/Folio: 1252-597 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 147890 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Transport/Communications: Rail: Electricity Sub Station |
| **Current Use:** | Two Storey Residence |
| **Other Use:** | Apartments |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a rare and unusual example of a conversion of an industrial building to a residence with many decorative elements reflecting the Italian origins of the owners.<br>• The place has aesthetic and social value as a landmark on Canning Highway since the early 1960s.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the first automatic tramway substation in Perth built in 1922. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1922; 1964 | **Walls:** | Brick: rendered |
| **Architectural Style** | Late Twentieth Century Immigrant's Nostalgic | **Roof:** | Concrete: reinforced |

**Physical Description:**
Two storey house located in an open position on the corner of Hensman Street and Canning Highway adding to its prominence in the streetscape. The height of the house is further increased due to the steel balustrade running around the top of the elevations and a centrally located third storey room in the middle of the roof. Rendered light columns are also positioned on the street facing corners of the roof.
The house is of simple presentation with timber framed openings positioned all around the house. Some of the upper level rooms open directly onto the balcony which extends all the way around the front and side elevations.




| | |
|---|---|
| The balcony has the same metal balustrade as the roof. An external stair connects all levels of the building at the rear.<br>The garden is enclosed by a low concrete wall with pre-cast concrete balustrade which obscured much of the ground level from clear view.<br>The architectural style is designated as being in the Late Twentieth Century Immigrant's Nostalgic style. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Low |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| This building was constructed in 1922 to serve as an electricity substation for the new South Perth tram route along Fremantle Road (now Canning Highway) which commenced operation in August 1922. In 1922, a local news report described the substation as a 'Wonder House' because of its 'wonderful mechanism operated by unseen forces'. This automatic traction substation was the first in Western Australia and operated in response to a series of relays and switches. One of the advantages of the system was the reduction of wages as employees were not needed to be stationed at the premises full time. The South Perth route operated until 1950 and the property was subsequently sold into private ownership.<br><br>From the available information the place was transferred to Umberto Cippitelli (c1928-1992) who arrived in Western Australia in 1952 from Italy. He worked as a firewood cutter in Lakewood before settling in Perth. He was joined by his wife Rosa in 1955.<br><br>In 1963, an application was lodged with the Shire of South Perth by Cippitelli to convert the property to three flats. The conversion included constructing a tiled pitched roof and inserting a floor into the building to create two floors. The pitched roof did not eventuate and the flat roof was subsequently utilised as a sun room with new balconies on the roof edge. The name 'Roma' originates from this time and the conversion by the Cippitelli family.<br><br>Umberto Cippitelli was a part owner of the Belmont Concrete Company and his involvement in that trade is likely to have influenced the choice of materials in the conversion and the decorative details, in addition to the ornamental elements in the garden. The place was later converted to a single residence for the Cippitelli family and continues to be used as a single residence (2018). | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Transport and Communications: Rail and light rail transport<br>Demographic Settlement and Mobility: technology and technological change<br>People: local heroes and battlers |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | Cippitelli family |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>Government Gazette, 3 February 1956, p. 446.<br>The West Australian, 25 July 1921, p. 8. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | The Daily News, 6 December 1922, p. 5. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**










# Como Hotel

## Place No: 33

Category 2




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Como Hotel - Site |
| Other Names: | Hotel Como |
| Street Address | 243 Canning Highway, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing only applies to the Como Hotel building and not the detached bottle shop. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 14912 |
| Included in Heritage List? | No |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing November 2001 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 253 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: 76699 | Vol/Folio: 1854-947 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 12230465 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Commercial: Hotel |
| **Current Use:** | Commercial: Tavern |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value for its remaining form and detail of the Inter War Functionalist style which is most evident in the main facades to Canning Highway and South Street.<br>• The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape for its prominent elevated position on a busy traffic junction.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the residential development of this area of South Perth in the 1930s.<br>• The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the hotel for social events since 1939. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 2- Considerable**<br>Very important to the heritage of the locality.<br>Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1939; 1965; 2014 | **Walls:** | Brick: painted |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter-War Functionalist | **Roof:** | Tile: terracotta |
| **Physical Description:** | | | |

The Como Hotel is a two storey building of the Inter-War Functionalist (Austerity Moderne) design. The hotel is situated at the top of the highest point in the area and addresses the major intersection of South Terrace with Canning Highway.

The prominent rectangular painted brick façade equally addresses both Canning Highway and South Terrace, provides a strong entry statement. The entry feature incorporates double height, octagonal Art Deco columns with chevron and scroll motifs supporting a concrete canopy and balcony balustrade. The entrance doors are set deep in the façade underneath the balcony. A tall parapet wall above the entrance/balcony adds further vertical emphasis to the entrance. The formerly cream brick building has been painted and is now grey/blue with cream accents.

The public rooms and upper floor former bedrooms (no longer used) form symmetrical wings on either side of the entrance, with a continuous balcony running the length of each wing. A concrete balustrade in contrasting cream colour links the whole with a strong horizontal emphasis, typical of early 'modern' architecture. The hipped roof is of Marseilles pattern clay tiles and is pierced by several large simple brick chimneys. The windows at the lower level are placed with a regular rhythm adding a formality to the building. Some of the window openings have been replaced with metal framed openings and additional door openings have also been added.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

In the early part of the twentieth century, largely due to their riverside location, Como and South Perth proved very popular with picnickers and holiday makers. By the late 1930s, these suburbs were rapidly developing as a popular choice of residence.

The increasing importance of the Fremantle-Canning Road (now Canning Highway) as a major thoroughfare made it a logical choice for new developments. Two new hotels were built in this period to serve the growing population of residents and visitors - the Hurlingham Hotel (1930-2004) and the Como Hotel (1939).

The Como Hotel was built in 1939 for the owner Albert Edgar Dolin (c1890-1977). The design of the hotel was prepared by architects Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown and constructed by E. Allwood and Sons for £20,000. At the completion of the hotel it was celebrated as one of the most modern and well appointed hotels in Perth which made full use of the large corner block with commanding views to the city and river.

Notable features of the hotel were the use of reinforced concrete in the upper floor and advanced use of structural steelwork. The extensive use of modern furniture, furnishings and lighting was considered part of this realisation of the utmost modernity. The original furniture scheme made extensive use of wall-to-wall Imperial Axminster carpeting in tone on toning - green in all major areas and fawn in the writing room. Polished jarrah furniture with thirty soft, restful lounge chairs upholstered in green to suit the general colour scheme, and numerous leather armchairs were part of the furniture.

Contractors involved in the construction and fitting of the Como Hotel include E Allwood (builder), G Jenkinson Ltd (steelwork), G Smith and Son (painting), Heran Bros. and Stead (furniture) and Kelly and Rodoreda (fine dining supplies).

In 1965, a bottle shop was added to the site which was a common trend in Perth hotels of the period.

Ownership of the property transferred from the Dolin family in c1982 when it was acquired by local businessman Stan Perron and his business partner, Lyn Ryan who retained it until 2007.

The hotel has undergone several programs of refurbishment and additions, the most recent in 2014 when the bottle shop was demolished and a larger liquor store built on the site.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Occupations: Commercial services and industries<br>Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment<br>People: Local heroes and battlers. |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown |
| **Builder** | Edwin Allwood and Sons |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | Dolin Family |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>The West Australian, 18 March 1939, p. 4.<br>The Mirror, 16 Dec 1939, p. 17. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**










# Bluewaters

## Place No: 34

Category 3




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Blue Waters - Site |
| Other Names: | Residence, 426 Canning Highway |
| Street Address | 426 Canning Highway, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the dwelling house, but not to the pool or to any detached outbuildings. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4812 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 206 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: 4156 | Vol/Folio: 1347-674 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 236414 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Residence: Two Storey residence |
| **Current Use:** | Residence: Two Storey residence |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as an intact and rare late example of a two story brick residence in the Inter War Functionalist style.<br>• The place has aesthetic value as a landmark on this raised site on Canning Highway since the early 1950s.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the exuberant period following World War Two when new ideas in design were embraced.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with prominent citizens Keith and Mabel Perron who were well known in business and social circles in Perth.<br>• The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of home built for wealthy members of the community and their families in the Post World War Two period.<br>• The place has social value for its role in Perth's cultural arts. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate**<br>Contributes to the heritage of the locality.<br>Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1952-53 | **Walls:** | Brick: painted |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter War Functionalist | **Roof:** | Metal: zincalume |
| **Physical Description:** | | | |




426 Canning Highway - 'Blue Waters' is situated on Canning Highway set back some distance from the road in a slightly elevated position demonstrating elements of the Art Deco style incorporating simple geometric shapes and asymmetrical massing.

The house is of two storey construction with a dominant curved two storey bay incorporating continuous curved windows across the full extent of the curve. The main portion of the house is of single storey construction with a single garage under the house. An extensive balcony leading off from the curved upper storey provides views of the river.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

This residence was constructed in 1952/3 for prominent local businessman Lionel Keith Perron (1918-1997) and his wife Mabel Ruth Perron, (1921-2013) nee McLean who married in 1951.

The couple were inspired by a magazine illustration of a Florida Art Deco house design. It is understood that a local designer was engaged to prepare the designs however the architect or designer of the place have not been conclusively determined. Previous research has identified Designers R.M. Neal and Allan as the designers of the place but this has not been confirmed. Advertising in the local press during this period records R.M. Neal as a house designer of homes in Perth.

Work towards construction of the 1930s design was delayed, owing to the shortage of building materials during and after the War. The house plans were approved by South Perth Council in 1951, but construction did not occur until a year or two later. Due to the design of 'Blue Waters' involving a greater quantity of bricks and glass than the ration system permitted, Keith Perron decided to establish a brickworks from which to source the required quantity of bricks. The curved glass windows and frames could not be manufactured locally and were shipped from the U.K.

On completion the house featured in the local press where it was stated the name 'Blue Waters' was taken from the view. A brief description of the house was as follows:

Pale pastel-blue walls and deep blue curtains tone with the rive scene. Upstairs, immediately over the drawing room, the centre of interest is a huge rumpus-room which opens out on to loggias. But the room to linger in is the bathroom. It is in rose pink with contrasting black, glossy tiles and "postage-stamp" beige tiles on the floor. The pink appointments were ordered in the Eastern States and imported from abroad.

In May 1956, Council approval was given for the erection of a garage adjoining the rear of the house, abutting the southern boundary of the site. Access to this garage would have been via the rear right-of-way, Daisy Lane. This building was later converted into a games room.

The original owners' son is said to have housed a pair of crocodiles from Darwin in a pond specifically constructed to the rear of the house for this purpose. Both crocodiles are described as having escaped with one located and donated to the Perth Zoo and other not being found.

In 1961, the property was transferred to the first of a series of new owners who undertook alterations and additions to the interior of the place. In 2006, the property was transferred to a new owner who restored the place to its original finishes.

Since its construction the place has been noted as a social hub and landmark. Particular during its period of ownership by the Perrons there were many parties and events held on the premises.




Blue Waters has provided a backdrop to several artistic pursuits such as magazine photo shoots including for the original owners daughter, model Judith Perron; for the opening night of Perth Fashion Festival DATE xxx; The West Australian Fashion front page DATE xxx; front page of The Sunday Times Party Edition (STM, 2015); future Miss Universe Australia (2015); AND the Betts Show catalogue Summer 2012/13,

It is the set of the 2014 Australian film, *The Reckoning*, starring Jonathon Lapaglia and Luke Hemsworth which was selected as one of the top 5 movies in Australia 2014, and represented Australia at the Cannes Film Festival. An international film production "Hijabsta Ballet" was also filmed at Blue Waters, with the property featuring as a ballet school.

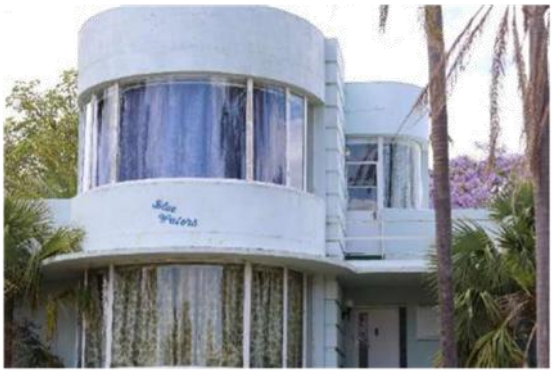
The musical album "Blue Waters" was inspired by the house which is featured on the album cover, with a number of music videos also recorded at the property, and live private performances by the current owner and his band.

The house is embodied in many art works including by the former Chairman of the Art Deco Society, who also feature the property as their main icon, and celebrated their 25th Birthday there.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | People: Famous and infamous people<br>Occupations: Intellectual activities, arts and crafts |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | Perron Family |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>The West Australian, 20 July 1946, p. 2.<br>The Western Mail, 3 December 1953, p.27.<br>The Daily News, 13 October 1950, p. 2.<br>Built Perth, Discovering Perth's Iconic Architecture, Tom McKendrick and Elliot Langdon, Fremantle Press 2019, p. 98-99.<br>Looking Around Perth, a guide to the architecture of Perth and surrounding towns, by Ian Molyneux, 1981, pg 54-55.<br>The Sunday Times Magazine, 14 December 2014. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**












Source courtesy: The Sunday Times Magazine, 14 December 2014.

# Coode Street Jetty

## Place No: 35

Category 4

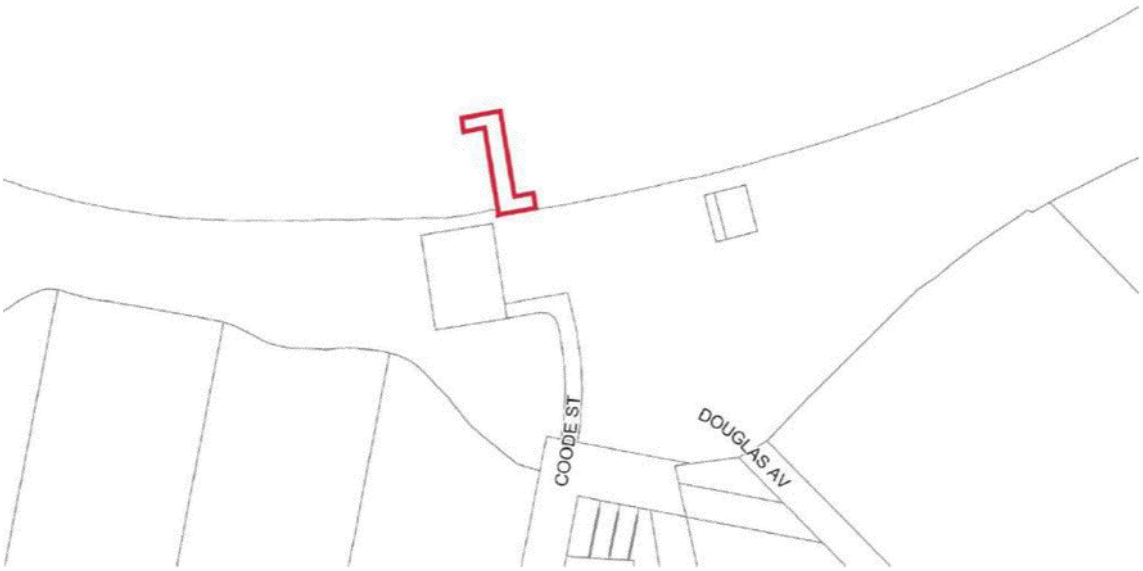


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Coode Street Jetty - Site |
| Other Names: | |
| Street Address | Coode Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the entire jetty structure. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | 31°58'28.5"S 115°51'53.2"E |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4833 |
| Included in Heritage List? | No |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing March 2003 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 11835 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: Plan 240379 | Vol/Folio: LR3141-191 |
| | Reserve No: 34565 | LANDGATE PIN: ------- |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Other Structure |
| **Original Use:** | Transport/Communication: Water/Jetty |
| **Current Use:** | Transport/Communication: Water/Jetty |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a simple timber structure within a well maintained beach landscape.<br>• The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the landscape as a jetty has been present in this approximate location since 1896.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the use of boats by settlers of the 19th century who regularly travelled to South Perth and landed near this site and for its association with boat builders who had boatyards nearby.<br>• The place has social value for the members of the community who used the ferry service to this jetty, and its preceding jetty, throughout the 20th and early 21st century.<br>• The place has social value for the members of the community who use the jetty as a venue for passive recreation and social events. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 4 - Little**<br>Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | Original jetty: 1896; Second jetty: 1990 | **Walls:** | N/A |
| **Architectural Style** | N/A | **Roof:** | N/A |
| **Physical Description:** | | | |




The Coode Street Jetty is situated at the northern end of Coode Street in South Perth. This jetty was built in 1990 and is a simple timber deck construction with timber piles. The current jetty is in a different location and of a different design to the original jetty.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Prior to the construction of a jetty at this site in 1896, this location was regularly used as the landing site of boats for locals and visitors, including visiting clergy.

Erected in 1896, the Coode Street Jetty was an important transport link to the Perth central business district. A map of South Perth produced by Real Estate Agents, Owtram and Purkiss in 1902, shows Coode Street Jetty as was one of three jetties on the south side of Perth Water, the other two being at Queen Street and Mends Street.

In the early 1900s, boat building was a common local industry along the South Perth foreshore. One prominent local boat builder was A S Pritchard, who had a boat shed and residence in Swanview Terrace and hired out boats from the Coode Street Jetty.

A ferry service between Perth and Coode Street, South Perth was first operated by W F Tubbs. The service was not a success and local residents, Rowland Pennington and Fred Bailey, formed a public company, the River Ferry Company, to try and bring some regularity to the system. Two sailing boats the Mary Queen and the Gladys were allocated to the service but the venture did not succeed. More successful was Roland Pennington's kiosk which provided refreshments to commuters from an iron-clad kiosk set up by the Penningtons on their property on the corner of Coode Street and Suburban Road (now Mill Point Road). Each time a ferry docked, the kiosk was opened to provide such things as locally grown bananas split lengthways and filled with fresh cream.

In 1904-6, a successful Swan River ferrying service was established by Jack Olsen and Claes (Harry) Sutton. This service including regular ferries to Coode Street. The fleet included the well-known 'Val' boats, such as Valfreda, Valthera, Valdemar and Valkyrie I and II were named in honour of Olsen's and Sutton's Scandinavian links. To enable the regular service to Coode Street, the jetty was modified in 1903 and in 1907. A 1916 timetable for Valdemar and Valdura showed a regular service to Coode Street, seven days a week with costs for gentleman at 21 shillings per quarter with ladies being charged 12 shillings and sixpence per quarter. The Sutton and Olsen families continued the ferry service until 1935 when the business was sold to Nat Lappin who formed the Swan River Ferries Company. In contrast to the Coode Street ferry service, the government-operated Mends Street service raised many complaints.

The Coode Street Jetty was used by Chinese market gardeners who occupied land on what is now Sir James Mitchell Park from the 1880s. At weekly intervals, the market gardeners packed their fresh produce on carts to take them across the Causeway to the James Street Markets in North Perth. Often on Saturday nights the hard-working gardeners would go by ferry across to Perth and have a night out on the town. They returned by the 11.30pm ferry and were back working by 6.00am the following morning.

Until the 1940s, the South Perth foreshore was an irregular alignment with shallow reed beds on the waters edge. The state government, with local governments support, began a program of dredging and filling along the foreshore. As part of these works the Coode Street jetty was rebuilt out into the river on an alignment with Coode Street, where previously it was located to the east of Coode Street. It was proposed by the South Perth Road Board that a dredged pool located adjacent to the jetty prior to reclamation should be retained for swimming and boating. However the reclamation works meant this was not viable so the proposal did not proceed.

A decline in passenger numbers led to the private Coode Street Ferry service transferring to the State transport system and the completion of the Narrows Bridge in 1959 was an additional factor in the decline the popularity of the ferry service.




Since the 1960s, the future of the ferry service to Coode Street has been regularly discussed. For a short period the ferry service between Barrack Street and Coode Street (via Mends Street) was suspended, and despite the rebuilding of the jetty in 1990, services were not reinstated. The new jetty was located west of the original jetty and did not have any building material from the earlier structure.

In c1997, private company Captain Cook Cruises took over the contract for ferry services in Perth Water and as part of that served a limited ferry service to the Coode Street Jetty was offered. However, the ferry service to the Coode Street Jetty ended on 1 May 2005 due to lack of regular demand. At that time, the primary service to Mends Street had an average of about 24 passengers per trip, while the average number of patrons using the Coode Street stop was just three passengers per trip, consequently the service to the Coode Street Jetty was dropped.

The jetty remains in situ and is used for passive recreation, fishing and by private boat owners as a location for short term berths and dropping and retrieving passengers.

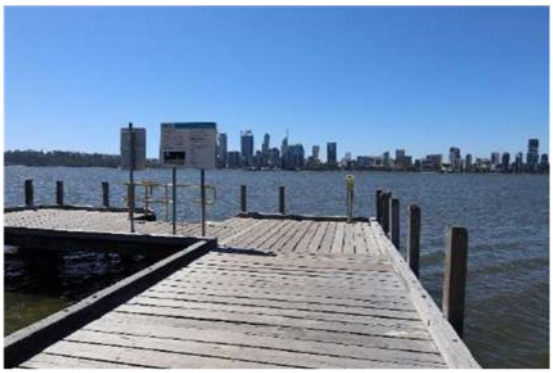
| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Transport and communications: River and sea transport<br>Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities<br>Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Wesley College

## Place No: 36

Category 1



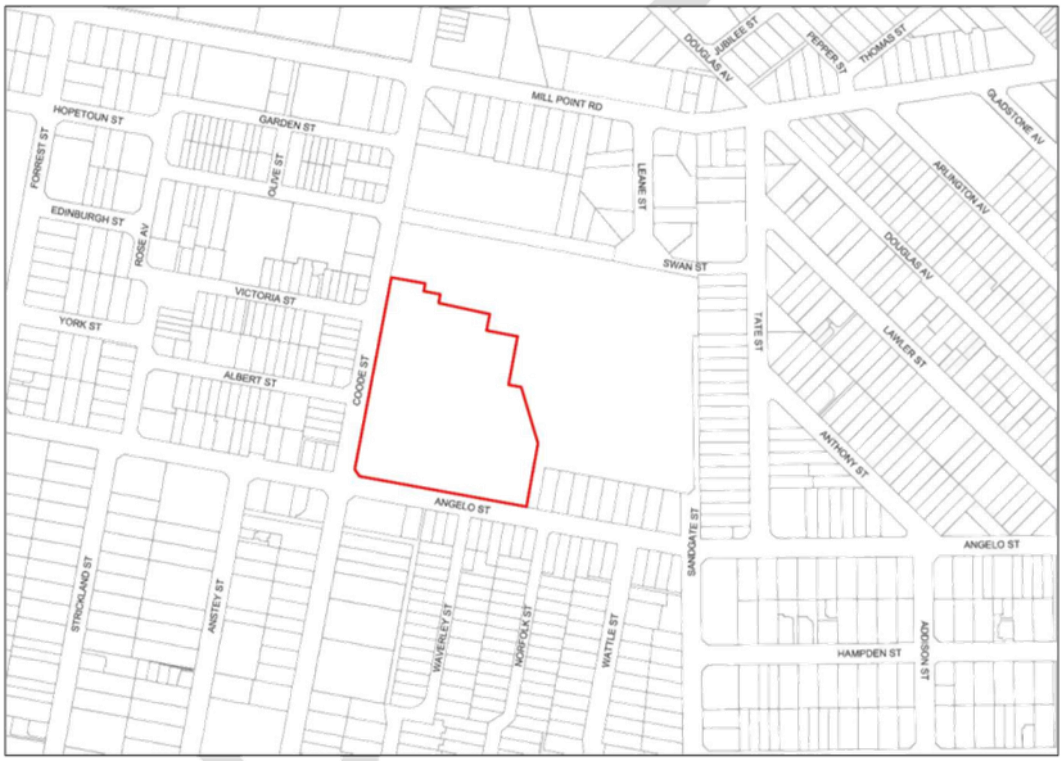
| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Wesley College |
| Other Names: | |
| Street Address | 40 Coode Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage survey applies to the cultural heritage curtilage at Wesley College, located at 40 Coode Street being bound by Angelo Street, Sandgate Street, Swan Street and Coode Street. Refer to the Statement of Significance for elements of the place located within this curtilage. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 2379, Entered State Register 25 August 2009. |
| Included in Heritage List? | No |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986 |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **LAND DESCRIPTION** | Lot: 504 | |
| | Survey: P27361 | Vol/Folio: 1686-383 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 1363388 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Educational: Combined School |
| **Current Use:** | Educational: Combined School |
| **Other Use:** | Religious: Chapel |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | The following statement of significance is primarily drawn from the Register Entry for Place 2379 Wesley College, South Perth prepared in 2009.<br><br>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.<br><br>The area of cultural heritage significance includes the two storey brick and tile J. F. Ward Wing (1923), Kefford Wing (1925, 1936, 1957-58, 1962-64), J. S. Maloney House (1937) Clive Hamer Building (1940), and H. R. Trenaman Library and Staff common building (1937, 1970); double volume concrete and metal Old Boys' Memorial Chapel (1961); Old Wesley Collegians' Association Memorial Lych Gate (1953) and Rose Garden (1995); J. F. Ward Oval (1924); Jenkins Quadrangle (1978) set in landscaped gardens of grass, shrubs and established trees, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:<br>• 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;<br>• 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;<br>• 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;<br>• 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,<br>• 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.<br><br>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**<br>Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Recommended for inclusion on the heritage List. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1923; 1925; 1936; 1937; 1940; 1953; 1956; 1957-58; 1961; 1962-4; 1968-70; 1973; 1987; 1995; 1999 | **Walls:** | Brick: common |




| Architectural Style | Post War Ecclesiastical style | Roof: | Various |
|---|---|---|---|

**Physical Description:**

Wesley College occupies a 19 hectare site on the ridge of the foreshore escarpment with. View towards the river and the city. The site generally bounded by Mill Point Road, Coode Street, Angelo Street, Tate Street and Leane Street, South Perth.

Physical descriptions of buildings within the area of cultural heritage significance on the site include:

- JF Ward Wing, (1923) – two storey fair face brick with rendered banding displaying elements of the Federation Arts and Crafts style. Originally designed as a single storey three-winged building, the upper level was added in 1927, and two single storey additions were constructed between the wings.

  The original main entrance is on the north façade which has a two-storey verandah supported by face brick columns with roughcast panels in between, a clapboard clad two storey bay window in the centre and a gable end punctuated by three double hung sash windows on each level of the east end of the façade. An escape ladder made from a series of steel rungs from WWII remains extant on the brick verandah column.

  The west elevation with its three prominent gable ends to the wings is set back from Coode Street in a garden setting overlooking the Rose Memorial Garden. Each façade to wings is composed of alternating red face brick columns and rough cast rendered panels above which each of the double hung sash windows are placed. The intersection between the levels is concealed and articulated with a rendered band and stringcourse. The gables are finished in roughcast render with brick panel at the apex. The central wing has terracotta shingled awnings to both levels of windows.

  Two double height skillion additions have been added between the wings, projecting out into the garden. The upper section is clad with louvers whilst the lower level is open to three sides. Each provides sheltered access into the building.

- Kefford Wing, (1925) – a two-storey brick and tile building comprising of two "L" shaped windows with a centrally placed two-storey addition to the north and south elevations. The wing was originally constructed as a single storey single wing building. A second wing mirroring the design of the first was later added, followed by additional storeys. The face brick walls are supported by a series of brick buttresses with rendered capping. The original south façade has been partially obscured by the construction of a double height enclosed walkway and reception area. The original features of the façade remain extant and now form part of the internal space. The original timber framed sashes with rendered surrounds are now a feature of this space. Much of the original north elevation has become obscured by a continuous concrete and glass enclosed corridor which connects all the buildings around the Jenkins Quadrangle.

- JS Maloney House, 1937 – two storey brick and tile former Headmaster's residence and marks the boundary of the original school site. The former house has a symmetrical façade to the north elevation with a central porch entry. The porch has a brick paved floor, openings on the east and west elevations with brick steps and a large centrally placed opening featuring a pair of columns in the Tuscan order and steel balustrading between. All openings feature modern details expressed through lintels of vertically placed bricks and supported by flat steel lintels. Above the porch is an enclosed room with large, glazed openings. A corbelled feature on the eastern end of the front façade adds a whimsical touch to the formal façade.

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On the west elevation the window of the front room has shutter stays which are still extant but no shutters. There is a brick paved verandah approximately mid length of the house, between the front room and the rear rooms. French doors open out onto the verandah.

The south elevation overlooks the Rose Memorial Garden has an informal arrangement of windows and roof forms featuring a pair of small dormers and deep eaves against hipped roofs over the main area of the house. The southwest corner of the house has been extended and re-roofed with its own hip. A skillion verandah canopy supported on square posts wraps around the south and east elevation. the ground level openings to these two elevations have been altered to incorporate full height windows and sliding doors which has impacted on the aesthetics of the building.

- Old Wesley Collegians Association Memorial Lych Gate, 1953 – a rectilinear structure constructed of limestone blocks and timber stop chamfered posts supporting a terracotta shingled gable roof. It is orientated on a north-south axis. The Wesley College coat of arms is featured on the north and south elevations.

  Internally there are two integral timber slatted benches, and two brass plaques engraves with names of Old Boys who lost their lives during various war. Each name is also represented by a cardinal rose bush in the adjacent Memorial Roe Garden.

- Rose Garden – cruciform garden containing 56 roses forming an emotive and attractive feature of the west boundary of the school site.

- Wesley College Old Boys' Memorial Chapel, (1961) – the Memorial Chapel is designed in the Post War Ecclesiastical style featuring reinformed concrete ring beams, precast concrete walls and slabs. It is a cylindrical building elevated on a square terrazzo paved podium with a steel portico on the southern side.

  The roof comprises a series of 12 steel framed sheet metal clad apexes and valleys, surmounted in the entre by a tall steel spire. Each steel valley rafter functions as a gutter draining into 12 strategically located circular pipe columns. Precast concrete panels with exposed aggregate finish are alternated with panels of cement render finish to create a play of dark and light tones on the façade. Alternate panels are set back from the edge of the ring beam to allow for an insert of steel framed louvered glass windows. The congregation enters the Chapel on the south side by means of a small flight of steps onto the elevated terrazzo paved podium through a pair of glazed double doors with vertical glazing bars and into the narthex. There is an alternative eastern side entrance with similarly detailed double doors.

- HR Trenaman Library, (1937) – this building was designed as a single storey brick and tile dining and assembly hall in 1937 with the second storey being added in 1970. The building presents with Inter-War Georgian Revival Characteristics.

  The ground floor is constructed of red/brown toned brickwork laid in stretcher bond with large openings with three leaded light sash widows to each adding light and formality to the structure. The windows are surrounded by rendered and scribed surrounds installed to replicate quoining.

  The main entrance is on the wet elevation overlooking the Jenkins Quadrangle, with a single step access. The entrance has ornate plaster moulding and timber double doors.

  The upper level is obscured from clear view due to the enclosed concrete and glass walkway but it is of face brick construction with large square steel framed openings.

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- The Clive Hamer Building, (1940) is located in the Senior School Precinct but contributes to the brick built structures of the early buildings and displays characteristics of the Inter-War Georgian Revival and Inter-War Gothic Revival styles. The interior has been adapted and was undergoing further works in January 2018. The south elevation overlooking the Ward Oval is composed of the original four centred pointed arch arcade on the ground floor. There are five large openings with rendered surrounds on the recessed section of the upper floor and both gable ends incorporate two sets of windows, each containing three aluminium framed sashes in a rendered surround.

  The north elevation almost replicates the south elevation. The recessed section contains the arched openings and the windows in the same manner as the south façade. The eastern gable has three levels of windows including one in the apex of the gable. The western gable has a four-centred arched doorway opening and a single sash window above.

Physical descriptions of other buildings on the site include:

- The Boarding House (1968) located at 41 Swan Street and designed by Forbes and Fitzhardinge is a late 1960s designed two-storey brick building that originally contained two entrances for the two separate dormitories. Extensive renovations have been undertaken to the interior of the building, however the exterior retains a high degree of integrity with the same red brick and ornamental white rendered window pieces.

- The Mildred Manning Science Building (1956), located within the Senior School Precinct at 40 Coode Street, is designed in the brick-built style of the overall campus. This building experienced internal and external renovations in 2017 to provide students with a contemporary scientific education. The building was adaptively refitted, and the original brick building and structure was recycled and externally refitted with a colourful external Perspex art piece, colourful brick artwork and silver ornamental additions to the side of the building facing the Joseph Green Centre.

- The Hanton Quadrangle located to the north of the senior school and west of the Boarding House at 41 Swan Street, is a rectangular grassed area named in recognition of Hardy Berwick Hanton, a former student, teacher and inaugural Director of the Old Wesley Collegians Association between 1976 and 1988.

- The Middle School Year 5 & 6 is located to the north of the senior school at 41 Swan Street. The brick and tile building faces Coode Street and to the east, the Hanton Quadrangle.

- The Rossiter Oval located at 40 Coode Street is one of two grassed ovals at Wesley College. It is named after James Leonard Rossiter CBE, Wesley College Headmaster between 1930 - 1952.

- The Middle School Year 7 & 8 is located at 40 Coode Street. The U-shaped brick and tile building includes a central glazed atrium which faces the Joseph Green Centre on the east and is bounded by Coode Street on the west and a small carpark to the south.

- The Swimming Pool (1963, 2025-2026) is a heated outdoor 50 metre lap pool located at 40 Coode Street to the east of the Hamer Wing and Trenaman Library. An aquatic centre addition was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 24 July 2025.

- The Visual Arts and Design Technology Centre (2004) is located to the north of the Science Block on the east of the Joseph Green Centre. The building is a large, square block accommodating classrooms and workshops. The design of the building, in particularly the three gable facades and brickwork, echoes the design of the earlier buildings on site.

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- The Wood Quadrangle is located on the southern side of Swan Street at 40 Coode Street at the entry to the Middle School Atrium. It is named after Frank Wood Snr and Frank Wood Jnr. Mr Wood was Senior Resident Master, PE Teacher and Sports Coach between 1963 - 1982. Frank Wood Jnr is a former student and Sports Master until 2010.

- The Sports Centre and Centenary Building located at 40 Coode Street includes the R.E Blanckensee Physical Education Centre (1987), being a brick building positioned to the east of the swimming pool (1963) with arch windows and a substantial tiled roof.

  The Centenary Building was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 23 March 2023 as Additions to Educational Establishment (Sporting Centre Addition to Wesley College). The brick and tile Centenary Building designed by architectural firm, Taylor Robinson Chaney Broderick or TRCB, is facing Swan Street. The new sports centre and adaptive reuse of the existing high-performance sports facilities, includes additions and alterations to Wesley College attached to the existing Blanksee Physical Education Centre or Gymnasium.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

*The following information is largely derived from the State Heritage Office Documentation for Place 2379 for inclusion of Wesley College in the State Register of Heritage Places.*

The first Methodist settlers had arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1830. Wesleyan Methodism is associated with the beginnings of education in Western Australia. The first Wesleyan primary school in Perth opened c1835 and provided education services for approximately one quarter of all children enrolled in the colony, not just Methodist children.

The Methodist population of Western Australia had increased with immigration from the eastern states following the gold rushes of the 1890s. By the beginning of WWI, the need for a new Wesleyan school was recognised, in particular to meet the needs of farmers' children requiring city education following several years of rural drought. A Boys' College Committee, formed in 1916, chose a 9-acre (3.6 ha) site on a ridge overlooking the river in South Perth, purchased in 1919 for £1450.

The earliest buildings at Wesley College were designed by architect James Hine, a Methodist parishioner and prominent architect. Hine prepared plans for a single storey E-shaped building, consisting of a headmaster's residence, dormitory accommodation for up to 25 boarders, and classroom space for around 100 students which was to double as a place for public worship for South Perth Methodists. The foundation stone for the original building was laid on 11 November 1922, by Premier Sir James Mitchell, who declared his opinion that, 'the boy with the trained, flexible mind made a good farmer'. The building contractor employed to realise Hine's design was M. Ellyard.

Classes commenced on 13 February 1923 and at that time the South Perth area was populated by fewer than three thousand residents. The streets were largely unsealed, much of the surrounding bushland was undeveloped, and public health amenities such as sewerage were yet to arrive. During the 1920s the local population boomed, and the construction of Wesley College represented a major building project in the burgeoning suburb of South Perth.

The first headmaster of Wesley College, John Frederick Ward, served from 1923 to 1929. The first class consisted of day scholars from South Perth and surrounding suburbs, and boarders from towns in the Wheatbelt and Great Southern districts. Almost immediately plans were formulated to improve the grounds and add new buildings. A second storey was added in 1927, and, with several new timber single

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storey buildings, met the need for additional dormitory and classroom space. The work was undertaken by builder A. L. Toms.

A plan of the site in 1936 shows that Wesley College, South Perth consisted of two brick buildings; the original building (Ward) and a single-storey classroom on the location of the western part of Kefford. On the remainder of the site were timber and asbestos buildings.

The second headmaster, James Leonard Rossiter, served from 1930 to 1952. In 1936, Rossiter moved to rental accommodation off-campus, freeing up rooms for school use. However, the school continued to expand and architects Hobbs, Forbes & Partners were commissioned to produce a master plan for the school. The priorities were to provide a headmaster's residence and a new block containing classrooms, dining hall, and kitchen, with the buildings to face south with an imposing façade overlooking the oval and Angelo Street entrance. The first stage of the plan involved a single storey building containing classrooms, and a dining hall, defining the south and east sides of a central quadrangle, with provision for addition of second storey extensions. The new dining hall and classrooms were opened on 18 September 1937, by Professor Walter Murdoch. A notable feature of the new dining hall was the stained-glass window at the southern end, designed by Wesley Old Boy Arnold Camerer. Also during 1937, the new headmaster's residence designed by Hobbs and Forbes was completed.

The gymnasium (later named the Hamer building) was built during 1940. In the lower level an open under croft provided a space for boxing contests. This building was designed by architects Eales Cohen and Fitzhardinge.

During 1950, the water tower (a well-known local landmark) was removed to make way for extensions to the gymnasium which comprised new changing rooms at the lower end and a new classroom block at the upper end. In 1950, the oval in front of the main building, which had been rolled and planted by staff and students in 1924, was named J. F. Ward Oval after the first headmaster. The Rossiter Oval was named at the same time after the second headmaster.

The memorial Lych Gate and rose garden, commemorating the 55 former students killed during WWII, and one former student killed during the Vietnam War was opened in July 1953.

The third headmaster, N. R. (Roy) Collins, served from 1953 to 1964 and oversaw future expansion of the college through the acquisition of properties along adjacent streets and the completion of several building projects. The new buildings included the Science Building which provided new physics and chemistry labs and change rooms (1955-56); three new classrooms were added above the old third-year classrooms during 1957-58 (now part of the Kefford wing); a second section of the science building, devoted to biology and manual arts (1958-59) and the Junior boarding house, at the corner of Swan Street and Coode Street, was opened in 1959.

In 1963 the biology laboratory, located within the Science Building, was named after Mrs Mildred Manning, née Le Souef, a former science teacher who worked at the College from 1930 until retiring in 1970. Manning, a beloved teacher within the College, was awarded a Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil) (MBE) on 1 January 1964 for her services in education within Western Australia.

The opening of the Narrows Bridge (1959) and Kwinana Freeway encouraged the development of South Perth, Como, and the surrounding suburbs. New southern suburbs such as Rossmoyne and Booragoon provided a wider catchment area for Wesley College. Students increasingly came from non-denominational families, resulting in a change in student demographics.

Plans for a chapel finally came to fruition with the construction of the Memorial Chapel during 1960. Old Boy and architect, Ross Chisholm, from architectural firm, Cameron Chisholm Nicol, won a competition

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for the design with a building noted for its innovative and contemporary use of concrete ring beams and precast slabs. The chapel was built by L. Lilleyman Pty. Ltd.

In 1962, architects Forbes and Fitzhardinge designed part of the second storey extensions to the existing classroom block which subsequently became the Kefford Wing.

A new Olympic-size swimming pool was opened on 27 April 1963. The pool became available for use by the general public, an example of the place's engagement with the surrounding South Perth community. An aquatic centre addition to the pool was approved by the Development Assessment Panel on 24 July 2025.

Over the summer of 1963-64, three classrooms built during 1926 were demolished, to make way for a new building comprising six classrooms on two levels, at the western end of the main classroom block (named the Kefford Wing in 1998).

The fourth headmaster, Clive Hamer, served from 1965 to 1983.

In 1967, Forbes and Fitzhardinge prepared designs for a new Boarding House at 41 Swan Street. The Boarding House was completed in 1968 and originally consisted of the Cygnet dormitory and subsequently the Tranby dormitory. Although the dormitories were contained within the same overall structure, each one had its' own distinct entrance. The dormitories were named after the ships, the 'Cygnet' and 'Tranby', which brought methodist settlers to the Swan River colony in the early 1830s.

In 1968, plans were prepared by Forbes and Fitzhardinge for the final second storey addition of the Kefford building. At the same time the covered walkway with concrete pillars was added to the Kefford building. Two years later in 1970, the Trenaman Library was built, over the old dining hall.

The foundation stone for the Joseph Green Centre was laid on the 13 February 1973. The Centre, comprising an assembly hall, performing arts space, lecture theatre, and Old Boys' room, opened in 1974 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary jubilee of Wesley College.

Wesley College became partly co-educational from the late 1970s. In this period the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches amalgamated into the Uniting Church of Australia.

A new preparatory school facing the south side of Swan Street was designed by Tony Brand, of Forbes & Fitzhardinge, and constructed by Cooper & Oxley. It was opened on 25 March 1978 by Premier Sir Charles Court.

Further additions were undertaken to the original building in 1978 the most significant being the addition of the upper-level walkway. This design was prepared by architects Forbes and Fitzhardinge.

The fifth headmaster, Roderick Edward Kefford, served from 1984 to 1996.

Over summer 1984 to 1985, squash courts in the Tranby boarding house were converted into dormitories. Also in 1985, construction began on the Robert Blanckensee Physical Education Centre which was completed in 1987. The opening of the Blanckensee Centre allowed redevelopment of the gymnasium (built 1940) as senior school classrooms. The refurbished building, named the Hamer Building after the former headmaster, opened on 2 July 1989.

Four houses, one on Coode Street, and three on Mill Point Road, were demolished in late 1992 to make way for a preparatory school resource centre, which was opened on 10 April 1994 by Premier Richard Court.

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By 1995, over a third of boarders were full fee-paying overseas students, often from families practising Islam. Wesley College has shifted its client base over its history, from the original students from mainly lower middle-class families practising Methodism, through to the more affluent families of mixed religious affiliations who moved into the southern suburbs from the 1950s onward, to the multicultural student body of recent decades. The place reflects the broad demographic shifts in the surrounding area.

A new design and technology building was completed in 2004 and in the following year the Memorial Lych Gate was relocated.

In 2017 the architectural firm TRCB, designed modifications to the science building, noting their "architectural response was to recycle an existing 1950's three-storey structure and transform it into a 'living science experiment'". This design was awarded a commendation in 2019 as part of the 'Learning Environments Australasia Awards – Renovation/Modernisation Over $2 million', and in 2018 was awarded the Australian Institute of Architects WA Awards – Educational Architecture Award.

In 2023 TRCB designed the Centenary Building. This includes a new multi-purpose gymnasium, function space, kitchen and lecture theatre, as well additions and alterations to the existing Blanksee Physical Education Centre or Gymnasium.

The site is constantly being assessed for the school's future needs and developed in response to these changing needs. The school administrators have sympathy for the heritage buildings on the site and the new buildings on the site have been designed sympathetically to the existing buildings.

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| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Education and science<br>Demographic settlement and mobility: Land allocation and subdivision<br>Social and Civic Activities: Religion<br>Outside Influences: World wars and other wars<br>Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>Spiritual value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Eales, Cohen & Fitzhardinge<br>Forbes & Fitzhardinge<br>John Flower<br>Hobbs, Forbes & Partners<br>Ross Chisholm<br>James Hine |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | John Frederick Ward<br>James Leonard Rossiter<br>N. R. (Roy) Collins<br>Clive Hamer<br>Roderick Edward Kefford<br>Mildred Manning, nee Le Souëf<br>Arnold Camerer |

| | |
|---|---|
| | A. L. Toms<br>Premier Sir James Mitchell<br>Premier Sir Charles Court |
| **Owners** | |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017.<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>Documentation for Place 2379 prepared in 2007 for inclusion of the place in the State Register of Heritage Places.<br>*Honest and Unsullied Days, A History of Wesley College Perth*, by PJ Boyce (2001).<br>Wesley College webpage, Our journey from 1923 to 2023, accessed March 2026.<br>www.womenaustralia.info/entries/manning-mildred-hagenauer/.<br>www.trcb.com.au/projects/wesley-college-mildred-manning-science-centre.<br>P2379 Wesley College 40 Coode St, South Perth Application for new Aquatic Centre Heritage Impact Statement, prepared by Hocking Heritage and Architecture, March 2025.<br>State Library of Western Australia, online digital sources.<br>Development Assessment Panel, agendas and minutes (2023, 2025). |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





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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.

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# Commercial Premises, 91 Coode Street

## Place No: 37

Category 3




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Commercial Premises, 91 Coode Street - Site |
| Other Names: | Michelangelo |
| Street Address | 91 Coode Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This entry applies to the entire building on the lot. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 26504 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | February 2004<br>Renominated 2017 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 1 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: Plan 929 | Vol/Folio: 235-46A |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 146968 |

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




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a good, largely intact demonstration of an Inter War shop and premises executed in brick and iron which retains original detail.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the development of South Perth in the Inter War years and the provision of commercial services to the local community.<br>• The place has social value for its demonstration of the scale and form of a typical shop and premises built in the Inter War period which demonstrates the scale of housing for working families.<br>• The place has social value for its association with well known local businessman Silvio Wirth-Pagnamenta who contributed to the local community for nearly 40 years. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 3 – Some/Moderate**<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>High degree of integrity and authenticity. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1922; 1960s | **Walls:** | Brick: painted |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter War Stripped Classical | **Roof:** | Metal: zincalume |
| **Physical Description:**<br>A typical inter-war corner shop and house combination overlooking Coode Street and Hensman Street. The house extended to the south of the shop and the asymmetric planning of the shop made it a prominent feature of the | | | |




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| streetscape, opening directly onto the street. The shop has a direct relationship with the intersection, the angled element of the façade opening towards the confluence of Hensman and Coode Streets. The entrance to the shop was splayed, with windows on the angled walls and the main store windows on the flat sections of the elevations to Hensman Street and Coode Street. the arrangement has been retained by the windows and doors have been altered. The configuration of the four small highlight windows above the main shop windows remain extant but have been infilled.<br><br>The main decorative element of the shop frontage is the majestic parapet wall. The extent of the parapet coincides with the glazed elements of the frontage, gradually stepping up until it culminates in an arched pediment above the entrance. The parapet is of rendered brick construction with prominent decorative cement capping to the wall and columns. The remainder of the frontage is painted brick. A non-original canopy wraps around the store frontage.<br><br>The hipped roof to the residence together with faceted hip of the shop have been reclad with zincalume. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential lots in 1894 however it was not significantly developed until after World War One when there was a period of rapid growth. The population in the district rose from 3,000 people in 1921 to nearly 9,000 in 1933. Between 1920 and 1930 a number of schools, churches, theatres and hotels developed to serve the growing communities in the district. It was logical therefore that commercial enterprises were also established during this period.<br><br>From the readily available information this place was built c1922 to serve as a shop and premises. The owner and builder of the place have not been determined however the first occupant was draper and grocer Bertie Blackburn and his wife Rachel Blackburn, nee Stone. The couple married in 1921 and they lived at this place for several years establishing commonly known as a 'mixed business'. Later store managers were; Mrs Elizabeth Guy, Mrs Linda Narroway, H. Willcocks, and a long term manager and resident was John Stephen Foxwell and his wife Kathleen, nee Duffy. The Foxwell's lived at the premises and operated the mixed business from the mid-1940s until the mid-1950s. From the late 1960's the property was owned by Lajos Janos and Margit Lydia Szombathy until their passing in 1997. Their estate was then managed by the Public Trustees until being transferred to the current owner, Andras Szombathy.<br><br>From the 1960s to 1990s, the place was leased as a retail premises for groceries and a video shop. The current tenant took up occupancy in 2002. The place was refurbished for use as a hair salon and the former residence was also adapted for a commercial use. The Hair Salon (previously trading as 'Michelangelo') has had a long association with South Perth as the previous premises were established in 1979 at No. 74 Angelo Street, which provided the origin of the former business name.<br><br>Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the building have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. The addition to the western side of the building that extends across the lot boundary with No. 51 Hensman Street, appears to date from the early 1960s although further research may resolve this query. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Occupations: Commercial services and industries<br>Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Archaeology | |
| Other Keywords | |
| Demolition | |
| Designer | |
| Builder | |
| Association | Silvio Wirth-Pagnamenta |
| Owners | Lajos Janos and Margit Lydia Szombathy; Andras Szombathy. |
| Sources | Draft documentation Local Heritage Inventory 2005, Place SPCv10.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017.<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1981.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017.<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post Office Directories 1894-1949.<br>Mr Andrew Szombathy. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**












# South Perth Fire Station (fmr #2)

## Place No: 38

Category 2



| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | South Perth Fire Station (fmr #2) - Site |
| Other Names: | Former St John's Ambulance Station; Residence; 99B Coode Street |
| Street Address | 99 Coode Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the dwelling house only, and not to any outbuildings or other improvements on the site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 2377 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 102 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: Diagram 61175 | Vol/Folio: 1593-271 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 147004 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Governmental: Fire Station |
| **Current Use:** | Residence: Single Storey Residence |
| **Other Use:** | Health: Ambulance depot |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact demonstration of the form and detail of the Inter War Stripped classical style executed in brick and tile.<br>• The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape since 1936.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the provision of services to the South Perth community from 1936 to 1987.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with prominent architect Ken Duncan for the original design of the place and with architect Murray Cox for the conversion in 1988. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>High degree of integrity and authenticity. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1936; 1973; 1988 | **Walls:** | Brick: painted |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter-War Stripped Classical | **Roof:** | Tile: terracotta |

**Physical Description:**
The former Fire Station is a single storey building of domestic scale and sits comfortably amongst the surrounding residential development. The place has been adapted for residential use which resulted in some changes to the presentation of the place.




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| The building has an asymmetric plan form with a central projecting bay containing the main entrance and two flanking recessed sections creating a form of symmetry to the main section of the façade. The symmetry is off balanced by a corner verandah to the north east corner of the front elevation.<br><br>All visible window openings are non-original and are now characterised by glass blocks allowing light into the building but limiting visual access. The pair of vehicle doors that were located in the projecting bay have been replaced with a recessed entrance and glass block window which has removed the fire station character from the building. The words "Fire Station" originally extended across the two rendered panels above the vehicle doors but these have been removed.<br><br>The original face brick gas been rendered over obscuring the brick bond, the soldier bricks at eaves height and the rendered lintels to the façade openings.<br><br>The roof is formed by a series of hips, clad with terracotta tiles and the chimney has been removed. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Low |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| The site for the former South Perth Fire Station in Coode Street, previously identified as Lots 12 and 13, was purchased in 1934 for £75 by the Fire Brigades Board to replace the inadequate and rundown station on the corner of Suburban (Mill Point) Road and Onslow Street. A tender for £2,178 was accepted from contractor W.T. Clark for the construction of the Coode Street Fire Station, and construction was undertaken in 1935. The architect for the station was Ken Duncan who was the honorary architect for the WA Fire Brigades from many decades.<br><br>In January 1936, the Fire Station was opened by the Minister for Lands, William Henry Kit son MLC, with Chairman of the Road Board, George Vincent Abjornson presiding over the ceremony and Mrs Abjornson unlocking the station doors. In 1937, an error in the construction was revealed when it was discovered the Fire Station had inadvertently been built on Lots 13 and 14 (instead of 12 and 13). This discovery resulted in a land swap with the owner of Lot 14, Mr A Power, who was given Lot 12 in place of Lot 14. The lots occupied by the Fire Station were later amalgamated and the site is now identified as Lot 102.<br><br>The Fire Station operated until 1973, when it was closed and its functions were replaced by a new Fire Station in George Street, Kensington. This building was subsequently used as a St John's Ambulance station until 1987 when it was transferred to private owners.<br><br>The building was converted by architect Murray Cox into a residence for his own family. The conversion to a modern dwelling was recognised and awarded. Previously the building consisted of two cottages, separated by two large garages. The cottages were converted into living accommodation, one for adults, one for children, while the garages in between became communal living rooms. The basic internal structure was not significantly modified.<br><br>The place continues to be used as a private residence and aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the original building have not changed significantly since construction. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities<br>Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements<br>People: Innovators |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Archaeology | |
| Other Keywords | |
| Demolition | |
| Designer | Ken Duncan<br>Murray Cox |
| Builder | |
| Association | |
| Owners | |
| Sources | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017.<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>The West Australian, 27 July 1935, p. 14; 17 Jan 1936, p. 21.<br>Taylor, Dr John J., 'Kenneth Charles Duncan (1898-1983)', Western Australian Architect Biographies, http://www.architecture.com.au/ accessed Jan 2018. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









Category
1

# St Columba's Church, Presbytery & Primary School Group

## Place No: 39



| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group |
| Other Names: | Stain Church; St Columba's Catholic Primary School; Mount St Joseph's St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent. |
| Street Address | 25 Forrest Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage survey applies to the site bound by Forrest Street, York Street, Alexandra Street, and Hopetoun Street. St Columba's Primary School is located at 2 Alexandra Street. St Columba's Parish is located at 25 Forrest Street. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

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

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 1 |
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| | Survey: Diagram 69889 | Vol/Folio: |
| | Reserve No: - | LANDGATE PIN: 146524 |

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| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Religious: Church<br>Educational: Primary School and Secondary School<br>Religious: Housing or quarters |
| **Current Use:** | Religious: Church<br>Educational: Primary School<br>Religious: Housing or quarters |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | *The following statement is primarily drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group in the State Register of Heritage Places.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group comprising St Columba's Church (1937), Presbytery (1938), Church Centre (1986), and St Columba's Catholic Primary School (1908-2008), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: |




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| | • 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;<br>• 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;<br>• 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;<br>• 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;<br>• 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;<br>• 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;<br>• 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<br><br>The garage is of little significance. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional**<br>Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth. Rare or outstanding example.<br>Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.<br>Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1908; 1919; 1937; 1938; 1949; 1985; 1986; 1990; 2002; 2008 | **Walls:** | Brick: common |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter War Romanesque Style<br>Spanish Mission Style | **Roof:** | Tile: terracotta |

**Physical Description:**
St Columba's Church. Presbytery and Primary School Group, South Perth comprises: St Columba's Church (1937), Presbytery (1938), Church Centre (1986), St Columba's Catholic Primary School (1908, 1919, 1949,1985, 1990, 2002).

St Columba's Church, Church Centre and the Primary School are located on the west side of Forrest Street, set in landscaped grounds on the rise of the hill bounded by Hopetoun Street, Alexandra Street, and York Street.

The Saint Columba's Church is a highly distinctive building built on elevated position in landscaped gardens. The church is of rendered brick construction with Marseille tile roof and is a good example of an inter-war building displaying elements of the Romanesque and Spanish Mission architectural styles. It comprises a free standing smooth rendered brick building with a medium pitched tiled gable roof. The church has an orthogonal planform with a projecting front entry porch on the north elevation with doorways to both the east and west elevation of the porch.

The Presbytery located a short distance to the west of the church is a single storey rendered brick and terracotta building constructed in the inter-war Spanish Mission style with distinctive arched openings to most elevations.

St Columba's Catholic Primary School is located to the south of St Columba's Church and comprises a complex of single-storey face-brick and iron buildings, and rendered brick and tile buildings set within modest-sized grounds.

The earliest school building, which is the earliest building within St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group, is the 1908 Parish Hall originally commissioned by Father Bernard (Barney) Fagan and designed by Richard Dennehy, architect. The original school building, described in the Catholic press as a 'school/church and hall', which cost seven hundred pounds is located on York Street and comprises a single storey face-brick building with a steeply pitched Colorbond roof and entry on the south elevation.

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| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

The following information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment document prepared in April 2006 for the inclusion of St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent, South Perth in the State Register of Heritage Places (2006). Reference to St Joseph's Convent has been included in the historical information of this record as it provides historical context of expansion and growth.

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

The Catholic Church secured land in South Perth in the 1880s. Until then, a small band of priests and nuns served the very large Victoria Park parish and covered the area from South Perth to the present day Belmont. The Sisters of Mercy extended their mission into the South Perth area sometime early in the century, with the work of Catholic education actually taking place in private homes. Around 1905, South Perth was given parish status and in 1908 a church and school was established in South Perth on portion of the Catholic Church landholding bound by King Edward, York, Forrest and Hopetoun Streets.

Tenders were called in 1907 for the erection of a (Catholic) school, church and hall on the corner of York and Forrest Streets, South Perth. By 28 March 1908, a new school-church was completed on the York




Street site, run by the Victoria Park-based Sisters of Mercy, with an initial enrolment of about 35 pupils. The establishment was then known as the St Columba Roman Catholic School.

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

Dennehy had a productive year in 1908 designing several prominent projects in Perth; Moana Chambers in Hay Street and the Connor Quinlan Building on Barrack Street. Given his ongoing success it is not surprising Dennehy decided to build a large home for his family on the elevated area at 16 York Street, neighbouring the school and church he designed for the Catholic Church.

Dennehy described the location of his home at 16 York Street to the Revend Mother in Boulder City in 1914 as "the site is an excellent one, being one of the highest in South Perth, which is rapidly becoming the leading suburb. And is similar to Mosman and Neutral Bay in Sydney. The house is between two Ferries and within ten minutes of either, affording access to the city within twenty minutes from the house or 10 minutes by Motor Car".

In 1917, Father Raphael Pace became the first parish priest of the official South Perth parish. In 1919, Father Pace engaged Richard Dennehy to organize the building of two new class room wings, so as to leave the existing school-church hall as a Kindergarten during the week and a Mass centre on Sundays.

Father Pace remained at South Perth until 1926, when he moved on to serve other parishes in the State. He was succeeded at South Perth by Dean D.A. Brennan, an Irish-born priest ordained in 1899, who remained at South Perth until 1932, when he was transferred to Victoria Park and later West Perth. Dean Brennan remained living in the South Perth Presbytery for some months after his transfer to Victoria Park, obliging the incoming parish priest, Reverend Doctor John Thomas McMahon, to reside at the Hurlingham Hotel, nearby on Canning Highway. John T. McMahon was born in Ennis, Ireland, in 1893 and was ordained a priest at All Hallows College in Dublin in 1919.

Father McMahon had arrived in Perth from Europe on 17 February 1921, the following year, Archbishop Clune appointed Father McMahon as his Diocesan Inspector of Catholic Schools. In 1925, McMahon established the Newman Society at the University of Western Australia in order to facilitate the ongoing religious development of Catholic Graduates and Undergraduates. In addition to these activities, Father McMahon was appointed editor of the Catholic weekly newspaper, the Record, from 1928 to 1932.

On Sunday 24 April 1932, Archbishop Clune inducted the Father McMahon as Parish Priest of South Perth. At that time, the Archbishop urged the parishioners to co-operate with their new priest to build a church on their 'unrivalled site'. This land on Forrest Street faced the (Victoria Avenue) Cathedral across the river and, being 70 feet higher than the land on which the Cathedral was situated, commanded one of the most prominent positions in Perth. The site demanded then, according to Clune, "a church worthy of such a view".

On the same day, members of the St Columba's Church committee met, and were unanimous in their decision to make the construction of a church the objective of all efforts in the Parish. Through vigorous fundraising activity in the district, the Parish was able to collect £12,000 by the end of 1937.

The design of the church was influenced by a visit McMahon had taken in the later 1920s, to a priest-friend in Hollywood, where he had been impressed by the 'Mission Style' architecture that was very

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fashionable in the warmer parts of California. It was the type of building favoured by Father Junipero Serra for the 21 missions he had established along the Californian coast in the second half of the eighteenth century. As well as being influenced by the 'Mission Style', Los Angeles architect Thomas F. Power, commissioned to draw up the plans for the Hollywood Church, chose a largely Italian-Byzantine style, modelling the building and its decorations after St. Sophia Basilica in Istanbul and St. Mark Cathedral in Venice. Supplied with photographs and blueprints of the Hollywood Church of Christ the King, Dr McMahon returned to Western Australia, eager to have the South Perth church built in a similar style. Sometime later, Perth architect E. Le B. Henderson modified the plans to suit the local situation, resulting in a style that Dr McMahon described as 'an adaptation of the Mission treatment of Byzanto-Romanesque'.

In April 1936, Archbishop of Perth, Redmond Prendiville, and two members of the Committee on Sites and Buildings, selected the exact site for St Columba's Church in South Perth, on the highest point of land in the area. It was noted in 'The Record' that the site was chosen so that 'no future developments in parochial building [would] ever break the unbroken line of the Church from across the water'.

In September 1936, tenders were called for the construction of St Columba's Church. At the same time, parishioners began a series of 'busy-bees' to clear the site in preparation for construction. Later, in September 1936, the contract for construction of St Columba's Church was let to William Fairweather and Son, whose tender of £6,686 was the lowest of the eight received. The Church was to provide comfortable seating on seasoned jarrah pews for 450 people, while the mezzanine organ gallery was to hold an extra 200 people.

In early October 1936, the first bricks were laid for the walls of the South Perth Church, and it was planned that the new building would be opened in April of the following year. The foundation stone for the new Church was laid by Archbishop Prendiville on Sunday 13 December 1936, which was also the 43rd birthday of Dr McMahon. On 11 April 1937, St Columba's Church was officially opened by the Archbishop.

The details of the church design and its finishes and fittings were widely covered in the local press and although there were many fine details the stained glass of the Rose Window above the choir loft was noted for its quality of design and manufacture. This window was made in Dublin, Ireland, by the firm of Harry Clarke Ltd. The Rose Window consisted of three large circles, shaped in a shamrock formation, with an image of St Patrick in the crowning leaf, and St Brigid and St Columba in the supporting leaves.

Not long after the opening of St Columba's Church in early 1937, plans for a new Presbytery within the Forrest Street site were drawn up. In December 1938, the new quarters, designed and built by Horace Costello to be low maintenance, were completed. The Presbytery was built in the 'Spanish Villa style' to complement the 'Spanish Mission church'. The Metropolitan Water Works Board land survey from 1936 identifies a garage immediately to the south of the Presbytery.

In 1938, following the construction of St Columba's Church and Presbytery, it was considered appropriate that both the primary school and the secondary school operate under the same name, Mount St Joseph's was subsequently renamed St Columba's.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Dr McMahon buried the stained glass windows in crates in the grounds of the Church, to protect these unique works from possible enemy bombing raids on Perth. When the crates were dug up at the end of the War, it was discovered that some of the bronze wire in the windows was damaged, and that the piece of glass containing the name of St Brigid was broken. This was replaced by a piece of blue glass, noticeably different from the original. When the window was returned to its position St Columba was placed at the top.

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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.

The subsequent years saw numerous developments within the related York St site, with the installation of four stained glass windows in the Sanctuary of the Church in 1950. These new windows were the work of Dublin craftsman and artist, Richard King, who trained in stained glass work in the studio of Harry Clarke. Later, in 1969, skylights were installed above the altar, doing away with the necessity of extra lighting in the daytime.

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

*In the period following the annual meetings in the Vatican of the Council of Fathers between 1962 and 1965, (known as 'Vatican II') the catholic church introduced several liturgical and doctrinal changes which also had implications on the physical layout of churches throughout the Roman Catholic world. In relation to St Columba's Church, this impacted the interior in relation to the positioning of the altar, lectern, the chair of the presiding priest and baptismal font and tabernacle.*
On Sunday 27 June 1965, the 11am Mass at St Columba's Church was broadcast by A.B.C. Television, with the celebrant facing the congregation for the first time. In the same year, a new Hammond organ was installed by Musgroves at a cost of £1,250. Also in 1965, a bell was blessed and installed in the tower of St Columba's Church. The bell had been cast by the Mathew O'Byrne Bell Foundry of Dublin.

In 1967, a row of 35-year-old pine trees on Forrest Street was removed by the Church, as they were liable to fall over or break because of their poor health.

On 6 March 1968, a lightning storm struck the tower of St Columba's Church. It made a large hole in the dome of the tower which broke off fittings from the bell and tore about 200 tiles from the roof.

In 1979, Rev Dr J.T. McMahon retired as the Parish Priest of St Columba's Church, after forty-seven years of service to the Catholic community of South Perth. His successor was Irish-born Father Michael Casey, who had also received his clerical training at All Hallows College in Dublin.

In 1977, E. G. Gowers and A. S. Brown restored the Rose Window, which was buckled and deteriorated and in 1993. In 1999-2001 work was again undertaken on the Rose Window.
In 1985, a new wing was added to the school, containing a library and an extra classroom. At this time, the principal of the school passed to a lay head, ending seventy years of involvement in Catholic education in the South Perth Parish by the Order of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart.

In 1986, a large new Church Centre was constructed on the St Columba's Church site. This building was opened and blessed on Sunday 14 December 1986, the 50th Anniversary of the laying of the Foundation Stone for St Columba's Church. The Church Centre was designed by A.J. O'Hara, Architect, and constructed by builder K.R. Stewart.

The Primary School continues in its original purpose of education and spiritual support, with the Church providing a main place of worship for the Catholic community of South Perth. The Presbytery provides ongoing accommodations for parish clergy and the Parish Office is still used for administration and meeting purposes. The Primary school still providing a foundational education.

An enduring legacy, both the St Joseph's Convent (Dennehy House fmr.) at 16 York Street, and St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School Group at 25 Forrest Street, have together

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| | |
|---|---|
| endeavoured to support the catholic education and growth of South Perth and its surrounds for 118 years.<br><br>A high degree of continuity in both purpose and structure, St Columba's Church, Presbytery and Primary School are a significant landmark within South Perth, contributing to the overall streetscape, South Perth's identity and representative of the growth of Catholicism in Western Australia throughout the 20th century. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Religion<br>Social and Civic Activities: Education and science |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>Spiritual value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Richard Joseph Dennehy<br>Edgar Le Blond Henderson<br>Horace Costello<br>A.J. O'Hara, Architect |
| **Builder** | William Fairweather and Son<br>Horace Costello<br>K.R. Stewart |
| **Association** | Father Bernard (Barney) Fagan<br>Father Raphael Pace<br>Dean D.A. Brennan<br>Reverend Doctor John Thomas McMahon<br>Archbishop Prendiville<br>Father Michael Casey<br>Harry Clarke Ltd<br>Richard King<br>Mathew O'Byrne Bell Foundry of Dublin<br>E. G. Gowers and A. S. Brown |
| **Owners** | Roman Catholic Church |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>Assessment documentation for place 2383 St Columba's Church Group & St Joseph's Convent prepared in 2006.<br>Looking Around Perth, a guide to the architecture of Perth and surrounding towns, by Ian Molyneux, 1981, page 63.<br>100 Years on Barney's Hill, a History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth by Laurie O'Meera & Peter Lee (2017).<br>Barney's Hill, St Columba's and South Perth by John T McMahon 1970. |

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**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**



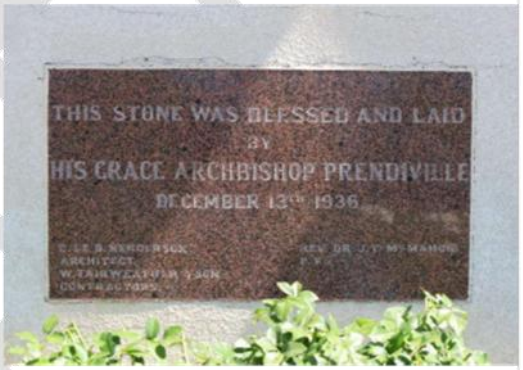
St Columba's Chapel (2024)



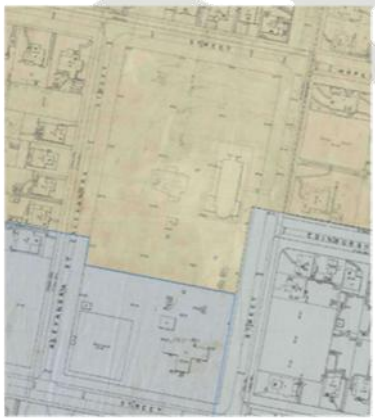
St Columba's Chapel (2024)



St Columba's Chapel (2024)




St Columba's Chapel Foundation Stone (2024)



Structures shown on the Metropolitan Water Works Board series, 1936



First schoo/hall built at the site (1908)
Source: 100 Years on Barneys Hill, A History of St Columba's Parish, South Perth, page 60.

# Masonic Hall (fmr)

## Place No: 40

Category 3



| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Masonic Hall (fmr) - Site |
| Other Names: | St Columba's School |
| Street Address | 28 Forrest Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage entry applies to the entire site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 26507 |
| Included in Heritage List? | No |
| History of CoSP Listing | Nominated 2017 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 154, 155 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: Plan 2417 | Vol/Folio: 1045-114 |
| | Reserve No: ------- | LANDGATE PIN: 154136 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Social/Recreational: Masonic Hall |
| **Current Use:** | Educational: Administration Building |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value for its remaining form and detail of the Inter War Stripped Classical style executed in brick and tile.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the Freemasons of Western Australia who were prominent during this period for providing opportunities for members of their organisation within the wider community.<br>• The place has social value for its association with many community groups which have used this place since 1928 for a variety of purposes including social events, meetings and private functions. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate**<br>Contributes to the heritage of the locality.<br>Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1928, c1955; 2009 | **Walls:** | Brick: common |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter War Stripped Classical | **Roof:** | Tile: terracotta |

**Physical Description:**
Located on the corner of York Street and Forrest Street, the former Masonic Hall now forms part of St Columba's Primary School. The original section of the building comprises the corner element which is of brick and render construction, the adjoining section extending along the Forrest Street frontage was added in the late 1950s and presents with a contrasting aesthetic following the construction of the portico entrance in 2009.




The brick and render corner section has a hipped tiled roof with gablets with finials. The elevation to York Street is blank with the exception of two doors. The visible three section window to Forrest Street contains frosted glass.

A rendered portico styled entrance was constructed in c.2009 which also incorporates ramped access to the building. The addition incorporates three classical style columns of two differing styles.

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| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

This portion of South Perth was subdivided for residential development in 1902, there is no information to indicate the site was developed and occupied until 1928.

In 1919, the Freemasons Board of General Purposes approved an application by South Perth Lodge No. 99 to borrow £250 ($500.00) by means of the issue of debentures for the purchase of land on which to erect a Masonic Hall. The site chosen was two lots on the corner of Forrest and York Streets. This area of South Perth was becoming more densely settled in the period following World War One.

No further action was taken by the South Perth Lodge until 1927 when they received permission from the Board of General Purposes to borrow £600 ($1,200.00) for the purpose of erecting a suitable Masonic Building. In 1928, a further application was made by the South Perth Lodge to borrow an additional £1,300 ($2,600.00) in relation to the erection of the Masonic Building, this second amount to be raised by £1,000 ($2,000.00) on mortgage and £300 ($600.00) by debentures issued to members of the Lodge, these debentures being interest free. Before the building was completed it was found necessary to make a further application to the Board of General Purposes to borrow £100 ($200.00) to meet the cost of sundry extras. The contract for the erection of the building was let to Totterdell Bros. Ltd. If an architect was involved in the design of the place it has not been determined in this research. It is probable that the builders constructed the place to their own design. In accordance with Masonic tradition, a foundation stone was laid in the north east corner of the building.

The building was officially opened by the M W Grand Master The Most Rev. Archbishop C O L Riley, DD, LLD, OBE, VD, on December 17, 1928.

Although the Hall was built for South Perth Craft Lodge No. 99, Western Australian Constitution, it was used during its existence for many orders of Freemasonry including:

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia
Supreme Royal Arch Grand Chapter
Scottish Craft Masonry
Great Priory
Grand Imperial Conclave
The Supreme Council, 33 Degrees
Allied Masonic Degrees
Knight Templar Priests
The Worshipful Society of Freemasons – The Operatives

Aerial photographs indicate that the building was originally a simple 'T' plan form with the main length of the building parallel to York Street. This was likely to have been a hall space with smaller rooms at the front entry from Forrest Street under a separate roof form. In the mid-1950s, a new wing was added along the Forrest Street elevation which extended the pitched roof form of the front section of the building. This extension led to the creation of the 'L' shaped plan form of the building. Small awnings were constructed in the junction of the wings in the following decades.

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|---|---|
| In 2009, further additions were constructed parallel to the southern boundary creating a new wing from the Forrest Street elevation creating a 'C' plan form.<br><br>During the early decades of the 21st century the Freemasons managing this property received ongoing noise complaints from neighbouring properties. The lack of parking near the facility was also an issue for the users. In 2015, the place was sold to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth for use by the adjacent St Columba's primary School. The building is now used as additional administration offices for the school. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities<br>Social and Civic Activities: Education |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | |
| **Sources** | Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Western Australia |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





# South Perth Primary School

## Place No: 41

Category 2




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | South Perth Primary School - Site |
| Other Names: | Forrest Street Primary School |
| Street Address | 51 Forrest Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the entire site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 2382 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986<br>Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Lot: 555 | |
| | Survey: Plan 77039 | Vol/Folio: LR3024-600 |
| | Reserve No: 3616 | LANDGATE PIN: 12058371 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Education: Primary school |
| **Current Use:** | Education: Primary school |
| **Other Use:** | Educational: housing |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a good, largely intact demonstration of Federation style as applied to a school building and executed in brick and tile.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of South Perth in the late 19th century and its growth and development since then.<br>• The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as students, staff or through association with friends and family. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>High degree of integrity and authenticity. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1898; 1903; 1905; 1913; 1925; 1927; 1929; 1930; 1959; 1979; | **Walls:** | Brick: common |
| **Architectural Style** | Federation Free Style | **Roof:** | Metal: zincalume |
| **Physical Description:** | | | |




The first stage of South Perth Primary School was constructed and opened in 1898 and forms the Forrest Street range, additions were made in the early 1900s and a further two east-west ranges had been constructed by the 1940s.

The school is of red brick single storey construction with rendered details. The roofs are hipped with vented gables and tall brick chimneys, indicating the spacing of the classrooms. The windows are predominantly of tall timber framed sashes of varying styles with contemporary shades.

Although constructed at varying times, the early buildings are tied together through limited material palette, scale and form.

The early buildings form a cluster of traditional styled buildings arranged with gardens to the east, playing fields to the south and hard courts to the north. The Headmaster's House occupied the north east corner of the site, some distance from the school buildings. Further development has occurred along the western boundary of the site.

The former Headmaster's House remains extant and is a simple single storey federation era brick and iron cottage with symmetrical frontage, hipped roof and front verandah.

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|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

The South Perth, or Forrest Street School, was opened in 1898 with 22 students enrolled. The original school building had two classrooms, one for 75 pupils and the other for 50. The first Headmaster was Frank J O'Leary (1898-1900), followed by Albert J Hall in 1901.

Education was not free at this time, with a weekly fee of 2 pence charged for children under 7 years of age and 3 pence for those between 7 and 14 years. Children aged from 14 to 15 years paid 6 pence.

The Headmaster's house, on the corner of Angelo and Forrest Streets, was constructed in 1903. The first person to occupy the house was John Tucker, who was the school's third Headmaster (1902-1904). In 1905, local builder Frederick Stidworthy won a contract for alterations to the main school building, with his quote of £55 and 15 shillings. Apart from some other small building works, the next main building program did not occur until 1913 when a new classroom, hat and cloak room, and entry porch were added to the school.

Throughout the 1920s the population of South Perth grew rapidly placing demands on the school facilities. Several new classrooms were added during this period and in 1930, two more classrooms and five toilets were added. The growth of South Perth was a function of the improvements in the ferry and tram services to the area which became more desirable to families in the Inter War period.

During World War Two, South Perth Primary School experienced staff shortages due to the many enlistments to the services and the school grounds were changed with air raid trenches dug on the north side of the site. This was not uncommon among the schools in Western Australia.

Following World War Two, population growth across the state led to a pressure on existing schools such as South Perth until new schools were built across the metropolitan area. Collier Park School was one of these schools which provided relief for the existing schools in the South Perth district. The post war period was also characterised by new methods of teaching and standards of education leading to modifications in the school facilities. The Parents and Citizens Association was also very active during this period and were instrumental in fundraising for the construction of the school hall which was opened in 1959 by Charles Court MLA.

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|---|---|
| Throughout the 1960s the school population stabilised and the school campus was improved with creation of the school oval, establishment of a canteen in the former headmaster's residence and later converting it back to a library. Many of these projects were supported by the P& C.<br><br>In 1979, two demountable classrooms were replaced with permanent rooms and a new library and resource centre, and amphitheatre was constructed. These new facilities were opened by the MLA for South Perth and Minister for Education, Hon Bill Grayden.<br><br>Since that time the school has continued to evolve in response the changing demands of the curriculum and standards of accommodation. Between 2010 and 2014 major additions were completed including a new Early Childhood Centre. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Education and science<br>Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**






City of
South Perth





# South Perth Hospital

## Place No: 43

Category 3




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | South Perth Hospital - Site |
| Other Names: | South Perth Community Centre Hospital; South Perth Community Hospital |
| Street Address | 26 Fortune Street, South PErth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the entire site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4808 |
| Included in Heritage List? | No |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986<br>Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Lot: 60 | |
| | Survey: 62646 | Vol/Folio: 1788-288 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 11837441 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Health: Hospital |
| **Current Use:** | Health: Hospital |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has some aesthetic value for its remaining form and detail expressing the Post War International style executed in a range of materials.<br>• The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape since 1956 which contributes to the community sense of place.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the period following World War II when the demands on health services lead the community to organise and initial a plan to build a hospital for the district.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the members of the community who fundraised and lobbied to build a hospital in the district.<br>• The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as clients or staff and the family and friends of those associated with the place since 1956. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 3 - Some/Moderate**<br>Contributes to the heritage of the locality.<br>Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place. |




| CONSTRUCTION DETAILS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1954-56; 1959; 1978; 1983; 1986/7; 1993; 1994; 2007 | **Walls:** | Brick: common |
| **Architectural Style** | Post War International; Late 20th century International | **Roof:** | Tile: terracotta |

**Physical Description:**
The South Perth Hospital is located on the western perimeter of the Ernest Johnson Reserve, bounded on the other three sides by South Terrace, Fortune Street and Burch Street.

The hospital complex was originally a collection of linked, single storey wards with theatres at the rear (northern side) of the site arranged around a series of quads (garden courtyards). The original sections of the building have salmon brick walls and terracotta tiled, hipped and gable roofs. The hospital has been gradually added to over the years, particularly in the 1970s/1980s when additional ranged were added. The eastern side of the complex was constructed in the 1990s and the two storey south east corner building being constructed in 2010 which created a new aesthetic for the hospital.

The original design of the complex was always utilitarian incorporating a range of single storey brick buildings with tiled roofs, all of a domestic scale but the hospital always lacked a prominent entrance. The entrance on South Terrace has been variously altered and following the construction of the two storey corner section, a more prominent entry feature with glass doors and full height windows has been constructed creating a presence in the streetscape. A more recent alteration has rectified this by providing a focal icon.
The two storey corner addition creates a contrast to the single storey brick ranges and was a marked departure from the original design. The façade to South Terrace is dark tinted glass to the entire elevation. The hospital was always constructed at an angle to South Terrace and all subsequent additions have maintained this orientation.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

After World War II, several private hospitals in the City of South Perth closed for economic reasons. This left South Perth with a great shortage of hospital services. For a number of years, doctors in the area experienced major difficulty in finding beds for sick patients and the use of operating theatres for minor operations.

In 1949, the South Perth Community Centre Association (which had been formed in 1945) decided that action should be taken to establish in the district a small cottage hospital of about 10 bed capacity which would be able to deal with minor medical and surgical cases. This was later considered to be unviable and plans were floated for a larger hospital of 26 beds, with necessary accommodation for staff and with adequate technical and domestic facilities, operating theatre and other facilities.

A £10,000 fund-raising appeal was launched which resulted in a sum of about £21,000 being collected by 1953. The total cost of the enterprise could not be raised solely by voluntary donations from the residents of South Perth, so support was sought and promised by the State Government and the Lotteries Commission. The South Perth Road Board donated approximately three quarters of an acre of land, and Location 40, Lots 9/10 South Terrace and Lot 2 Fortune Street, were resumed for a hospital site. Architects' plans for a Hospital and Nurses' Quarters were prepared by architects Robert Blatchford and Johnson and approved on 15 January 1954. Tenders for construction were called in December 1953 and the tender of £84,150 ($190,000) from Sandwell and Woods Pty Ltd was accepted. Construction was commenced in January 1954, however by the time construction was completed, the total cost had increased to about $250,000, of which the State Government and the Lotteries Commission each contributed $90,000.

Soon after construction commenced, a Furnishing Committee of voluntary amateurs was formed, and they prepared a list of required items which totalled about $20,000. A number of other individuals, firms and




organisations gave help 'in kind'. For example, the South Perth Horticultural Society planned the garden layout, and donated and planted scores of rose bushes and shrubs.

The hospital was officially opened by the Premier, Hon A R G Hawke, in April 1956. The hospital was administered by a Management Board. At the time, there were some innovative aspects to the hospital, namely, the new type of dry-bake sterilising equipment and the modern, therapeutic colour-scheme. There were times when financial aid had to be obtained from the bank, but gradually the hospital achieved financial independence without ongoing subsidies.

A Maternity Wing, added in June 1959, was converted into Consulting Rooms in 2004. Over the years, other additions have been made to the Hospital, including the following major works:

- 1978: modification of the nurses' quarters for use as Medical Consulting Rooms;
- 1983: two storey additions for office use;
- 1986 and 1987: major improvements and additions to the Hospital's bathrooms;
- 1993: additions and modifications to operating theatres and an X-ray department;
- 1994: addition of an endoscopy day clinic;
- 2007: two-storey alterations and additions, including additional operating and procedural areas;

expansion of the Day Procedure Unit; additional administration offices on the first floor; deletion of 9 on-site car bays; and the addition of air conditioning coolers, a medical oxygen storage tank, fire pump and two water tanks in a 5.0 metre high brick building on the Burch Street frontage.

With the increasing range of services provided by the Hospital over the years, the site has been expanded by the purchase of adjoining land whenever feasible to do so.

Initially known as 'South Perth Community Centre Hospital Inc.', the name was altered to first remove the word 'Centre', and then in October 2003, to remove the word 'Community', from the title. Originally a concept of the South Perth Community Centre Association, the hospital itself remains a community-based operation, with a voluntary Board drawn from its membership.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Robert Blatchford and Johnson; |
| **Builder** | Sandwell and Woods Pty Ltd |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>The West Australian, 23 December 1953, p. 2 |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**










# Residence, 43 Gladstone Avenue

## Place No: 44

Category 4




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Residence, 43 Gladstone Avenue - Site |
| Other Names: | |
| Street Address | 43 Gladstone Avenue, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the dwelling house only. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4823 |
| Included in Heritage List? | No |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 173 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: 1543 | Vol/Folio: 1447 -538 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 148853 |

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




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

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1977 | **Walls:** | Brick: painted |
| **Architectural Style** | Late Twentieth Century International Style | **Roof:** | Metal: steel sheets |

**Physical Description:**
Gladstone Avenue is a relatively quiet thoroughfare, parallel to Douglas Avenue and extending from Mill Point Road to Canning Highway. The lots have a narrow (12 metre) frontage and contain a variety of houses.

Much of the house is obscured form view due to the high brick boundary wall which wraps around the frontage of the property. However, no. 43 Gladstone Avenue is of single storey construction with painted masonry walls and steel roof decking.




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| The building is demonstrates design characteristics of the Late Twentieth Century International Design and presents with a strong cubiform shape incorporating contrasting circular openings. From aerial views, the house appears to have been constructed with a parapet wall around a predominantly flat roof before a steeply pitched feature roof rises from the centre of the building with a narrow section sweeping down the north west edge of the building, creating sheltered side entrance. The feature sloping sections of roof are clad in a wide profile corrugated metal. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| This residence was completed in 1977 for Treviso Nominees Pty Ltd by Multiplex Constructions after the building licence was issued on 2 November 1976. Local Architects, Mario Bernardi and Associates were responsible for this design and several other innovative examples from this period.<br><br>A Perth architect's recollection portrays Mario Bernadi as a flamboyant character who was adept in presentation drawings and perspective sketches. During his formative years in the 1970s, he freelanced around the Perth architectural community. Bernadi launched his career by producing notional studies for district and regional shopping centres, which were burgeoning in the Perth metropolitan area at the time, designing several, including the Karawara shopping centre in its original form (subsequent extensions having been designed by others).<br><br>Bernardi and his family lived at 5 Eric Street at this time and his offices were in Labouchere Road.<br><br>In 1985, a swimming pool was added to the premises and since that time no significant changes to the form or extent of the place are apparent. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements<br>Occupations: Domestic activities<br>People: Innovators |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**


City of
South Perth









# South Perth Methodist Church (fmr)

## Place No: 45

Category 2



| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | South Perth Methodist Church (fmr) - Site |
| Other Names: | Uniting Church Hall |
| Street Address | 4 Hampden Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies only to the South Perth Methodist Church (Former), now the Uniting Church Hall, but not to other buildings on the same site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 2374, 4828 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986<br>Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 16 |
|---|---|

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|---|---|---|
| | Survey: 83873 | Vol/Folio: 2000-359 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 1098979 |

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




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a good intact demonstration of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a religious building constructed of brick and tile.<br>• The place has aesthetic value as a prominent landmark in the streetscape since 1925 for its continuity of function and form.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the development of the South Perth community in the Inter War period.<br>• The place has historic value for its close association with Wesley College and the Methodist Church, later Uniting Church, from 1925.<br>• The place has social value for the members of the community who have attended the place as a church from 1925 to 1962 and as a church hall from 1962 to the present day which has been associated with many professional and community groups. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>High degree of integrity and authenticity. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** |
|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1925 | **Walls:** | Brick: common |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter War Stripped Classical | **Roof:** | Tile: terracotta |

**Physical Description:**
The South Perth Methodist Church (Former) is an inter-war red face brick structure that presents with a striking street façade and a prominent cantilevered bracketed porch.

The façade has set back buttresses at the corners with matching pilasters and herringbone pattern brick infill between the two elements. Other façade elements include a stepped brick gable parapet with cross, precast and pressed cement (now painted) render and capping, soldier brick and herringbone brick patterns, triple timber framed windows to the main section of the façade above the canopy and timber double entrance doors flanked by multi-paned timber framed openings. The façade is simply expressed and displays elements of austerity.

The east and west elevations demonstrate a strong rhythm incorporating brick buttressing with rendered capping, effectively separating the elevations into a series of bays, each of which contains a window opening. The contrasting render continues under the eaves, stopping at the head of the timber framed sash windows and helps break up the brickwork. The roof is steeply pitched and clad with Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles and crested terracotta ridge tiles.

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| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

The first Methodist settlers had arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1830 and established a settlement on the Peninsula in Maylands. As with all groups the Methodist population of Western Australia increased with immigration from the eastern states following the gold rushes of the 1890s.
Members of the Methodist Church were resident in South Perth in the early 20th century but it was the decision to establish a boys school in the district that made the area more attractive to Methodists. A Boys' College Committee, formed in 1916, chose a 9 acre (3.6 ha) site on a ridge overlooking the river in South Perth, purchased in 1919. The Methodist Church engaged architect James Hine (1848-1928), a Methodist parishioner and prominent architect to design the first Wesley College buildings in 1922. James Hine was regularly engaged to design buildings for the Methodist Church and in 1925 he prepared plans for the South Perth Methodist Church (fmr) located adjacent to the Wesley College site. The foundation stone was laid by long term South Perth Resident and Methodist, Captain Alfred Douglas (1852-1938) on 5th September 1925 and the church was opened for worship on 20th December 1925. Minister Rev Joseph Green congratulated the architect and the contractor Edwin Allwood (c1887-1954) for the success of the project.

Wesley College did not have a dedicated chapel until after World War II and used this Church until the construction of the school chapel in 1960.

In 1962, a new Methodist Church was built facing Sandgate Street which led to the former church being used as the church hall. Since that time the building has continued to be used as a church and community hall for a variety of functions. The skillion roofed addition across the rear of the building appears to have been a feature since its construction although the roof cladding has changed throughout the years. The awning over the front entrance is a later addition.

The site on the corner of Hampden, Sandgate and Angelo Streets continued to be developed by the Methodist Church. In 1966, a new manse was approved at No. 4 Hampden Street, with additions approved in 1991. In 1969,

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|---|---|
| a Day Nursery was approved for the site and in 1993, a new Child Care Centre was built on the north of the church building.<br><br>On 22 June, 1977, the Congregational Union of Australia, the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia joined to become the Uniting Church. The hall was renamed the Uniting Church Hall. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Religion<br>Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment. |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>**Spiritual value** |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**






City of
South Perth





# South Perth Child Health Centre (fmr)

## Place No: 46

Category 2




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | South Perth Child Health Centre (fmr) - Site |
| Other Names: | South Perth Infant Health Clinic; Hensman Street Pre-School; Hensman Street Kindy |
| Street Address | 46 Hensman Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies the entire site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 26505 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | Nominated 2017 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Lot: 301 | |
| | Survey: Plan 44434 | Vol/Folio: LR3157-178 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 11780188 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Health: Other/Child health clinic |
| **Current Use:** | Educational: Pre Primary Centre |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Inter War Stripped Classical style executed in brick and tile.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the growth of the South Perth community in the Inter War period.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the provision and acceptance of infant health services across the state.<br>• The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place since 1939 in its function as a child health centre or kindergarten. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>High degree of integrity and authenticity. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1939 | **Walls:** | Brick: painted |
| **Architectural Style** | Inter War Stripped Classical | **Roof:** | Tile: concrete |

**Physical Description:**
Single storey brick and tile building displaying inter war art deco style features. Located on a corner position the building has a strong relationship with Coode Street, albeit somewhat tempered by the high boundary fencing.




The Coode Street façade is symmetrical with a central projecting curved wall porch, originally face brick and subsequently painted with striated brick detail around the opening. Narrow window openings flank the opening with additional windows in the return walls. The original step access has been replaced with a ramp.
The main face of the house has been rendered and painted. Timber framed casement windows flank the porch, with integral canopies extending across the elevation which continued around the Hensman elevation to form the verandah canopy.

The Hensman Street elevation has been altered. The elevation is of asymmetric plan form with a central projecting bay which looks like it has been further extended and the edge of the building is now in line with outer edge of the verandah canopy. The windows to the addition are metal framed sliding openings whilst timber frame openings remain extant on the original part of the south elevation. The stepped nature of the south east corner of the house created a small verandah with a curved canopy.

The roof is hipped and tiled.

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|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

This building was constructed in 1939 to provide child health services for the growing South Perth community.

Up to the 1920s, there were no particular child health or maternal support services in Western Australia. In 1920, the Silver Chain established rooms in Kalgoorlie and in 1921 the Children's Protection Society opened a successful 'pilot' infant health clinic in Perth. Subsequently, the Infant Health Association of Western Australia was formed in 1923. It opened its first three clinics, in association with the Public Health Department, in 1923 (all in Perth), and two more in 1924 (Fremantle and Northam). Nurses were recruited from or trained in the eastern States prior to King Edward Memorial Hospital initiating Infant Health Nurse training in 1927-28. Two years later the network of infant health centres was expanded by adding sub-centres as satellite services of the local infant health nurses. The Public Health Department provided a subsidy to infant health clinics, but most of their funding came from local government and community finances.

During the 1930s, infant health clinics were established in Como and Kensington but the continued population growth of the area lead to the decision by the South Perth Infant Health Association to fund raise for the construction of an additional clinic in South Perth. The chairman of the Association was prominent local citizen, Alexander 'Alec' Clydesdale. By July 1939, the association had collected £731 and the South Perth Road Board agreed to pay the balance if the costs did not exceed £1050. Honorary architect Kenneth (Ken) Charles Duncan (1898-1983) designed the building.

In September 1939, the building was opened by the Minister for Health Mr A. H. Panton who stated in his opinion the South Perth Clinic was the best in the State. Through the hard work of the Infant Health Association the clinic was free of debt when it opened. The total cost of building and furniture of £1070 with many items donated by the South Perth Infant Health Association.

Infant health clinics were staffed by nurses, exclusively single women, who were qualified in nursing, midwifery and a specialist infant health qualification. The nurses weighed babies, discussed children's health and development, and taught 'mothercraft'. The clinics were a preventative health initiative, aimed at keeping children healthy, and as such sick children were referred to a doctor or hospital. They have been identified by historians as one of the most significant public health initiatives in the 20th century playing an important role in reducing infant mortality and improving quality of life for children and parents.

Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the original building have not changed since construction. Minor additions and alterations have occurred including the construction of a small shed across the western elevation and enclosure of the verandah on the southern side.

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| The Hensman Street Kindy has occupied the premises since 1977 and is one of the first independent 3 year old schools in Perth. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic activities: Education and science<br>Social and Civic activities: Community services and utilities |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>Scientific value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Ken Duncan |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | |
| **Sources** | Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>The West Australian, 3 April 1939, p.18; 28 July 1939, p.18; 18 September 1939, p. 6.<br>Assessment documentation for Place 5682 Lady Mitchell Memorial Child Health Centre, State Heritage Office.<br>Hensman Street Kindy website https://www.hensmanstreetkindy.com.au |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**






City of
South Perth





# Narrows Bridge

## Place No: 48

Category 1



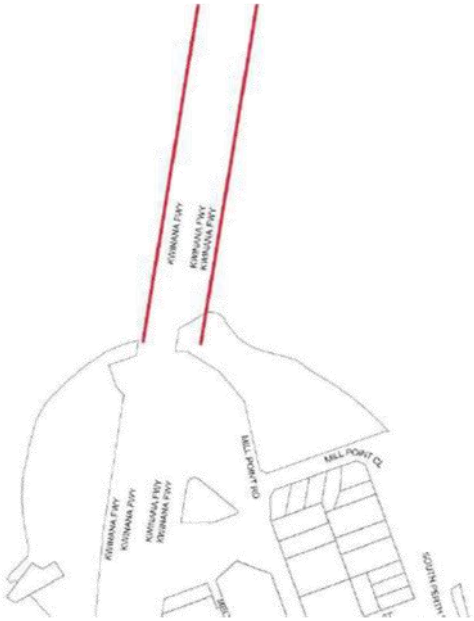

| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Narrows Bridge - Site |
| Other Names: | Main Roads Western Australia Bridge No. 953 |
| Street Address | Kwinana Freeway, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the 1959 traffic bridge, the 2001 traffic bridge and the 2007 railway bridge, which all comprise the Narrows Bridge. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4795 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 13017, 301 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: Plan 193785<br>Plan 47451 | Vol/Folio: LR3026-703<br>LR3151-548 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Reserve No: 33804, 37594 | LANDGATE PIN: -------- |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Other Structure |
| **Original Use:** | Transport/Communications: Road: Bridge |
| **Current Use:** | Transport/Communications: Road: Bridge and Rail |
| **Other Use:** | Other Structure |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | *The following statement is drawn from the State Register Entry for Place 4795 narrows Bridge, prepared in 1999. (It does not include reference to the railway line or second bridge built in 2001)*<br><br>Narrows Bridge, a five span pre-stressed concrete bridge, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:<br>• the place is a strong landmark element of the visual landscape which comprises the built form of the City and the Narrows Bridge and the natural form of the river and Mt Eliza, this same visual resolution is apparent during the day and at night time in the context of an illuminated City and Bridge,<br>• the place is the first physical manifestation of the Hepburn and Stephenson plan, which contributed to the development of the Freeway road systems in the State and the Perth Metropolitan Region Scheme from the 1950s,<br>• the pre-stressed concrete structure is representative of innovative engineering technology and method developed in the 1950s. The construction involved structural design, techniques and materials appropriate to a low-profile structure in a visually, critical location with difficult foundation characteristics, |




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| | • the place has associations with eminent consulting engineers, Maunsell & Partners in the U.K. and consulting architects, Sir William Holford and Partners in the U.K.,<br>• as an element of the Stephenson-Hepburn Report of the 1950s which emphasised the need for aesthetic consideration to be incorporated into the design of the Bridge; and,<br>• the place contributes to the community's sense of place as an element in the landscape of the City. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional**<br>Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>Rare or outstanding example.<br>Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1959, 2001, 2007 | **Walls:** | Concrete: Reinforced |
| **Architectural Style** | N/A | **Roof:** | N/A |

**Physical Description:**

The Narrows Bridge comprises three separate structures which appear to form one single bridge. The original road bridge (1959) is the eastern span which provided six lane vehicle access and pedestrian walkways either side. The western section (2001) was constructed six metres to the west of the original section and is of similar pre-cast concrete construction. The central section comprises the railway bridge which was constructed in 2007.

The three separate structures are evident from underneath with narrow slithers of light filtering through either side of the railway bridge. From above, the bridge provides a more unified picture and creates the appearance of a single structure.

The original 335 metre long pre-stressed concrete road bridge, said to be the largest of its type in the world when it was constructed, is built on hollow steel cylinders filled with reinforced concrete and driven about 34 metres below the river's surface. The original six-lane Narrows Bridge, on foundations sunk into reclaimed mud flats, is fixed at its northern end and rolls on ball bearings at its southern end to cope with expansion. The construction involved innovative engineering technology at the time, and utilised structural design, techniques and materials appropriate to a structure required to be low-profile in a visually critical location, with difficult foundation characteristics.

The second road bridge, constructed in 2001, closely follows the design of the original bridge.

The railway bridge, centred between the two road bridges, is almost undiscernible from a distance, apart from some vertical infrastructure at intervals along the bridge. At night, the bridges are illuminated, making the Narrows Bridge a prominent landmark at all times.

Due to its prominent position across the Swan River, the Narrows Bridge is a strong landmark element of the landscape in views along Mounts Bay Road and Riverside Drive to the north of the River and South Perth Esplanade to the south of the river.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

This information is largely drawn from the Heritage Council of WA Assessment prepared in July 1998.




The Narrows Bridge was built in 1959. Discussions about how to bridge the narrow neck in the river, known as 'the Narrows', between Perth Water and Melville Water, first took place in the 1840s. However, priority was given to a causeway to the east of the Perth CBD, which was opened to traffic in May 1843. The first means of crossing from Point Belches to the foot of Mt Eliza, the closest point, was via a pole punt carrying horses, riders and cargo from 1833.

Throughout the first half of the 20th century, the issue of a bridge across the Narrows caused division within both the South Perth Council and the community. Local residents objected on the grounds that it would spoil the view to and from the city. Direct road access to South Perth from the CBD was favoured by land and property developers, but was resisted by those who wanted South Perth to retain its quiet residential character although many of the South Perth residents were daily commuters between the peninsula and the City of Perth. The ferry and tram system was a constant source of dissatisfaction among the commuters. By 1935, a Road Board publication referred to the bridge as inevitable and from about 1952 onward, the pressure for a bridge became really intense.

Largely as a result of the Stephenson-Hepburn Report released in 1955, a decision was made at State Government level to proceed with the construction of a bridge. In 1955, eminent consulting engineers, Maunsell and Partners of London and Melbourne, were appointed consulting engineers. Also involved were consulting architects, Sir William Holford and partners in the UK. In March 1957 a tender of £1,700,000 ($3,400,000) was accepted from Christiani and Nielson, in association with J O Clough & Son (Pty) Ltd of Perth.

Construction of the bridge began in 1956 and involved reshaping Point Belches and taking about 200 feet (61 metres) off the shoreline, reclaiming a controversially large extent of Perth Water and changing the character of the view of Perth from Mt Eliza. At one stage, the name of the new bridge was to be the 'Golden West Bridge', but this decision was later reversed, and the Narrows Bridge was officially opened on Friday 13 November 1959.

The Narrows Bridge included entry and exit ramps at South Perth near the tip of the peninsula. Initially, the entry from South Perth onto the freeway was in the form of a loop road under the Bridge via South Perth Esplanade; and the exit from the freeway into South Perth was a simple ramp that connected to the northern end of Mill Point Road. However, by 1967, congestion caused traffic movements to be re-examined. The local roads were modified to close the original entry ramp and create new north- and south-bound entry ramps and a south-bound exit ramp at Judd Street, while also modifying the north-bound exit ramp at the tip of the peninsula.

From the 1970s, owing to an increase in traffic volumes and congestion across the bridge, plans were floated for a second bridge alongside the original Narrows Bridge. A decision to build a second bridge was approved in 1998 and work began by Leighton Contractors on the duplicate bridge in May 1999. The new bridge is situated 6 metres west of the original bridge.

In October 2001, the second road bridge replicating the design of the first, opened alongside the original Narrows Bridge. The new bridge was designed to carry north-bound traffic, doubling the capacity of the original 3 x 3 lane bridge and including a dedicated bus lane on each bridge. The construction was achieved without the need to widen the existing freeway reserve, or undertake further reclamation of the river. Considerable renovations to the original bridge were also undertaken as part of this work.

In 2005, further construction work commenced on the dual Narrows Bridge to accommodate a two-way railway line. This was part of a new railway line located between the opposing traffic lanes of the Kwinana Freeway; and extending from the Perth central business district to Mandurah. The work on both bridges was completed in 2007, accommodating south-bound lines on a new railway bridge constructed in the 6.0 metre gap between the two road bridges. The north-bound tracks are laid on the north-bound (western) road bridge which opened in 2001.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Transport and communications: Road transport<br>Transport and communications: Rail and light rail transport |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Historic value<br>Social value<br>Scientific value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park

## Place No: 49

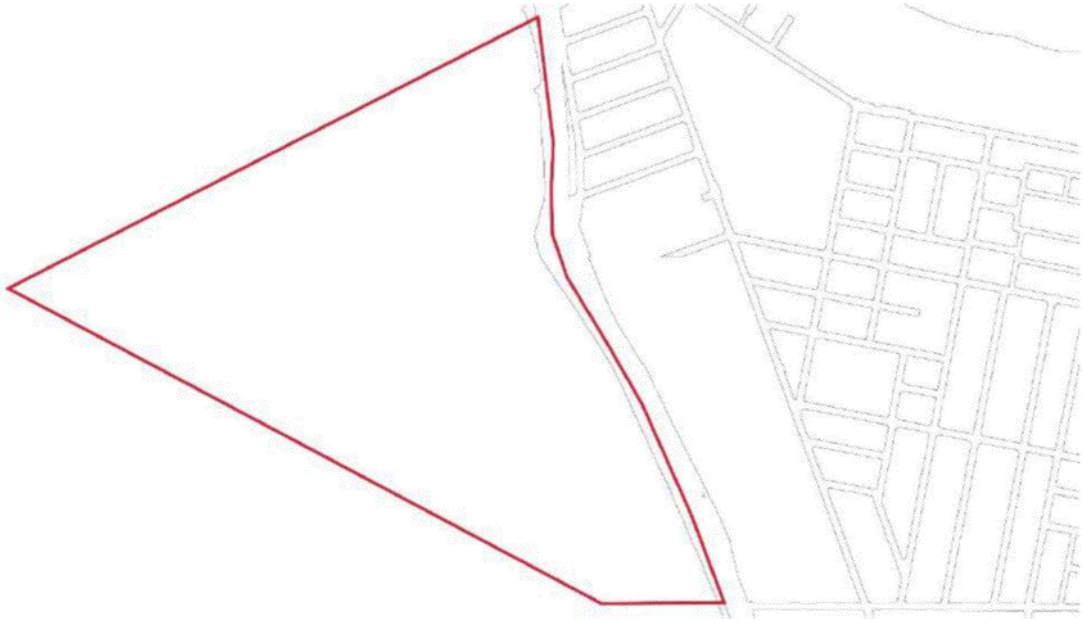
Category 1




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park - Site |
| Other Names: | South Perth Aquatic Reserve, Swan Estuary Marine Park, Swan River Foreshore, Marine Reserve No. 4 |
| Street Address | Kwinana Freeway, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the entire Marine Reserve. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4839 |
| Other Listings | Register of the National Estate<br>Registered Aboriginal Heritage Place under Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986<br>Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **LAND DESCRIPTION** | Lot: 1007 | |
| | Survey: Plan 240021 | Vol/Folio: LR3015-17 |
| | Reserve No: 33803;<br>Marine Reserve No. 4 | LANDGATE PIN: ------- |
| **PLACE TYPE** | Landscape | |
| **Original Use:** | Park/Reserve | |
| **Current Use:** | Park/Reserve | |
| **Other Use:** | Scientific: Research site | |



| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as an area of unstructured wetland featuring indigenous plants, supporting water and bird life located alongside a dense urban landscape.<br>• The place has historic value as an area which has been modified since settlement but continues to provide a rich habitat for indigenous wildlife.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the holiday camping grounds which were located along this foreshore until the mid-20th century.<br>• The place has social value for the many members of the South Perth and wider community who use the place for passive recreation.<br>• The place has research value as the wetland has been identified as a rare and rich habitat which hosts many migrant bird species which are studied by academic, government and volunteer groups. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional**<br>Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>Rare or outstanding example. |




| | |
|---|---|
| | Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. |

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

**Physical Description:**

The City of South Perth contains approximately 11 km of Swan River Estuary foreshore, of which about 3 km lie within the Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park A-Class Reserve 33803. The Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park is situated on the western side of the Kwinana Freeway. The Marine Park has an area of about 95 ha, extending out into the river in a triangular shape between Judd Street and South Terrace. It consists of tidal flats and the fringing belt of vegetation adjacent to the Kwinana Freeway on reclaimed land.

The vegetation of the area mainly consists of a belt of sedges dominated by Giant Rush, Juncus pallidus and Scirpus nodosus. Patches of Halosarcia species and small Melaleuca species are also found. Tidal flats are extensively covered with the "seagrass", Halophila ovalis. The tidal flats of the area support a rich invertebrate fauna which is characterised by low faunal diversity and high abundance of a few species. The tidal areas provide significant feeding grounds for bottom-feeding fish, and the seagrass meadows in the shallower areas are important fish nurseries and feeding areas.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park, is part of the riverine foreshore of the City of South Perth. The word 'Milyu' is Noongar for a common plant in the area known as Halosarcia, or samphire.

Geographically, Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park forms part of a larger Swan Estuary Marine Park which consists of three biologically important areas; Milyu, 95 hectares adjacent to the Como foreshore and Kwinana Freeway; Alfred Cove, 190 hectares adjacent to the suburbs of Attadale and Applecross; and Pelican Point, a 40 hectare area in Crawley. These areas comprise mudflats, seagrass beds and intertidal vegetation such as sedges and saltmarsh, which provide many different habitats for shore-birds (migratory and non-migratory), wading birds, waterbirds and seabirds bird and a variety of animal species. The migratory birds come from as far afield as Asia, Mongolia and Siberia.

The Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park supports at least 37 species of waterbirds and is important for the Great Cormorants, Sacred Ibis, Grey Plover, Sanderling and Fairy Tern. It is used extensively by waterbird species as a feeding and loafing area, although few breeding species have been recorded at the place. Migratory wader species (known to travel between Australia/Japan and Australia/China) also use the area. The Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park was registered by the Australian Heritage Commission on the Register of the National Estate.

Before South Perth and Como became densely settled as inner-city residential areas, these areas were popular picnic and camping grounds. The abundant wildlife which also visited the river foreshore areas would have been an attractive feature of the camp grounds.

Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park has been affected by extensive reclamation and reshaping of the foreshore during major works which took place during the mid-twentieth century as part of the construction of the Kwinana Freeway. To some extent, this has had the benefit of reducing the amount of human traffic through the area.

Milyu Nature Reserve and Marine Park remains a frequented location for walking and cycling along the riverside, bird-watching, canoeing, picnicking and wind-surfing. Information panels describing the habitat and its inhabitants have been located along the dual-use path.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Social and civic activities: Education and Science |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>**Scientific value** |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**










Category
2

# Royal Perth Golf Club - Golf Course

## Place No: 50



| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Royal Perth Golf Club – Golf Course |
| Other Names: | Perth Golf Club |
| Street Address | Labouchere Road, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage survey applies only to the Golf Course bound by Labouchere Road, Amhurst Street, South Terrace, Melville Parade, Kwinana Freeway and Richardson Park. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4802 |
| Included in Heritage List? | No |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986<br>Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 1162 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: | DP/Vol/Folio: 220915/LR3116/857 |
| | Reserve No: 10250 | LANDGATE PIN: 1316846 |

| PLACE TYPE | Urban Park |
|---|---|
| Original Use: | Social/Recreational: Other Sports building |
| Current Use: | Social/Recreational: Other: Golf course |
| Other Use: | |



| SIGNIFICANCE | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The golf course has aesthetic value as a well-maintained landscaped parkland with mature trees adjacent to a river landscape which together form a pleasing environment and a landmark in the streetscape.<br>• The place has historic value through its association with the oldest golf club in Western Australia which was awarded Royal status in 1937.<br>• 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.<br>*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<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth. High degree of integrity/authenticity. |

| CONSTRUCTION DETAILS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1908; c1910; 1913; 2024-Ongoing. | **Walls:** | None |
| **Architectural Style** | Various, Landscape Architecture | **Roof:** | None |




**Physical Description**

The 18-hole golf course is an expansive green space populated with trees and other plantings around the greens, and acts as a green buffer between the suburban development of South Perth and Kwinana Freeway.

A chain-link fence spanning approximately 20 metres is located at the northeastern end of the golf course in proximity to Melville Parade to stop errant golf balls.

A single storey shed matching the colour scheme of the Golf Clubhouse is contained at the northeastern corner of the course. In the centre of the course is a cabana structure and another shed.

A rose garden and flag display lies across the lot boundary with the clubhouse near the Labouchere roadside of the course.

Since 2024 the Royal Perth Golf Club Inc has engaged in a series of improvement works as follows:

- Stage 1, undertaken in 2024, involved renovation works to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 16th greens.
- Stage 2, undertaken in 2025, involved renovation works to the 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 18th and 19th greens and the Short Game Practice Green.
- Stage 3, supported at the 24 February 2026 Ordinary Meeting of Council, will involve the replacement, removal and repositioning of various greens and tees, relocation of the maintenance driveway to a new position approximately 100m south opposite the Glyde Street Labouchere Road intersection, removal of 39 mature trees and planting of 8,000 trees and shrubs in 2028-2029 in the Melville Parade Corridor.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

The Perth Golf Club was initiated in 1895, and as the Royal Perth Golf Club, continues today as Western Australia's oldest golf club.

The Club initially included a 9-hole course set in rough farmland on Burswood Island, accessible at times only by boat. By 1900, members were disenchanted by the problems with this site and moved in 1901 to a more suitable site at Grove Farm, Belmont, where a nine-hole course was established. Problems also existed with the Grove Farm site, and the Club decided to relocate to somewhere more accessible from the Perth city.

When, in 1902, the Club decided to relocate from Belmont, it approached the South Perth Road Board for use of a stretch of land along the river. The designated land was part of an 'A Class' Crown reserve and needed to be vested in the Road Board by an Act of Parliament. This was achieved by means of Act No. 5 of 1906 which reclassified 24.6858 hectares of the A Class reserve to become a public Class C Reserve No. 10250, vested in the Road Board for the purpose of 'Public Recreation'.

The Perth Golf Club became an incorporated body in 1904. In 1905, the rules were relaxed to permit ladies to play on Saturdays. In 1907, the Club was granted a lease of the Crown Reserve facing Melville Water and the new 9-hole Golf Course, situated between Labouchere Road and the river, (now bounded by Labouchere Road, South Terrace, Melville Parade and Amherst Street), was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Frederick Bedford, on 22nd August 1908.

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One of the advantages of the South Perth site was its close proximity to the Mends Street Jetty, being just a ten minute walk. Lady members were welcome, and by 1909, the Perth Ladies Golf Club had been formed, with about 50 associates.

The Course was planted with couch grass initially, which was slow to grow, and by opening day, there were still areas of ungrassed sand. Ordinary white golf balls were difficult to distinguish from the white sand, so it was decided to use red-painted golf balls.

In the early years of establishment, the Golf Club was able to expand the course area by taking over a lease of land near Amherst Street, held by the South Perth Small-Bore Rifle Club which had opened in June 1907. Another of the early tasks was to request the Water Supply Department for an extension of the water mains to the Golf Course. The Department agreed to supply five million gallons (about 19 million litres) during the first year and three million gallons (about 11.3 million litres) in the second year, at a charge of sixpence per thousand gallons (5 cents per 3,800 litres).

Mr. Eustace Cohen advised on matters of design for the Golf Course until his death in January 1938. At the time of his passing, "he was widely known as an advisor on golf architecture and nearly every golf course in the State has the imprint, in one way or another, of his knowledge of the game and of the requirements of the players". Mr Cohen was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, past president of the Royal Institute of Architects (WA) in 1924, past president of the Town Planning Association in 1936, and as a Freemason, held high honours of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. He instigated a prestigious bronze medal for architecture students, which was continued after his death as the E.G. Cohen Medal. His ashes were scattered at the twelfth hole.

On Sunday 5 February 1933, a Tiger Moth aeroplane crash landed onto the gold course. The aeroplane was flown by Henry Blake, a WWI veteran of the WWI Australian Flying Corps. Both pilot and passenger, Mardie Victor a well-known architect and artist, survived. The flight departed Maylands aerodrome to fly over South Perth and Melville waters.

In 1925, a motor mower was purchased to replace the previous hand-pushed or horse-drawn mowers. It was not until February 1970 that the old-fashioned hose-and-sprinklers were replaced with an automatic reticulated sprinkler system.

In 1937, His Majesty King George VI granted the Club the honour of calling itself the "Royal Perth Golf Club". Following WWII, the Royal Perth Golf Club hosted regular national professional and amateur tournaments, including the Australian Amateur Championship for women (1953, 1959, 1965) and men (1967, 1979, and 1985).

Since its establishment the course has been consistently improved. In 1911 the number of holes was increased from 9 to 12, and in 1913, it was further extended to 18 holes, although this was again reduced to 15 holes in 1914. In 1928 the course was permanently returned to 18 holes. During the mid-1930s extensive alterations were made to the course design and by 1938 the course had attained its current configuration. During WWII, only essential maintenance work was undertaken and slit trenches were dug in strategic places on the Course.

Despite the restrictions during the WWII period, in 1949 the National Professional Championship was held at the course. The Championship was won by 28-year-old NSW golfer Kelvin Nagle in his professional championship victory. At the time of the championship, the good condition of the course was commented upon.

Socially, the club formed an important role in the lives of Western Australia's golfing society and also played host to a noteworthy international politician on one occasion. In 1965, Singapore's first Prime

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|---|---|
| Minister Lee Kuan Yew, visited the course, playing a round of golf with the then Club President John Tomlinson. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited Western Australia at the end of a tour of New Zealand and Australia spanning from March 1965 to April 1965. On 10 August 1965, Australia was one of the first countries to recognise Singapore's independence and was also a pioneering country in establishing democratic relations with Singapore, as shown by the 1965 visit to the Golf Course showcasing the golf course's ability to serve as a locale to foster relationships with prominent members of society. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown<br>B A Tomlinson & Associates<br>Oldfield Knott<br>Mr. Eustace Cohen, Eales, Cohen and Fitzhardinge Architects |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | |
| Sources | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015 & 2018.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949.<br>Royal Perth Golf Club, Archives and Heritage.<br>Royal Perth A History of Golf in Australia's West from 1895 – 2008, by Philip Pendal, 2008.<br>Royal Perth The History of the Royal Course Golf Club, by Jack Lee 1978.<br>Trove; 'Perth Architect', The West Australian, Friday 21 Jan 1938, page 11.<br>Trove; 'Hand in Glove with Nature', The Western Mail, 11 June 1936, page 18 (country golf courses).<br>Trove; 'Tribute To Mr. Eustace Cohen', The Daily News, Friday 21 Jan 1938, page 2.<br>https://www.taylorarchitects.com.au/Biographies/EG%20Cohen%20for%20AIA%20_WA_.pdf.<br>https://www.streetsofbunbury.com/eustace.<br>Trove; 'Home BY Road After Forced Landing', The Daily News, Monday 6 Feb 1933, Page 1. |

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**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**



Golf Course, looking south (2026)



Golf Course, looking south (2026)

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Golf Course, looking north (2026)



Rose Garden, looking south (2026)



Golf Course, looking south (2026)



Golf Course, looking south (2024)

# Perth Zoo

## Place No: 51

Category 1




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Perth Zoo - Site |
| Other Names: | Acclimatization Society; Perth Zoological Gardens |
| Street Address | 20 Labouchere Road, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | Classification of Significance '1' applies to the whole of the Perth Zoo site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 3324; 16792 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **LAND DESCRIPTION** | Lot: 1313 | |
| | Survey: Plan 036117 | Vol/Folio: LR3146-238 |
| | Reserve No: 22503 | LANDGATE PIN: 11128863 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Urban Park |
| **Original Use:** | Park/Reserve |
| **Current Use:** | Park/Reserve |
| **Other Use:** | |




| | |
|---|---|
| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
| **Statement of Significance** | • The Perth Zoo is a 17 hectare site of animal enclosures, gardens and ancillary support buildings that as a whole has aesthetic value as a well maintained green environment in an urban setting that provides a strong contrast to its surroundings.<br>• The Perth Zoo has historic value for its association with the WA Acclimatisation Society established in 1896 that represented the 19th century understanding and approach to local fauna and flora and zoo practices.<br>• The Perth Zoo has historic value as a demonstration of the development of the understanding of zoos, animal husbandry and research since the late 19th century. The retention of old enclosures on the site demonstrates how zoo practices have changed.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with several prominent citizens in the Western Australian community, including; Edward Le Souef, Charles Y O'Connor and Winthrop Hackett. |




| | |
|---|---|
| | • The place has social value as almost all individuals and groups in the community have attended the place and the policy of keeping entry fees to a minimum enable all sectors of the community to attend.<br>• In recent years the methods of attracting visitors through a diversity of events and attractions has broaden the number of visitors from all sectors of the community. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional**<br>Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>Rare or outstanding example.<br>Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1898; 1920s; 1930s; 1970s; 1981; 1991; 1994; | **Walls:** | Various |
| **Architectural Style** | Various | **Roof:** | Various |

**Physical Description:**
In 2003-2004 the Perth Zoo finalised its 20-year Master Plan. As part of the plan, the heritage value of a number of areas in the Perth Zoo was identified. The sites of potential interest listed in the report prepared by the Perth Zoo are:

1. Dome Cage (1899) – dismantled and in storage, no access provided
2. Bird Feed Shed (circa 1898) – single storey random rubble limestone building of asymmetric plan form with gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. A series of bays create a regular rhythm along the eastern elevation, the bays are boarded up and now artworks and information. The main entrance to the building is on the north elevation located within the projecting wing. The entrance is a single door with fanlight and with small arrow slit style openings to the east of the door way with larger opening above.
3. Old Kite Cage (1898) – a hexagonal former aviary that had open sides with timber columns, a steep pitched roof and limestone base. Whilst the form of the Kite Cage remains extant, the structure has been modified for a new purpose as a display area. The open sides have been infilled behind the timber columns with colorbond, a wide skillion verandah canopy added, a small room on the north elevation added and roof reclad with colorbond. Originally the Kite Cage was accessed via steps but the ground levels have since been altered and it now has level access on the east elevation with the limestone plinth remaining visible on the other elevations.
4. Stables – No longer extant
5. Bear Caves (1898, 1900s) – the Bear Caves are a series of connecting limestone caves purposely constructed to house the bears. Each cave has a metal grille opening which would allow for good visual access into the caves. The Caves are now closed and not used for live exhibits and have become part of the Perth Zoo's interpretation of earlier animal practices.
6. Hay Shed (1903) is a double height timber framed structure with weatherboard cladding, steeply pitched gabled roof and double timber ledge and braced entrance doors. The structure is a single space internally, adapted for the Rainforest Retreat entrance in 1993.
7. Tennis Shelters (1920s and renovated in the 1950s) – the former Tennis Shelters were relocated to the central lawn area in 1957 following the closure of the zoo tennis courts. The shelters are of timber framed construction with shallow pitched roofs with colorbond cladding and lattice panels to form the enclosure of the shelters. Each shelter now contains a picnic table and forms an important facility for the visitors to the Zoo

8. Carousel 1947 – traditional fairground carousel with 24 horses. The Carousel has been restored and features many images of zoo animals.
9. Mineral Baths (1918) (remnants visible north side of present Docent Lodge).
10. The limestone wall and built-in seats along the pathway approaching the side road near the back of the Rhinoceros, Giraffe and Elephant enclosures (1898-99) this section of wall is not in a public area and is believed to be an earlier construction than other sections of limestone wall constructed around the zoo following the demolition of Ernest Le Souef's house in 1958.

    The 1890's section of limestone wall curves around the rear of the Elephant enclosure and incorporates two seats and stone steps into the enclosure. The wall is of rubble stone construction with rendered capping to the top of the wall, the two seats and to the tread of the steps. The wall is approximately 1m high.

    The 1950s sections of limestone wall that are in the public area are constructed using the dressed stone from the former zoo keeper's house, laid in regular courses with a cement capping.
11. The peppermint trees surrounding the World of Birds on the south-west corner of the Zoo – these trees contribute to the mature tree canopy that characterises Perth Zoo.
12. The two pine trees at the north of the site planted by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in 1901. The tree closer to Onslow Street was planted by the Duke who was later King George V of Great Britain.
13. The Pump House 1957 and the Holm Oak Tree (1900s) opposite the Café. The Pump House is a small brick built structure with terracotta tiled roof that is submerged in the dense planting at the foot of the Oak tree. The oak tree is the only one of its type in the zoo and provides shelter to a contemporary deck that now forms part of the "Oak Lawn"
14. Mulberry Tree near the site of the first house for a Director in the Zoo grounds, and is in the non-public part of the zoo, close to the boundary with Mill Point Road
15. Moreton Bay Fig (1900s) at the corner of Angelo and Onslow Streets. The tree was planted by one of the first keepers in the garden of his house (now demolished) and dominates the south eastern corner of the zoo. Whilst not accessible for the public within the zoo, the tree does contribute to the street scene along Angelo Street, outside the zoo boundary.
16. Train Station is a traditional style train platform of timber frame construction with weatherboard cladding to the waiting room and long pitched canopy supported on timber posts providing shelter to the 'platform'.
17. Scout Hall – is a timber framed range with asbestos cladding and wide profile 'weatherboards' to the lower section of the elevation. The original timber framed sash windows have been replaced with aluminium sash windows to the south elevation and timber framed casements to the east elevation (other elevations were not inspected). The roof is a shallow pitched structure clad in colorbond. A deep skillion canopy to the east elevation.

The report, 'Perth Zoo - Sites worthy of Heritage Recognition', describes and documents each of these items. (this report has not been sighted although extracts were available)

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|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

The Western Australian Acclimatisation Society, forerunner of the Zoological Gardens Board, was established in July 1896. In February 1897, the chairman of the Acclimatisation Society, Hon. Sir John Winthrop Hackett MLC, invited Mr Albert Le Souef, the Director of Melbourne Zoo, to select a suitable location for the Perth Zoo. A forty-one acre (16.6 ha) site of virgin bushland in South Perth, near the Swan River, was selected and granted to the Acclimatisation Society. Colonel Ernest Albert Le Souef (1869 to 1937), a veterinarian and son of Albert Le Souef, was appointed as the first Director to the Perth Zoo.




One of the first tasks was the establishment of gardens in the Zoo grounds. The local sandy soil lacked nutrients, so cart loads of manure were brought into the Zoo for the next two years to improve the soil quality. Director Le Souef and the head gardener, Henry Steedman, who worked at the Perth Zoo until 1929, planned the gardens. Plants and trees from throughout the British Empire made up the rose gardens, lupin fields, exotic tropical plants and palm groves.

On 17 October 1898, the Perth Zoo was opened by Governor Sir Gerald Smith. The first exhibits included a tiger, two lions and two mute swans. Admission prices were sixpence (5c) for adults and three pence (3c) for children. Three of the original exhibit enclosures have been preserved; the bear enclosure made from limestone brought from Cottesloe, a rotunda-shaped aviary, and the Dome Cage which was modelled on one in London. All three enclosures are unoccupied and kept for historical educational purposes.

A number of the stone and concrete constructions around the Perth Zoo were built by Frederick Stidworthy. He and his wife Lucy lived opposite the Perth Zoo in Mill Point Road. From these premises Lucy ran tearooms for Perth Zoo visitors. (At that time, the entrance to the Perth Zoo was in Mill Point Road.)

Water at Perth Zoo was scarce. In February 1899, C Y O'Connor located artesian water within the grounds at a depth of 1,860 feet. This allowed reticulation of the gardens which then flourished. The water was also used for the animals and was also fed into mineral baths for its medicinal properties for visitors. The water temperature was measured at 39C degrees. A brick bath house was built for medicinal as well as personal hygiene purposes in 1918. This was last used as baths in 1967 and now houses the Docent Association.

In 1901, the Duke and Duchess of York visited the Perth Zoo and planted two Norfolk Island Pine trees and released 80 kookaburras into the wild. The Norfolk Island Pine trees are located on the higher side of the Zoo grounds above the Australian Wildlife Park. The trees are known as the 'King and Queen' trees.

Attendances grew annually to reach 71,000 people in 1904. Many of the people arrived by ferry at the Mends Street Jetty which was widened at the suggestion of Government Engineer CY O'Connor. The gold rush days of Western Australia had ended by 1904 and development within the Zoo slowed down as maintenance and repair costs rose. For a period of ten years, little development occurred. In 1916 Sir Winthrop Hackett, the president and member of the Zoo Board, died, leaving money to the Perth Zoo. At the end of World War I, development at the Perth Zoo continued with additions to the number of cages and shade shelters for the tennis courts which remain as picnic shelters.

During the 1920s, visitors were attracted to the Perth Zoo, not just for animal exhibits but for the free entertainment that included the RSL concerts, treasure hunts and baby shows. It was during the 1920s that the new entrance in Labouchere Road was created. Also in this decade, a new lion yard was built, just before the Depression. After the Wall Street crash in 1929 all development stopped and the Perth Zoo was in serious debt.

During the 1930s, the Perth Zoo experienced such financial difficulties that no new animals could be acquired or housed. In 1931, in recognition of the difficulties the Zoo was in, Director Le Souef and the keepers accepted a wage cut to reduce the Zoo's costs. In 1932, in a desperate attempt to save the Perth Zoo, control was passed from the Acclimatisation Society to the State Gardens Board. Le Souef resigned his position. Mr L.E. Shapcott was appointed to head the now combined Acclimatisation Society and State Gardens Board.

The financial circumstances of the Perth Zoo improved after 1932 enabling payment of outstanding debts, repairs too many fences and the opening of the miniature railway. The collection of birds, mammals and reptiles also grew.

World War II brought work in the Perth Zoo to a standstill. Trenches were dug in the grounds to protect patrons and cages of dangerous animals were reinforced in case of enemy bombing.




After the war in 1946, F R Stanley was appointed curator of the Perth Zoo and reconstruction began with primate enclosures and aquariums. The Carousel was established on 11 November 1947. It originally carried 20 horses and two boats, but in 1968, the boats were removed and replaced with four horses, making the ride a true 'carousel'. While merry-go-rounds can feature various animals and objects, a true carousel has only horses.

Mr W.K. Lyall was appointed as superintendent in 1950. In 1952, after 54 years of unchanging prices, the admission fees for the Perth Zoo doubled. The new prices were 1 shilling (10c) for adults and sixpence (5c) for children. Following recommendations from the University of Western Australia that the Zoo was a "first class educational aid with great value", redevelopment continued. In 1955-57, the Perth Zoo also promoted itself as a venue for holding popular car shows, jazz concerts and other events. In 1957, the first Australian animal exhibits went on display with ten kangaroos and two emus.

In 1962, two female Asiatic elephant calves arrived. They were named Tricia and Tania in a newspaper competition. In 1967, Nancy Le Souef, daughter of the first Director, retired after spending her whole working life and her childhood at the Perth Zoo.

In 1968, Perth Zoo separated from the National Parks Board, to be administered in its own right. The new Director (the first since Le Souef's resignation in 1932) was a Scottish Zoologist, Tom Spence. A program began in this period replacing older exhibits with new habitat-based exhibits and unfenced enclosures.

During the 1970s, the walk through Wallaby Park, the Grundt Nocturnal House and new aviaries opened. A major policy change occurred in 1974 when the "No feeding" policy was introduced. However, one thing didn't change – entry fees remained incredibly low which, in 1976, were 80c for adults and 20c for children.

In 1981, the Great Ape precinct was opened, followed by the Lesser Primates and Numbats exhibits. From a humanistic point of view, the Docent Association (Volunteer Guides) formed and Tom Spence retired and was replaced by Director John De Jose. In 1991, the Perth Zoo's first purpose-built immersion exhibit, the African Savannah, was opened. This was closely followed by release of the Perth Zoo's 25 year Master Plan, which identified the key exhibit zones of Australia, Africa, and South East Asia.

In the 1987, Architects and Planners, Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown, along with Hassell Planning Consultants Pty Ltd, Scott and Furphy Engineers and Tract Landscape Architects, were commissioned to undertake the 'Mends Street and Perth Zoo Precinct Study'. The study partners were City of South Perth, Perth Zoo Board, State Planning Commission (later renamed 'Western Australian Planning Commission'), and the City of South Perth Bicentennial Community Committee. At the conclusion of the Study, a Development Concept was produced. To facilitate the Perth Zoo's development program, the Development Concept included their Bicentennial Education facility, sited to the east of the Zoo entrance on land previously used for some of the courts of the former South Perth Tennis Club. In examining a balance between local and regional community interests in the area, the consultants' 1988 Report recommended that wider or regional community interests be given priority, particularly in respect of Windsor Park and the Perth Zoo.

Elements of the Perth Zoo identified in the Study report as needing improvement or provision, included car parking with access from Mill Point Road and a one-way bus access between Mill Point Road and Labouchere Road, enhancement of the approach and entry statement to the Perth Zoo to more safely cater for crowds and school outing groups, and additional educational facilities on the site. During the 1990s, under Director John de Jose, the Perth Zoo negotiated with the City of South Perth for more than one hectare of Windsor Park to be transferred to the Zoo site to enable its required services and facilities to be provided. The transfer was facilitated by the removal or relocation of some of the long-standing facilities from Windsor Park, including the tennis courts, rugby oval, and some bowling greens.

As part of this work, the Mill Point Scout Group Hall which had stood on Windsor Park since 1927, was relocated a short distance into the Perth Zoo site, in 1987. Following its relocation, the hall accommodated the Perth Zoo's




reference library, continuing its role in community education. The relocation was necessary to provide better and safer access for buses carrying school groups.

In 1994, a new infrastructure building was constructed near the corner of Angelo Street and Onslow Street. This building was designed by Baverstock, Murphy and Associates to using solar design principles and won a Western Australian Energy Efficiency Award, and a Royal Australian Institute of Architects Energy Award Commendation in 1996.

Also in the 1990s, cultural events returned to the Perth Zoo with a number of popular family concerts and other strategies were introduced to bolster visitors including Night Zoo opening, and Ferry / Zoo passes.

In 2004, the Heritage Council of Western Australia assessed the 'Perth Zoo Dome Cage' for consideration of possible inclusion in the Register of Heritage Places. Ultimately determination could not completed because the cage did not occupy a permanent location within the Zoo grounds, and had been placed in storage.

The Perth Zoo has been a primary visitor destination in Western Australia and has opened every day since it began operating in 1898.

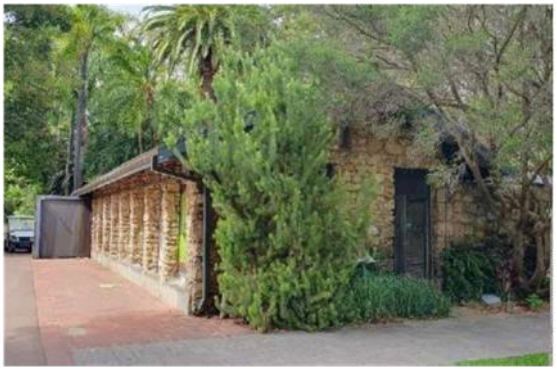
| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and civic Activities: Education and Science<br>Social and civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>**Scientific value** |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | Charles Y O'Connor |
| **Builder** | Frederick Stidworthy |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Wises Post office Directories 1894-1949. |

## ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS







# World War 1 War Memorial

## Place No: 52

Category 2

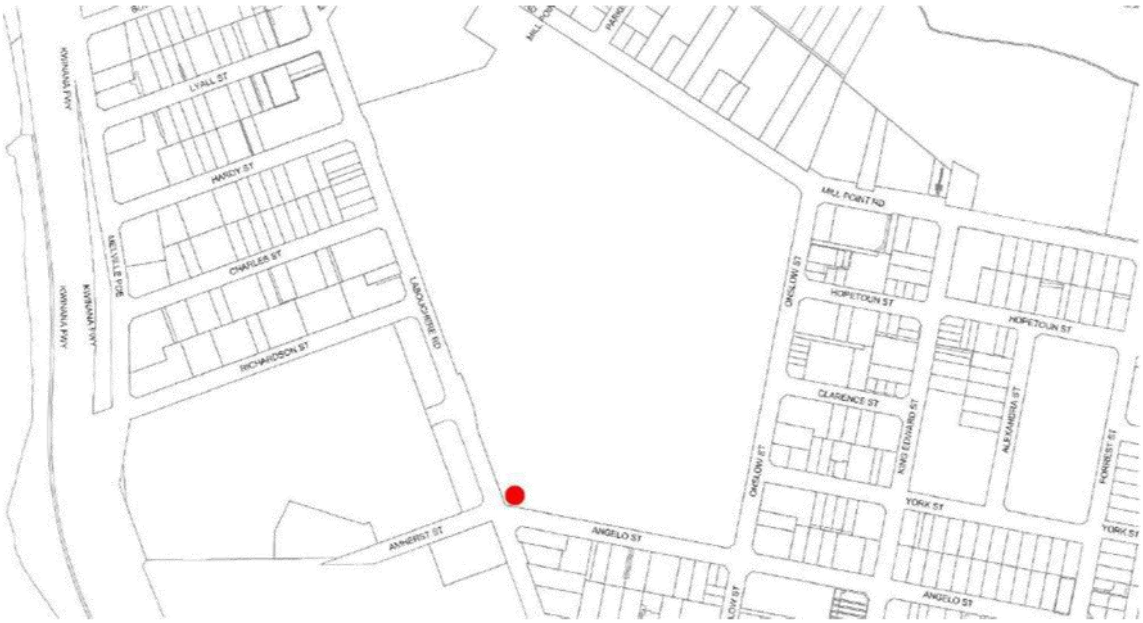


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | World War 1 War Memorial - Site |
| Other Names: | South Perth War Memorial WW1 |
| Street Address | 20 Labouchere Road, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the whole of the Memorial site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | 31°58'44.8"S 115°51'12.4"E |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 2387 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: 1313 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: Plan 36117 | Vol/Folio: LR3146-238 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 11128863 |

| PLACE TYPE | Monument |
|---|---|
| Original Use: | Monument |
| Current Use: | Monument |
| Other Use: | |




| SIGNIFICANCE | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a prominent and distinctive landmark in the streetscape since 1923.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the Australian Army 16th Battalion and their role in World War One.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the period when many communities organised to erect memorials to those who served during the World War One.<br>• The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended services and ceremonies at this site since its erection in 1923.<br>• The German mortar has some research value for students of weaponry. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>High degree of integrity and authenticity. |

| CONSTRUCTION DETAILS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1923; 2004 | **Walls:** | N/A |
| **Architectural Style** | N/A | **Roof:** | N/A |

**Physical Description:**
The World War I War Memorial is a brick and stone structure, located on the corner of Angelo Street and Labouchere Road, at the south west corner of Perth Zoo.

The monument consists of a semi-circular brick wall with stone capping, with a stone pillar at each end topped with a decorative metal light fixture. The key feature of the Memorial is the square stone plinth providing the mount for the German 170mm Trench Mortar field gun. Commemorative plaques are located around the stone plinth, on the curved brick wall and the two stone pillars.




| | |
|---|---|
| The Memorial forms an important aspect of the local street scene and benefits from the mature tree setting within the zoo. Additional palm trees have been planted in the pavement. The setback position of the Memorial, set within the curved fence of the zoo boundary, provides for a small civic space in front of the Memorial. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| On Remembrance Day, 11 November 1923, the South Perth Road Board unveiled the South Perth World War I War Memorial, commemorating the 1914-18 War, at the corner of Labouchere Road and Angelo Street. It was a stone and brick memorial, with a captured German mortar mounted on a stone plinth. This German 170mm Trench Mortar was manufactured in 1917, and was brought to Perth as a war prize after the 16th Battalion captured it in France during WWI.<br><br>The location of the Memorial was problematic for many returned servicemen as it was adjacent to the only tram junction in South Perth and consequently very noisy. The close proximity of the Zoo's noisy gibbons was also a distraction during ceremonial occasions.<br><br>In 1988, the problem was resolved when a second War Memorial was constructed at the South Perth Civic Centre.<br><br>In 2004, the sum of $10,000 was awarded for the restoration of the mortar, as part of the State Government's 175th anniversary grants program.<br>In 2005, the 501 Army Cadet Unit based at Como Secondary College was officially recognised by the RSL and the City of South Perth at a Rededication Service, as honorary wardens of the memorial. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Outside Influences: World Wars and other wars<br>Social and Civic activities: Cultural Activities |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**









# Residence (fmr), 35 Labouchere Road

## Place No: 53

Category 2




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Residence (fmr), 35 Labouchere Road - Site |
| Other Names: | Burnet Residence |
| Street Address | 35 Labouchere Road, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing only applies to the Residence (Fmr): 35 Labouchere Road, including the additions to the northern side of the building, but does not apply to the contemporary strata-titled multiple dwellings to the south of the same parent lot. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4320 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **LAND DESCRIPTION** | Lot: 300; Strata Lot 40 | |
| | Survey: Plan 31986 | Vol/Folio: S45369 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 11018825 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Residence: Single storey |
| **Current Use:** | Commercial: office |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of the Federation Bungalow style which demonstrates externally the form and detail of a residence for professional men and their families.<br>• 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.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the Burnet family who were prominent local citizens and included Marguerite Burnet who established one of the first schools in the district in the Mechanics Institute Hall.<br>• The place has social value as an example of the type of accommodation built for professional people and their families in the early 20th century. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 2 - Considerable**<br>Very important to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>High degree of integrity and authenticity. |




| CONSTRUCTION DETAILS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | c1910, 1987, 1993 | **Walls:** | Timber: weatherboard |
| **Architectural Style** | Federation Carpenter | **Roof:** | Metal: zincalume |

**Physical Description:**

The building is a simple vernacular style best described as Federation Carpenter that has been sympathetically extended with original rusticated jarrah weatherboard cladding. All the weatherboard has been painted. The façade presents in a symmetrical manner with a central entrance door with side lights and fanlights, flanked by pairs of timber framed sash windows.

The roof is a series of hips, a single hip running across the full width of the façade and two extending in an approximate east-west direction to the rear of the front roof, forming an 'M' with box gutter running between the roofs. The front verandah has a separate hipped canopy, positioned below the eaves and incorporating a timbered gable above the entrance. All roof elements are clad in green Colorbond. Four tell brick corbelled chimneys stand tall above the ridge lines.

An addition has been constructed to the north side of the property continuing the use of weatherboards and incorporates a skillion roof.

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|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

This place and the surrounding land were originally part of an area comprising 17 ten-acre bush blocks fronting onto Melville Water which had been created to house members of the Enrolled Pensioner Force men whose job was to supervise convicts who had arrived in 1850 and later. However, the scheme was never popular with the old soldiers and by 1857 it had failed, partly as a result of the hard work required to clear, build on and farm the land, in addition to their other duties.

Previous research has identified that this site was part of a much larger land parcel granted to William Fisher Mends, Assistant Commissary General, on 9 December 1858. The land parcel comprised the whole of Perth Suburban Lots 79, 80, 81 and 82 which is roughly all of the land west of Labouchere Road between Judd Street and Richardson Street. Sometime after the death of his wife, Isabella, Mends left the Colony in 1859. The land was later subdivided and was owned by several prominent Perth citizens, including Judge Albert Stone, Charles Darley, and Alexander Forest.

From the readily available information this residence was built c1910 for Secretary (accountant) William Burnet (c1857-1919), his wife Charlotte Jane Burnet (c1862-1946) and their two daughters. The family had lived in South Perth prior to building this residence and were well known in the district as William was a member of the South Perth Bowls Club and acted as their honorary auditor. Marguerite Adela Burnet, the eldest daughter and teacher, established 'Miss Burnet's School' in the former Mechanic's Institute Hall (Old Mill Theatre) in 1901 which she ran until 1903.

Following William Burnet's death in 1919 the place was occupied by Mrs Mary Ann Kirton (c1851-1945). She occupied the place until 1927 and it was subsequently owned and occupied by salesman Joseph Brayshaw (c1871-1929) and his wife Martha (c1874-1944). Martha Brayshaw's lived on at this house until her death in 1944, following Joseph's death in 1929. The Brayshaw's were grandparents of well-known Western Australian sportsman, Ian Brayshaw who was a successful Australian rules football player but is best known for his cricket career. Brayshaw played over 100 first-class games for Western Australia, and captained the side several times. During the 1967–68 Sheffield Shield season against Victoria, he accomplished one of cricket's rarest feats, taking all ten wickets in an innings. Ian Brayshaw's recollections of this place include his memories of a lovely leafy garden behind a hedge.

Subsequent owners include Eileen Dean (1945), Hazel Marmion (1950), Diana Temple and Richard Marmion (1983), and architectural practice Oldham Boas Pty Ltd (1983). At that time, Oldham Boas had built their own Architectural

| | |
|---|---|
| offices on adjoining land at the corner of Labouchere Road and Hardy Street and later 92002) amalgamated the landholding into one lot.<br><br>In 1987, the place was converted from a dwelling to professional offices. In subsequent years, a number of minor alterations and additions were made to the building, including a timber-framed enclosure of the verandah in 1993. In 2007, the use was changed from professional offices to consulting rooms. In 2018, the place continues to be used as professional consulting rooms. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements<br>Occupations: Domestic activities |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

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

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**






# Perth Surgicentre (fmr)

## Place No: 54

Category 4



| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Perth Surgicentre (fmr) - Site |
| Other Names: | Southbank Central, Southbank Day Surgery |
| Street Address | 38 Meadowvale Avenue, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the entire Perth Surgicentre site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 4807 |
| Included in Heritage List? | No |
| History of CoSP Listing | Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Lot: 101 | |
| | Survey: Strata Plan 14684 | Vol/Folio: V1762, F769 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 149171 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Health: Hospital |
| **Current Use:** | Health: Hospital |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The place has some aesthetic value as a demonstration of the Late 20th Century organic style which is a landmark in the streetscape.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with the provision of medical services in Western Australia specifically the establishment of private day surgeries.<br>• The place has social value for the many members of the community, staff, patients and visitors who have attended the place since 1987. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 4 - Little**<br>Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1986 | **Walls:** | Concrete: slab |
| **Architectural Style** | Late Twentieth-Century Late Modern | **Roof:** | Metal: zincalume |

**Physical Description:**
The Perth Surgicentre is of reinforced concrete slab and frame construction with precast panels of concrete and compressed fibre. The glazing has reflective properties arranged as full height glass walls and horizontal bands of aluminium framed openings. There are also some panels of glass bricks.

The building is in two sections with the multi-level car park to the south east, arranged in an arc and provides ramped vehicular access to the main doors of the centre.




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|---|---|
| The main public access into the building is through the foyer on the south east elevation which is obscured from view from Meadowvale Avenue. The Surgicentre is designed in an "L" shape with the two long wings forming the north and west elevations. The shorter elevations are hidden elevations and form part of the entrance which has a stepped arrangement and a deep sheltered entrance.<br><br>A secondary entrance is located at ground floor level on the north elevation.<br><br>The array of suites along the northern aspect have reinforced concrete fins splayed back into the structure, with tubular steel balustrade and posts suggesting an element of sun screening. The stairs are expressed on the external faces of the building as projecting towers with glazed curtain wall and roofed with barrel vaults.<br><br>The Perth Surgicentre building is painted white externally and with neat architectural detailing has a homogenous visual quality. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | High |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| With changes in the practice of medicine in the 1980s, doctors were permitted to perform surgical procedures at day care centres. This led to the development of the Perth Surgicentre complex by two general practitioners. In the Perth Surgicentre, minor surgical procedures could be performed, with patients being able to return home the same day. The objective was to eliminate hospital stays where not required. To achieve this objective, strata-titled units were to be developed for the surgeons and anaesthetists for consulting and reception, with centralised theatre and recovery facilities for the day care patients.<br><br>Land was purchased in Ranelagh Crescent and the former brick and tile dwelling on the site was demolished in 1985. The original lot was subdivided, creating a site for grouped dwellings at the northern end facing the City, with the Perth Surgicentre site behind, to the south, elevated to take advantage of the views over the top of the dwellings on the residential site. The three-storey Perth Surgicentre was approved in 1985, and construction was completed in 1987. Whilst the Perth Surgicentre was one of the first day surgery centres to be planned in the Perth metropolitan area others were completed in the traditional medical specialist areas of West Perth and Leederville during the construction period.<br><br>Murray Cox, a former airline pilot and subsequently a building designer, was engaged to design the Perth Surgicentre. The design of the complex used reinforced concrete slab and frame with precast panels of concrete and compressed fibre providing the main building fabric. Panels of glass bricks were a feature of the design as was a common element in Cox's designs of the 1980s.<br><br>The ground floor of the main building contains parking and the day surgery with the foyer and reception area located on the first floor and suites around the perimeter and on the second floor. In 2017 the place underwent extensive internal renovation and reorganisation and now includes six theatres, an adult recovery and a dedicated paediatric recovery. The exterior of the building has not changed significantly since construction. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities<br>People: Innovators |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |




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

# Old Mill and Cottage (fmr)

## Place No: 55

Category 1

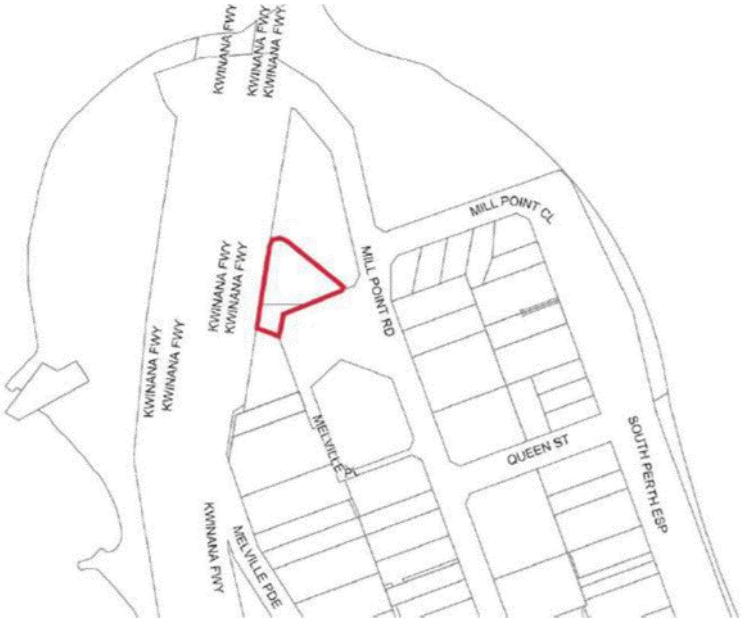


| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Old Mill and Cottage (fmr) - Site |
| Other Names: | Alta Gardens; Shenton's Mill |
| Street Address | Melville Place, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing only applies to the Old Mill, its attached annex, and the former Cottage. It does not apply to any of the more recent structures on the site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | 31°57'57.9"S 115°50'49.2"E |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 2394 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986<br>Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: 209789; 34516 | Vol/Folio: V3127 F182; V3127 F183 |
| | Reserve No: 20804 | LANDGATE PIN: 146189 |

| PLACE TYPE | Individual Building or Group |
|---|---|
| Original Use: | Farming/Pastoral: Mill |
| Current Use: | Educational: Museum |
| Other Use: | Commercial: hotel |




| SIGNIFICANCE | |
|---|---|
| Statement of Significance | • The place has aesthetic value as a rare example of a stone and shingle industrial structure built in the 1830s in good condition.<br>• The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the wider Perth metropolitan area in a prominent location.<br>• The place has historic value as one of the first wind driven flour mills in the state and demonstrates the early attempts of establishing industry and commerce in the community.<br>• The place has historic value for its association with early settlers and landowners; William Kernot Shenton and Edward Hamersley; local tradesmen, Paul and James Lockyer and William Steel; and entrepreneur, Thomas Satan Brown.<br>• The place has research value for its remaining elements and structure demonstrating wind driven mills in the early 19th century<br>• The place has social value for the community as demonstrated by the community resolve to save it from destruction in the 1950s when threatened by the construction of the Narrows Bridge. |




| | |
|---|---|
| | • The place has social value as a place for education since the 1950s when it was developed as a museum which has been accessed by local, interstate and international visitors. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional**<br>Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>Rare or outstanding example.<br>Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1837; c1958; c1994 | **Walls:** | Stone: rendered |
| **Architectural Style** | Old Colonial Vernacular | **Roof:** | Timber: shingles |

**Physical Description:**

The Old Mill and Cottage (Former), is situated on the promontory of Point Belches in South Perth, alongside the Narrows Bridge.

The Old Mill is a traditional circular, stone structure, which has been plastered and painted / lime-washed, and tapers from the base to the tip of the shingled cap. The Mill is approximately 5.0 metres in diameter at the base, and 3.0 metres diameter at the roof line, with walls 600mm thick at the base and 450mm thick at the top. The wall height of the Mill is 8.0 metres over three storeys, with a 2.5 metre high roof above. A single storey entry building sits at the base of the southern aspect of the Mill, of similar painted limestone construction with gabled roof, clad with timber shingles. Small timber framed windows are placed at varying heights around the Mill with the loading doors on the west elevation, under the sales.

The roof of the Mill consists of a timber-framed cap sheeted externally with timber shingles without overhang or gutters. The cap dates from the 1957-59 restoration undertaken following its threat of demolition. The sales also date from this restoration phase.

Internally, the Mill has a contemporary concrete floor slab, housing the mechanism which supports and turns the sails. The mechanism is electrically driven. A modern wooden ladder leads to the cap level. There is a timber-framed window in the northern wall and two heavy timber ceiling beams remain from the original structure.

The middle level houses mill grinding machinery relocated from Chapman's Mill in Busselton. It has three timber-framed windows and a door in the northern wall. Heavy timber beams in the ceiling supported the machinery above. The ground level has doorways in the northern and southern walls and three heavy timber beams in the ceiling to support the machinery above.

The single storey room to the south elevation of the Mill has been reduced in size and now measures 5m x 2m. A door in the southern wall of the Mill provides access to the room. The floor is concrete and the walls, much altered, are painted stonework. Two small windows in the eastern and western walls provide some light, with a slightly larger window in the southern wall. The roof comprises low pitched timber framing lined internally with painted metal sheeting with external timber shingles. This roof is a reconstruction dating from 1957-59 and since further restored.

The cottage, located approximately 8.5m to the north of the Mill, is a single storey brick building, measuring 12.5 x 6.0 metres. The building contains a main room with an open fireplace, with two smaller rooms leading off from the main space. A skillion-roofed kitchen at the northern end of the cottage is accessed through one of the small rooms. An open fireplace and bread oven project out from the northern wall of the kitchen. Both external and internal walls of the cottage have been rendered and painted. The external roof covering is replacement timber shingles. Floors throughout the Cottage are oiled timber boarding, some original. Windows and doors are timber, but not original. A timber framed awning protects the main entrance door in the western wall.




| | |
|---|---|
| A small detached facilities block has been constructed to the north east corner of the Cottage and a 1980s building constructed to the south of the Mill used as an education centre. The grounds are predominantly lawn, populated with mature trees, with a timber picket fence around the Mill and Cottage. | |
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Moderate |
| **Authenticity** | Moderate |
| **HISTORICAL INFORMATION** | |
| The Mill component of the Old Mill and Cottage (Former) was the second Mill built by William Kernot Shenton on 4½ acres (1.8 ha) of land granted to him in April 1833. The present Mill was built in 1835 by millwrights, Paul and James Lockyer, and was operated by miller, William Rolf Steel, the business partner of William Shenton.<br><br>The Mill was developed on Point Belches because of its proximity to the Perth central business district and water transport between Fremantle and Guildford. 'Miller's Pool', a large basin of water to the east of the Mill, had a 12.0 metre wide mouth to the river, and was then deep enough to provide mooring for small boats servicing the Mill. At its peak, the wind-driven mill produced 680 kg of flour per day. William Shenton sold the mill in 1840 to Edward Hamersley and the mill continued to operate under lease from Hamersley who had a house to the east of the mill. However, the Mill did not prove to be profitable, and stopped production in 1859. During this period a small brick cottage was built to the north of the Mill.<br><br>In 1870, South Perth resident, Thomas Satan Brown leased the buildings and converted them into a hotel and picnic ground called the 'Alta Gardens'. He added verandahs to encircle the Mill and a viewing platform on the top. The project did not succeed and the site was later used as a residence, wine saloon and poultry farm until resumed by the Government in 1929 from the owner Walter Green to mark the centenary of Foundation.<br><br>In the late 1950s, the Old Mill and Cottage (Fmr) were threatened with demolition by the construction of the Kwinana Freeway, but were saved due to the intervention of local residents, the historical society and the Minister for Works, John Tonkin. The Old Mill and Cottage (Fmr) were granted to the City of South Perth to commemorate the centenary of the founding of Local Government in South Perth in 1892. The buildings and site were repaired and upgraded by Brisbane and Wunderlich and maintained as a folk museum from 1957 until vested in the National Trust in 1992.<br><br>In 1994-95, the Old Mill was restored to a close approximation of its appearance in the 1830s. The verandahs surrounding the mill were removed and the cottage's corrugated iron roof cladding was replaced with shingles.<br><br>In February 2017, the reinstated Miller's Pool was opened by the City of South Perth Mayor. The project was part of a wider strategy of foreshore works with a strong focus on sustainable design and indigenous associations with the site. The urban design also included interpretive links to the Old Mill and Cottage (fmr). | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Demographic Settlement and Occupation: Racial Contact and Interaction<br>Occupations: rural industry and market gardening<br>Occupations: manufacturing and processing<br>People: Early settlers<br>People: Famous and infamous people<br>Social and civic activities: Cultural activities |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value<br>**Scientific value** |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Designer** | |
| **Builder** | Paul and James Lockyer |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | William Shenton<br>William Rolf Steel<br>Thomas Satan Brown<br>Walter James Green |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**





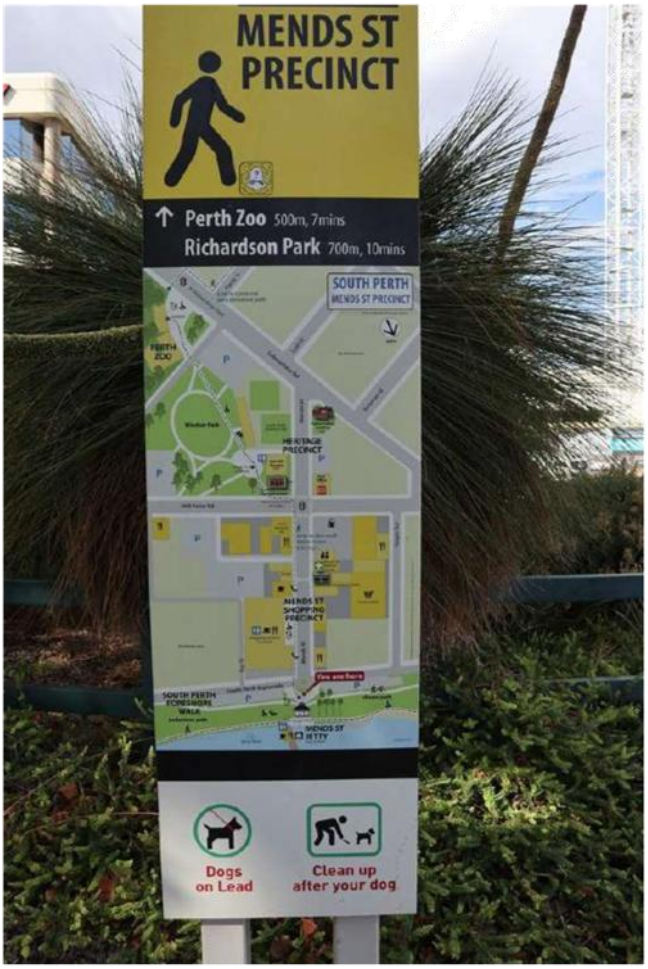





# Mends Street Precinct

## Place No: 56

Category
1




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | Mends Street Precinct - Site |
| Other Names: | South Perth Historic Village Precinct |
| Street Address | Various on Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This entry applies to the properties on Mends Street from the Commercial Premises at Nos. 11 and 16 Mends Street, excluding No. 9 Mends Street and Civic Heart Apartments, to Labouchere Road and the Perth Zoo, Stidworthy Residence (fmr) and Windsor Park. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 15843 |
| Included in Heritage List? | |
| History of CoSP Listing | Nominated 2017 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | Lot: Various | |
|---|---|---|
| | Survey: Various | Vol/Folio: Various |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: |

| PLACE TYPE | Precinct or Streetscape |
|---|---|
| Original Use: | Commercial<br>Governmental<br>Social/Recreational<br>Residential |
| Current Use: | Commercial<br>Governmental<br>Social/Recreational<br>Residential |
| Other Use: | |






| SIGNIFICANCE | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | • The Mends Street precinct has some aesthetic value for its avenue of mature trees and regular setbacks to the building stock.<br>• The southern end of the Mends Street precinct has aesthetic value for its collection of brick Federation public buildings which illustrate the style and detail of the period.<br>• The Mends Street Precinct has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of South Perth in the late 19th century to the Inter War period.<br>• The Mends Street Precinct has historic value for its demonstration of the provision of services by the government and by private owners as the community in South Perth was established.<br>• The public buildings within the Mends Street Precinct; Post Office, Police Station, Roads Board Office and Mechanics Institute are a good representative example of clustering of services in a small community.<br>• The physical form of the public buildings within the Mends Street Precinct; Post Office, Police Station, Roads Board Office and Mechanics Institute were built within a defined period that has resulted in a consistent palette of materials and form, enlivened by diversity of individual details. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 1 – Exceptional**<br>Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. |

| CONSTRUCTION DETAILS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | Various | **Walls:** | Various |
| **Architectural Style** | Various | **Roof:** | Various |

**Physical Description:**

The aesthetic qualities of Mends Street have altered substantially in the last few decades. Original building stock has been demolished and redeveloped replacing single houses with multi-storey mixed use developments. A cluster of original buildings remain around the Mends Street-Mill Point Road intersection which provide some indication of what the area once looked like. Extant buildings date from the early 1900s and vary from the majestic two storey Windsor Hotel to the domestic scale South Perth Post Office. The collection of buildings including the post office, Roads Board and Mechanics' Institute created an early civic centre for South Perth. This was supplemented by the recreational uses of parks, Perth Zoo and the pub. Mends Street was an important hub of activity in early South Perth.

The north-eastern section of Mends Street provides for long views along the road, from the intersection with Mill Point Road to the jetty on the foreshore. The road is tree lined which adds to the suburban character seen throughout South Perth. The road is narrow and with the replacement of single storey buildings with multi-storey developments, the road is becoming more enclosed.

The intersection of Mends Street with Mill Point Road is a wide open junction that affords longs views in various directions but lacks the intimacy of the northern end of Mends Street. The Windsor Hotel, Roads Board building and South Perth Post Office mark three of the four corners of the intersection – the service station at No. 9 Mends Street does not contribute to their historic aesthetic. Mends Street continues over the intersection, terminating at Labouchere Road. This section of Mends Street creates a complete contrast to the northern end. The Civic Heart Apartment development located between the Post Office and Police Station retains both buildings. This section of Mends Street was sparsely developed and includes the aforementioned Post Office and Roads Board, supplemented with the former Mechanic's Institute and the Police Station at the end of Mends Street overlooking




Labouchere Road. The Bowling Club creates a wide open space at the Labouchere Road end and landscaping around the Roads Board and Mechanic's Institute softens the hard suburban landscape.

The Perth Zoo forms part of the Mends Street Precinct and is a site of intrigue. The zoo is a large public space densely populated with trees and successfully hides all evidence of animal habitation behind. The boundary trees along Mill Point Road and Labouchere Road form an important element of the locality and act as a reminder that a markedly different use to the usual residential, office and food uses also comfortably exists in the area.

Whilst Mends Street does not present with a high integrity or authenticity in terms of built form, the role the road played in the social history of South Perth and the immediate vicinity is important. Although buildings have been lost, evidence of earlier uses still remains extant which provides an understanding of how the place functioned. The jetty was at the northern end of the Mends Street and visitors to the area were channelled up the narrow road. The jetty and ferry still operate and people still travel the same path to the Perth Zoo.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | High |
| **Authenticity** | Low |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

The Mends Street Precinct developed as the South Perth civic and commercial hub from the mid-1890s. The large lots originally surveyed in South Perth were allocated for farming purposes as the low lying swampy lands adjacent to the river were ideal for market gardens and dairying. It is probable that the designation of a village green in 1886 on what is now Windsor Park provided grazing for animals for the farmers of the area in addition to a recreational space. Produce from the farms were taken across the river to Perth and until the construction of the Mends Street jetty in 1894, boats would pull up at different sites along the foreshore.

The construction of the jetty was an initiative of the South Perth Roads Board formed in 1892. The site of the jetty was an obvious choice as the rough track, Mends Street, had been surveyed in 1858. Mends Street was named for William Fisher Mends (1808-1860) who arrived in Perth in 1851, and was later appointed Assistant Commissary-General of the Colonial Government. Mends lived with his wife Isabella at 'Strawberry Hill' on the foreshore. This house was later occupied by Chinese gardeners until demolished in the 1950s.

It was the opening of the Perth Zoological Gardens in 1898 that made a significant impact on the development of South Perth and Mends Street specifically. Visitors would take a ferry ride to the jetty then walk to the Zoo along Mends Street which became the obvious location for the establishment of commercial premises such as the Windsor Hotel (1898). Tea houses serving refreshments were quickly established on Mends Street but most have since been demolished. The Stidworthy Residence (1900) served teas and refreshments on what was then known as Suburban Road (Mill Point Road). This place had a close connection to the Zoo as Frederick Stidworthy (c1858-1918) designed and built all the early stonework at the zoo, as well as constructing his own home.

It was around the turn of the century that many of the civic functions of South Perth were established on Mends Street; including the Mechanic's Institute Hall (1899), Post Office (1900) and later the Police Station and Quarters (1908). In addition to the visitors to the district, South Perth became progressively sub-divided for residential occupation between 1886 and 1904. Consequently, demands for goods and services grew and the retail premises at 11-15 Mends Street represent this type of development. The shops and their residences behind were first built c1904 and added to in 1912, and for many years were occupied by a bootmaker and grocer.

As the community grew, recreational facilities were established and in 1916 the South Perth Bowling Club built a small club rooms and established a green on the site of the current grounds. The club has remained at this location and built a new premise in 1958.

The next most significant phase of development was during the Inter War period when further residential development created a demand for more retail services. The shops located at 16-20 Mends Street built c1924 are associated with this period and for many years were occupied by a tea rooms and a draper. Between 1922 and




| | |
|---|---|
| 1950, a tram service operated in South Perth and the route to Mends Street Jetty down Mends Street was well patronised. A regular ferry service from Mends Street Jetty has operated since c1897.<br><br>The buildings within Mends Street have undergone significant change from the mid-20th century. All the buildings north of 20 Mends Street on the eastern side, and north of 15 Mends Street on the western side have been constructed in this later period and have no relationship with the earlier structures on the street.<br><br>Places in the public domain have also undergone change and redevelopment; Windsor Park was redeveloped c2004 and the Mends Street Jetty was rebuilt in 1975 and its surrounds underwent major redevelopment in the 1990s.<br><br>By 2004, the City of South Perth had acquired all land bounded by Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, apart from the South Perth Post Office site. This triangle of land was designated as the 'Civic Triangle' and was flagged for potential sale and development. In September 2014, the Civic Triangle was sold to developers, the Finbar Group Ltd who then acquired the South Perth Post Office site from Australia Post. Between 2021 and 2024 the Finbar Group Ltd constructed the Civic Heart Development which retained the properties identified for their heritage values; the South Perth Police Station and the South Perth Post Office. The Post Office has been adapted for retail services trading as Soklich and Co Jewellers. The Police Station has been adapted for food and beverage services and is trading as The Station Restaurant. | |
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic Activities: Education and science<br>Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements<br>Occupations: Commercial services and industries<br>Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

| **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** | |
|---|---|
| **Archaeology** | |
| **Other Keywords** | |
| **Demolition** | |
| **Designer** | |
| **Builder** | |
| **Association** | |
| **Owners** | |
| **Sources** | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs. |

# South Perth Police Station and Quarters (fmr)

## Place No: 57

Category 1




| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | South Perth Police Station and Quarters (fmr) - Site |
| Other Names: | |
| Street Address | 1 Mends Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies only to the building comprising the Police Station and former quarters. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 2390 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986<br>Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **LAND DESCRIPTION** | Lot: 688 | |
| | Survey: Plan 403809 | Vol/Folio: 2805-319 |
| | Reserve No: | LANDGATE PIN: 12000477 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLACE TYPE** | Individual Building or Group |
| **Original Use:** | Governmental: Police Station and Quarters |
| **Current Use:** | Commercial: office |
| **Other Use:** | |




| **SIGNIFICANCE** | |
|---|---|
| **Statement of Significance** | *The following statement is drawn from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register entry for the inclusion of South Perth Police Station (fmr) in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2003.*<br><br>South Perth Police Station (fmr), a single storey brick building with a Marseilles pattern tile roof, constructed in the Federation Free Style with stylistic elements of Federation Gothic, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:<br>• the place is an intact and relatively well maintained example of an early twentieth century public building and is representative example of Federation Free Style of architecture;<br>• the place is an important and familiar landmark in South Perth having a double frontage to two main streets, Labouchere Road and Mends Street.;<br>• the place has an enhanced prominence by its steeply pitched roof and striking striated style of detailing contrasting red brick with white stucco bands known as 'blood and bandages'; |




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|---|---|
| | • the place is contemporary with a group of civic buildings within the immediate vicinity of similar domestic style and scale; which together coherently form a small town centre and constitute a heritage precinct;<br>• the place is a representative example of a police station incorporating residential accommodation and neighbourhood policing in the first half of the twentieth century, and is representative of the ongoing policing of law and order in the South Perth area;<br>• the place contributes to the community's sense of place by its long standing presence, the service it provided to the community, its distinctive architectural styling and prominent location; and,<br>• the place is a fine example of Government Chief Architect Hillson Beasley's influence on the development of civic buildings in Western Australia. |
| **Classification of Significance** | **CATEGORY 1 - Exceptional**<br>Essential to the heritage of the City of South Perth.<br>Rare or outstanding example.<br>Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. |

| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Construction Date:** | 1908 | **Walls:** | Brick: common |
| **Architectural Style** | Federation Free Style | **Roof:** | Tile: terracotta |

**Physical Description:**

The South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Former) is situated in a prominent position at the junction of Mends Street and Labouchere Road but is becoming subsumed in a development site. The former Police Station and Quarters is located on a triangular site resulting in a dual frontage to Mends Street and Labouchere Road.

The place is a single storey red brick and tile detached structure of the Federation Free Style architectural style displaying the characteristic 'blood and bandages' aesthetic that was popular in Federation era. The bandages are painted stucco bands that served to break up the monotony if the brickwork and highlight architectural features of the design. In this instance, the stucco elements included the rendered plinth, window lintel and sill details, arch details, string courses and capping to the parapet walls. A rendered panel with the words "POLICE STATION" remains extant on the gable to the south façade overlooking the Mends Street intersection. A secondary smaller rendered panel with the same words is positioned on the west elevation overlooking Labouchere Road.

The Police Station and Quarters (fmr) is of asymmetric plan form with a north –south range, responding to Mends Street, which intersects with the east-west range that extends across the Labouchere Road frontage. Each of the elevations are characterised by gables with rendered capping. The principal façade is the south elevation consisting of two entrances, one either side of the projecting gable wing. The south-eastern entrance is accessed via an open sided porch element with arched opening on the east elevation and wider opening on the south elevation. The second entrance is located on the south west corner.

The south west corner originally provided a more traditional arrangement of verandah extending across the recessed section of façade with entrance into the building on the rear wall. The verandah is of brick construction with brick arches with rendered detailing and brick balustrade. The arched opening abutting the projecting wing forms the access into the verandah area. The original door was a solid timber door with single sash adjacent.

The remaining original elevations are quite plain in comparison to the south elevation and contain a range of sash windows of differing proportions but all appear to be a variation of multi-paned top pane with single pane sash below.




The roof is a series of steeply pitched gables roofs clad in terracotta Marseilles pattern tiles with tall brick chimneys with rendered corbelling and bands.

In 2022 the premises was approved for adaption as a food and beverage venue. This involved development of a basement which is in use as a restaurant use, and further internal and external modifications to accommodate a restaurant and alfresco garden areas. This has included a new glass link on the northern elevation, and a glazed enclosure on the western elevation which provides a curved canopy structure over the alfresco area along the Labouchere Road edge of the building.

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|---|---|
| **Condition:** | Good |
| **Integrity** | Low |
| **Authenticity** | High |

**HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

This place was built in 1908, under the direction of the Public Works Department Chief Architect, Hillson Beasley (1855-1936). Beasley was Chief Architect from 1905 until 1917 and designed or was responsible for the design of a number of significant public buildings including Government House ballroom, Perth (1899), the competition-winning Western Australian Parliament House (1900), Claremont Teacher Training College (1902), Perth Modern School (1909-11), additions to the Western Australian Art Gallery and Library (1899-1911), Midland Courthouse (1907), Fremantle Post Office (1907) and Fremantle Technical College annexe (1910).

The first policeman to be appointed to South Perth was a constable in 1898. With the growth of the South Perth community in the early 20th century it was resolved to build a police station in the civic hub of the community in Mends Street. Tenders were called by the Public Works department in early 1908 and the successful tenderer was W.H Roberts with a fee of £1048.6.6. Construction was likely to have occurred through 1908 and 1909.

When officers were appointed to the new station, they and their families were expected to live in the accommodation quarters built as an integral part of the two cell station. The first officer recorded was in 1910, when the constable in charge was Constable Richard Fitzgerald

When the South Perth Police vacated the station in late 2002 and relocated to the Kensington Police Station, the City of South Perth purchased the site in 2004. In January 2005, the Minister for Local Government, Ljilianna Ravlich, with Mayor John Collins, opened the City's Community Safety Resource Centre, which housed the Safer City Office, City Rangers Services and a Community Policing Unit. The City's Rangers moved from the Civic Centre to the South Perth Police Station and Quarters (Fmr), continuing the function of the building in local community policing and remained there until c2014.

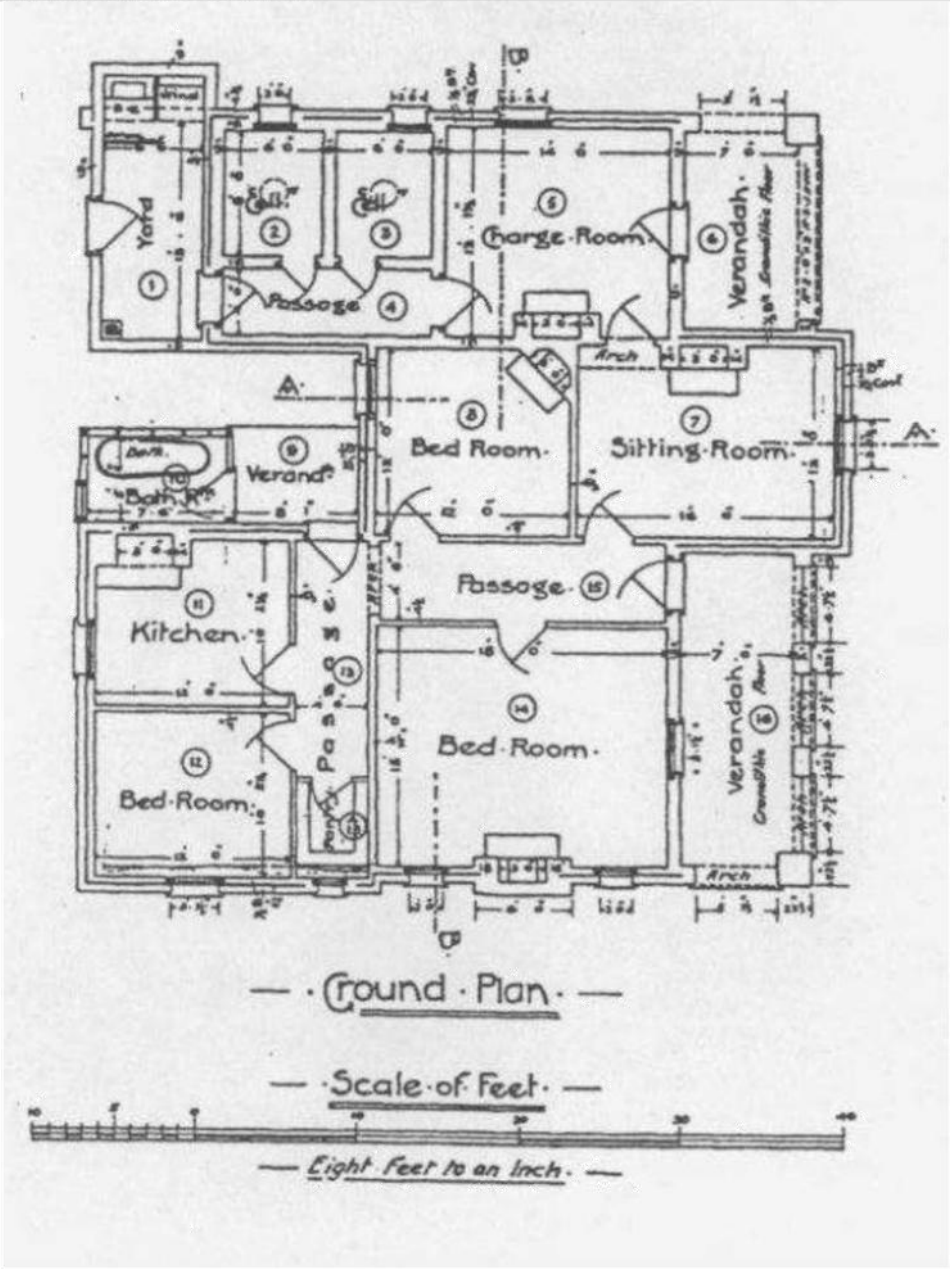
By 2004, the City of South Perth had acquired all land bounded by Mends Street, Labouchere Road and Mill Point Road, apart from the South Perth Post Office site. This triangle of land was designated as the 'Civic Triangle' and was flagged for potential sale and development. In September 2014, the Civic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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Historic Theme:** | Social and Civic activities: community services and utilities<br>Social and civic activities: Law and order |
| **Values:** | Aesthetic value<br>Historic value<br>Social value |

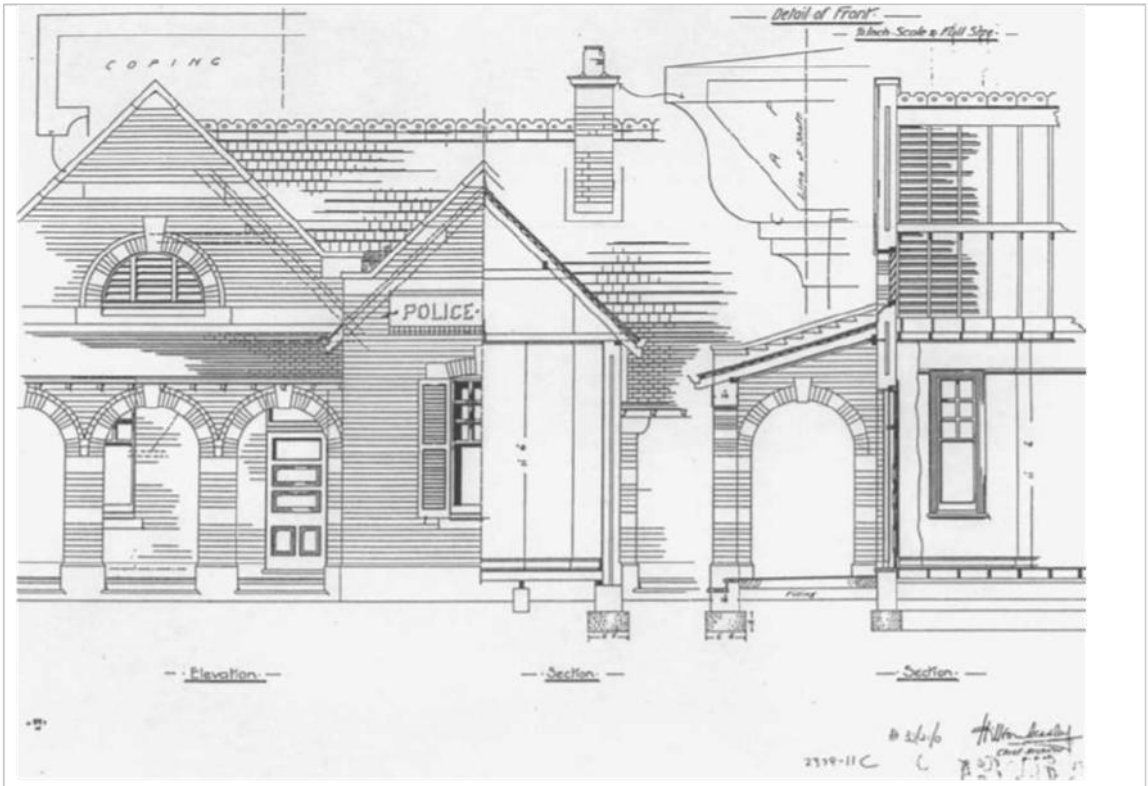



| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Archaeology | |
| Other Keywords | |
| Demolition | |
| Designer | Hillson Beasley |
| Builder | |
| Association | Finbar Group Ltd (2014-2024); The Station Restaurant (2023) |
| Owners | |
| Sources | City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory 2015.<br>Landgate Aerial photographs 1948-2017<br>City of South Perth online mapping and aerial photographs.<br>Assessment Documentation for Place 2390 South Perth Police Station (fmr) prepared in 2003.<br>Hannah Lewi, 'Beasley, Hillson (1855–1936)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/beasley-hillson-12789/text23077, published first in hardcopy 2005, accessed online 4 February 2018.<br>Government Gazette, 28 August 1908, p 2406.<br>Looking Around Perth, a guide to the architecture of Perth and surrounding towns, by Ian Molyneux, 1981, pg 46.<br>Conservation Management Plan, prepared by John Taylor Architect, 2002.<br>Police Station Archival Record, TPG Town Planning Urban Design and Heritage, July 2015.<br>South Perth Police Station, Heritage Impact Statement, Element Advisory, April 2022. |

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**




*Archival Ground Plan 1908 (Conservation Management Plan, John Taylor Architect, 2002).*




*South Perth Police Station Elevations 1908 (Conservation Management Plan, John Taylor Architect, 2002).*

# South Perth Road Board Offices (fmr)

## Place No: 58

Category 1



| SITE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Place Name: | South Perth Road Board Offices (fmr) - Site |
| Other Names: | Heritage House; Road Board Offices; South Perth Heritage House; Heritage House Cultural Centre |
| Street Address | 2 Mends Street, South Perth |
| Other Reference Numbers | |
| Location Description | This heritage listing applies to the whole of the site. |
| GIS Coordinates/Latitude, Longitude | |

| HERITAGE LISTING | |
|---|---|
| State Heritage Office | inherit database no: 2393 |
| Included in Heritage List? | Yes |
| History of CoSP Listing | TPS5 Sched G - Sept 1986<br>Initial Listing Dec 1994 |

| LAND DESCRIPTION | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Lot: 444 | |
| | Survey: Plan 166964 | Vol/Folio: LR3060-644 |
| | Reserve No: 28021 | LANDGATE PIN: 146438 |