

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AC01

NAME: ATWELL HOUSE ARTS CENTRE

OTHER NAMES: Atwell Studio Gallery
Atwell's Dairy Farm (fmr.)

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11041978

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 14584, Plan 32882
Certificate of Title Volume LR-3129 Folio 108

LOCATION: 586 Canning Highway, Alfred Cove

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Atwell House – 1935
Studio Gallery – 1982

PLACE TYPE: House/Studio Gallery/Arts Centre

USE: Original Use: Farm House/Residence – W. D. Atwell
Current Use: Arts Centre

HERITAGE LISTINGS: City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AC01.

ARCHITECT: Not identified.

BUILDER: Not identified.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow style.

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Atwell House Arts Centre is a single-storey brick and tile former house constructed in 1935 in the then popular Inter-War Bungalow style. The house derives some of its character details from the California Bungalow style. The plan form is asymmetrical with the southwest front section projecting forward from the remainder of the street elevation. The roof is pitched high with a half-timbered gable to the projecting front bay and to the eastern elevation, and with louvred gable vents at ridge level facing east and west to the main roof. The roof is otherwise hipped and clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles of darker blend at gutters. Rafter ends are expressed at the eaves throughout.

The Atwell Studio Gallery is a single-storey red brick building, similar in architectural style to Atwell House. The roof is hipped, with gables north and south, clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Verandahs to the south, west and east have roofs continuous with the main roof. The south verandah, facing the street at Canning Highway, has precast columns on limestone piers as for Atwell House, but at a greater spacing. The eastern verandah has been enclosed to provide accommodation for offices accessed from the Gallery and a gift shop accessed from the south-east verandah.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Atwell Gallery site, along with the surrounding area, was a meeting place and camping ground for not only the traditional custodians but also many visiting clan groups. It was a place where meetings and Mandjar (type of fair) celebrations were held with other Aboriginal groups of the south west. The area was rich in food resources, offering fish, waterfowl, shellfish, vegetable roots and bulbs. Prior to settlement it was the starting point to the south west lake systems which were followed for the food and gathering seasons.

Atwell House

Ownership of Lena Blacker's Alfred Cove property was transferred to Walter David Atwell on 15 June 1926.

Born in Fremantle in 1872, Walter David Atwell was the son of former convict turned prominent Fremantle landowner and businessman, Henry Atwell. Married to Edith Stewart in 1902, Walter Atwell's own career focussed around his passion for horses. Post Office Directory records indicate that Atwell operated a livery stable in Fremantle, mainly from a property off South Terrace, throughout the 1900s. He was also reportedly one of the first huntsmen of the Fremantle Hunt Club and, by c. 1912, was Master of the Hounds of the West Australian Hunt Club.

Although Walter Atwell was registered as the proprietor of the 22 acres of Swan Location 74 in 1926, there is some question as to the exact date when the Atwell family actually began to live at Alfred Cove. The confusion appears to be associated with reports of an earlier timber house on the property.

In any event, the timber house was said to have been destroyed by fire and Atwell House was erected as its replacement in c. 1935. This estimated date of construction is taken from Post Office Directory records, which list Walter Atwell as the occupant in 1935. This is also supported by a 1942 valuation of the Atwell House property that describes the place as being approximately 15 years old.

Oral history interviews with David (Walter Atwell's second son), his wife Connie and their daughter Dianne in 1998 provide a



detailed description of the house, its furnishings and the lifestyle of the family. From the interviews, it is clear that Atwell House was designed to show the prominence of its owners, being a substantial brick and tile residence for the time with an elaborate verandah, bay windows and leadlight window and door features.

Studio Gallery

On 29 May 1982, Mayor of Melville, J. F. Howson Esq. OBE JP, officially opened the MCAA's Atwell Studio Gallery building. This was constructed for the purposes of providing a gallery space for the permanent display of the artwork created by Association members. The building was specifically designed to match the scale, style and materials of the adjacent Atwell House.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.10.2 Creating visual arts
8.13 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
407 Early settlers
602 Cultural activities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Atwell House - Face brick walls, Marseilles pattern terracotta tiled roof covering;

Studio Gallery - red face brickwork, orange terracotta tiled roof, timber joinery, and masonry columns to verandahs.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Atwell House Arts Centre, a single-storey house constructed in 1935 for Walter David Atwell in the Inter-War Bungalow style and now in use as the Atwell Gallery for the Melville Community Arts Association, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is a representative example of a house constructed in the Inter-War Bungalow style popular in the 1930s;

the place is historically important as the residence for a dairy located on a formerly extensive property at Alfred Cove and built for the then owner in 1935, Walter David Atwell, a prominent member of the W.A. Hunt Club, horse breeder, dairyman and early local resident in the locality;

the place and the associated grounds are important environmentally as indicative of open pasture, surviving from the former use as a dairy farm, and for the adjoining estuarine wetland, part of the Swan River Estuary Marine Park, a site identified as important for trans-equatorial migratory waders and waterbirds;

the place is socially important for its use and occupancy since 1982 by the Melville Community Arts Association.

The Studio Gallery, adjacent on the eastern side of Atwell House, is a single-storey building similar in architectural style to Atwell House but constructed in 1982 and assessed to have little, if any, cultural heritage significance.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

Atwell House - external form, pitched roof, and original materials and finishes.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Atwell House - Considerable
Studio Gallery - Little

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Atwell House - Category 2
Studio Gallery - Category 4

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

MAIN SOURCES:

- 'Atwell House' Conservation Plan dated July 2009 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville – at Section 9 Bibliography;
- 'Atwell House' Heritage Assessment dated January 2007 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville – Clause 13.4 Key References.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AC02

NAME: ALFRED COVE RESERVE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11652200

LAND DESCRIPTION: Pt. Reserve A35066, Reserve 35486
Swan Locs. 9595, 9962, 11093 and 10790
Lot 37L, B47 Swan Loc. 5519 at
Point Waylen

LOCATION: Alfred Cove and Attadale

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Not relevant

PLACE TYPE: Natural Reserve

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site and natural reserve
Current Use: Natural Recreation Reserve

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AC02;
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 17818 'Alfred Cove – Point Waylen Area' Registered 28 May 1996;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Relatively undisturbed and sound; some weed infestation.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Alfred Cove Reserve comprises natural and estuarine wetland saltmarsh incorporating relatively undisturbed peripheral vegetation. The peripheral vegetation includes seagrass and wildlife, both in special purpose zones for environmental protection. The Estuary is bordered on the landward side in the Alfred Cove (City of Melville) segment by a narrow foreshore strip. That strip is vegetated and abuts or incorporates a paved walkway and bicycle path linking through the Alfred Cove area to Tompkins Park and Applecross to the east and to Troy Park, Point Waylen and Attadale to Point Walter in the west.

The Alfred Cove/Point Waylen segment of the Swan Estuary Marine Park has been identified as a wildlife habitat important for a diversity of bird species and a small pocket of marshland, mudflats available to wading birds. The segment contains fossil deposits, freshwater gastropods and natural vegetation important to bird species for breeding, roosting, feeding and passage, all of which are relevant to international migratory birds and migratory birds as well as to nomadic and sedentary birds.

Alfred Cove Reserve continues west to connect directly with Attadale Reserve (including Attadale Conservation Area), Troy Park, Alfred Cove Nature Reserve and Burke Drive Dog Exercise Area, all bordering onto the Swan Estuary Marine Park within the Swan River.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

In summer, the Bibbulmun people used Alfred Cove as a campsite for this was an area of the wetlands which was an abundant source of yams, crustaceans, turtles and waterfowl. The Bibbulmun would regularly burn sections of this area which kept the understorey low and was considered a useful technique for flushing out game. The Aboriginal name for Alfred Cove is Marrandungup.

Alfred Cove Reserve is located at Alfred Cove in the City of Melville, Attadale locality, at the bank of the Swan River at Alfred Cove, a reserve between Burke Drive and the River and bordered by Point Waylen and Troy Park to the north and Tompkins Park to the east. The Reserve is considered to be both diverse and interesting, containing over around 132 species of bush and water birds.

Alfred Cove Reserve forms part of the Swan Estuary Marine Park at Swan Loc. 9595 being part of Reserve A35066, Reserve 35486, and Lot 37L B47 Swan Loc. 5519.

Troy Park is named after the Hon. Michael Francis Troy MLA, Minister for Lands and Migration 1927-1930 and 1933-1939.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia
7.6.10 Conserving fragile resources.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
409 Environmental awareness.



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Natural land and marine characteristics.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Alfred Cove Reserve is assessed to be of exceptional cultural heritage significant as a place of natural value; the Reserve is one part of the Swan Estuary Marine Park which comprises three areas – Pelican Point, Milyu Reserve and Alfred Cove – tidal flats in the Swan Canning Estuary and which are important as habitats for waders. The Reserve is important as well as for being an area which retains the only relatively natural and extensive estuarine wetland saltmarsh on the Lower Swan Estuary incorporating one of the few remaining areas of undisturbed peripheral vegetation.

Alfred Cove Reserve is significant as an important waterbird habitat where as many as 132 species of waterbirds use the area as a sanctuary and breeding ground. The Reserve is significant for conservation values, for recreational and commercial importance to the community, and as a place of value for education, natural history and research.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The natural and marine physical elements which characterise the place.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • 'Alfred Cove Reserve' Heritage Assessment dated September 2007 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville – and the scientific studies listed in that document at Clause 13.3 Comparative Information and at Clause 13.4 Key References.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AC06

NAME: SWAN ESTUARY MARINE PARK

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION: Reserve C33803 and Milyu Point section

LOCATION: Swan River, Alfred Cove

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Not relevant

PLACE TYPE: Natural Reserve

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site and natural reserve
 Current Use: Natural Reserve

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AC06;
 - Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 17818 'Alfred Cove – Point Waylen Area' Registered 28 May 1996;
 - Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Relatively undisturbed and sound; some weed infestation.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Swan Estuary Marine Park comprises natural and estuarine wetland salt marsh incorporating relatively undisturbed peripheral vegetation. The peripheral vegetation includes seagrass and wildlife, both in special purpose zones for environmental protection. The Estuary is bordered on the landward side in the Alfred Cove (City of Melville) segment by a narrow foreshore strip. That strip is vegetated and abuts or incorporates a paved walkway and bicycle path linking through the Alfred Cove area to Tompkins Park and Applecross to the east and to Troy Park, Point Waylen and Attadale to Point Walter in the west.

The Alfred Cove/Point Waylen segment of the Park has been identified as a wildlife habitat important for a diversity of bird species and a small pocket of marshland, mudflats available to wading birds. The segment contains fossil deposits, freshwater gastropods and natural vegetation important to bird species for breeding, roosting, feeding and passage, all of which are relevant to international migratory birds and migratory birds as well as to nomadic and sedentary birds.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Estuaries and rivers were used by the Bibbulmun people as hunting grounds and this was an area of the wetlands which was an abundant source of yams, crustaceans, turtles and waterfowl. The surrounding areas were used as campsites.

Swan Estuary Marine Park is located in the Swan River at Alfred Cove, between Attadale and Applecross and incorporates the Alfred Cove section of the Park, a total area of approximately 213 hectares.

The Marine Park area comprises three areas – Pelican Point, Milyu Reserve and Alfred Cove. The tidal flats in the Swan Canning Estuary are an important habitat for waders. The Alfred Cove/Point Waylen area retains the only relatively natural and extensive estuarine wetland saltmarsh on the Lower Swan Estuary and is one of only a few remaining areas of relatively undisturbed peripheral vegetation.

(This documentary evidence is taken from the Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate database Place ID 017818.)

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia
7.6.9 Conserving fragile resources.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
409 Environment awareness.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Natural land and marine characteristics.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Swan Estuary Marine Park is significant as a place of natural value, which comprises three areas – Pelican Point, Milyu Reserve and Alfred Cove. The tidal flats in the Swan Canning Estuary are important as they are habitats for waders. Of the



Marine Park, the Alfred Cove/Point Waylen area retains the only relatively natural and extensive estuarine wetland saltmarsh on the Lower Swan Estuary; the place is significant for that reason as well as for being one of few remaining areas of relatively undisturbed peripheral vegetation. These three places are significant as some of the most important waterbird habitats in the southwest of Western Australia and as an integral part of the wetland systems in the region; as many as 132 species of waterbirds use the area as a sanctuary and breeding ground with some species migrating from as far away as China.

In terms of species, the area is significant for Australian Pelican, pied cormorant, osprey, buff banded rail, grey plover, lesser golden great knot, red necked stint, broad billed sandpiper, silver gull, Caspian tern, fairy tern and crested tern.

Swan Estuary Marine Park is significant for conservation values, for recreational and commercial importance to the community, and as a place of value for education, natural history and research.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The natural and marine physical elements which characterise the place.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES:

- 'Swan Estuary Marine Park' Heritage Assessment dated September 2007 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville;
- *A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia*, ANCA, Commonwealth of Australia, 1993;
- *The Darling System – System 6: Part ii*, E.P.A., Department of Conservation and Environment, W.A., Report No. 13, 1983;
- Cammarano, G., *Swan River as a Tourist Attraction*, in Jacob, John, (ed.), *The Swan River Estuary Ecology and Management*, Curtin University Environmental Studies Group, Report No. 1, Curtin University of Technology, Bentley, W.A., 1987;
- Chambers, J. M., *The Importance of Fringing Vegetation to the Swan-Canning Estuary*, in Jacob, John, (ed.), *The Swan River Estuary Ecology and Management*, Curtin University Environmental Studies Group, Report No. 1, Curtin University of Technology, Bentley, W.A., 1987.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



Swan Estuary Marine Park shoreline

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AC07

NAME LEMON SCENTED GUMS

OTHER NAME *Corymbia citriodora*

PIN NO. (Landgate) 1170597, 1185930

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 39 on diagram 017693 and Lot 9 on Diagram 6262. Certificates of Title; Volume 1185 Folio 584 and Volume 1285 Folio 845

LOCATION: 596 Canning Highway, Alfred Cove

CONSTRUCTION DATE: N/A

PLACE TYPE: Tree

USE: Original Use Park/Reserve
Current Use Park/Reserve

**HERITAGE LISTINGS:** -----**ARCHITECT:** N/A**BUILDER:** N/A**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** N/A**CONDITION:** Good**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

Lineal planting of Lemon Scented Gums along the driveway through Tompkins Park. Together with the Liquidamber trees on the opposite side of the driveway, they are a landmark feature along this stretch of Canning Highway, creating an element of interest in a vast open green space on the southern banks of the river.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

This planting of trees on both sides of the road adjoining the Tompkins on Swan complex and the Melville Bowling Club are first evident in an aerial photograph of the site taken in 1965. They are not seen in a photograph in 1953 therefore they were planted in the period between 1953 and 1965. This is consistent with the development of the sporting grounds at Tompkins Park and the bowling club.

Street trees in urban areas had been planted from early on in the colony's development with a preference for exotic trees in the 19th century. Over time, there was a general shift towards the propagation and planting of more native species. After WWI, the demand for Australian and native species increased, and the State Nursery at Hamel provided these and other species for rural and ornamental uses, with continued distribution to government bodies, including the Railways, Municipalities and Roads Boards, and the Zoological Gardens. This trend continued after WWII, and by the 1950-60s, eucalypts constituted the majority of trees distributed by the Hamel Nursery.

The choice of Lemon Scented Gums on the southern side of the access road and Liquidamber (*Liquidamber styraciflua*) on the northern side is therefore consistent with the practice of planting non-native trees in metropolitan Perth in this period. The Lemon scented gums although an Australian native tree, are not indigenous to Western Australia. The Liquidamber is native to Central America, Mexico and eastern USA.

Aerial photographs indicate that all the remaining trees are original from this period. In the past, a linear planting of four trees did exist from the access road across the playing fields to Canning Highway. These were removed in the period between 2001 and 2008.

HISTORIC THEME/S:

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making Suburbs
8.1.3 Developing Parks and gardens
- HCWA Themes: 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The trees have aesthetic value as landmark features in a large green open space on the banks of the river and as good mature examples of the species.

The trees have historic value for their association with the development of Alfred Cove in the 1950s and 1960s and the commitment to the provision of public sporting facilities by the Local Government Authority .

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS: N/A

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Little

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 4

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

- Landgate aerial photographs, 1953-2019

ASSESSMENT DATE: August 2019

ASSESSOR: Hocking Heritage + Architecture



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AC08

NAME MELVILLE BOWLING AND RECREATION CLUB

OTHER NAME -----

PIN NO. (Landgate) 1185930

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 39 on Diagram 017693 on Certificate of Title Volume 1185 Folio 584

LOCATION: 592 Canning Highway, Alfred Cove

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1957

PLACE TYPE: Individual building or group

USE: Original Use Sports Building
Current Use Sports Building



HERITAGE LISTINGS: -----

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Post War International

CONDITION: Good

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Single storey Post War International style recreational building that is representative of many bowling clubs built in this era. The place was altered in 1995 adding verandahs to the place. The building is principally of rectilinear plan form with a central projecting element to the façade incorporating the main entrance and part of the lounge area, with verandah extending to the west. A second verandah to the rear extends across the full width of the elevation.

The building is simple in design with the full height windows to the Lounge/Sports Bar and Hall being the most distinctive features of the place. The Bowling Club is of pale brick construction with flat shallow pitch roof, which continues down to provide the canopy to the two verandahs. The rear elevation comprises almost entirely of glass affording open views of the two rear greens and views to the river. The Bowling Greens are laid out to the front and rear of the building, car parking is to the east and an outbuilding is located along the western boundary. The formality of the green is softened by elements of planting, especially to the Canning Highway frontage.

Internally the two main spaces are the function hall and the lounge/sports bar. Both of these rooms extend through the full depth of the building with access to both front and rear verandahs. Behind the lounge are a series of functional spaces including changing rooms, offices and bathroom facilities. A kitchen, changing rooms and other offices are located to the west of the Hall. The

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Alfred Cove was one of many suburbs of metropolitan Perth that underwent significant development in the post-World War Two period. As these suburbs were settled sporting venues were established which demonstrates the affluence of the period.

The Melville Bowling opened in 1957 and initially included four greens and the clubhouse. The building style is similar to many other clubs in metropolitan Perth built at this time.

In the late 1960s a fifth green was established on the north-west side of the two northern greens. A sixth green was cleared and established adjacent to the fifth green but only appears to have been functioning for a short period in the 2000s. This space is now occupied by a trapeze training school.

The clubhouse has not changed significantly from its original construction apart from the addition of verandahs and replacement of the roof cladding

The clubhouse is currently [2019] used by several local groups; they are Melville Magic Bowling Club, Bicton Attadale Cricket Club, Melville Lakers Netball Club, Nomads Dart Club, Cirque Espace Flying Trapeze and Bungee Trampoline, Melville Ladies' Probus Club and Scrabble Club.

HISTORIC THEME/S:

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.1.1 Playing and watching organized sports
- HCWA Themes: 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Brick and colorbond

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has aesthetic value as a simple expression of the Post War International style expressed in brick and metal roof cladding.

The place has historic value for its association with the development of Alfred Cove in the 1950s.

The place has historic value for its association with the growth of sports venues in metropolitan Perth in the post war period

The Melville Bowling Club has social value for the community due to its long relationship in providing recreational and social activities to many generations.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

None

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Little

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 4

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

- Melville Bowling and Recreation Club website, <http://melvillebowlingandrecreationclub.com.au/home/>

ASSESSMENT DATE: August 2019

ASSESSOR: Hocking Heritage + Architecture



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP01

NAME: HEATHCOTE

OTHER NAMES: Heathcote Hospital
Point Heathcote Reception Centre

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11171439

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 15050, Diagram 37306
Certificate of Title Volume 2577 Folio 154LOCATION: Point Heathcote, Duncraig Road,
Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1929, and later

PLACE TYPE: Institution

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then Hospital for the mentally disturbed
Current Use: Community Recreation Centre and Cultural Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AP01;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Interim Entry 25 June 1993 Place No. 03289 'Heathcoat Hospital';
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places 6 March 1991 'Heathcote Hospital Precinct';
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site No. 18623 'Goolugatup' which comprises Point Heathcote.

ARCHITECT: W. B. Hardwick, Government Architect
Water tower – J. Tait

BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The original buildings, with the exception of the Nurses' Quarters and the Water Tower, are single-storey and constructed in red brickwork with hipped terra cotta tiled roofs. Joinery is timber painted white, with windows generally in six-light balance-hung sashes. Verandahs are provided to shelter the interiors, to act as transitional spaces between indoors and outdoors, and as useful spaces for the residents. Decoration, where it does occur, is constrained. There is no decorative woodwork except to timber brackets supporting hoods to the projecting pavilions of the earliest buildings. Flush soldier courses, in face brick walls above and below openings, simple projecting courses to chimneys, arched motifs to the parapets of central pavilions and ventilation cupolas on the centre point of the roof to the earlier buildings, provide the only decorative relief to what is otherwise a simple pallet of single-storey, restrained, domestic buildings for residential and administrative use. The Kitchen Block is faithful to the same architectural vocabulary, and includes a functional glazed roof-light over the central space.

The style of the earliest buildings is undistinguished, demonstrating a progression of building form which developed out of a rejection of the exuberance of the Edwardian and Federation styles through the economics of Modernism and the Wars. These buildings are representative of institutional design in the 1920s and 1930s. The architectural merit of the earlier buildings derives from their consistency of materials and elements in the context of a garden environment.

Notwithstanding the abuses to which some buildings have been subjected, they provide externally, through the use of verandahs and garden spaces between and around buildings, an ambience which is commendable and not to be found in the more recent buildings dating from the 1960s.

The Water Tower is a landmark building, critical to the overall development and distinguishable from spaces between buildings on the site as well as from vistas across the river. This Tower is a masterly piece of design and a rare element of significance in the architectural development of the Hospital.

The more recent buildings vary substantially in architectural character from the original buildings and from each other. They present no significant architectural or environmental character, but identify as a deterioration in the built environment of the Hospital.

The original Nurses' Quarters on the southern periphery of the Hospital, is a two-storey red brick building, sympathetic in character with the Hospital buildings. A modern addition detracts from the simple and representative character of the original building. The Nurses' Quarters are **not** included in Heathcote.



HISTORICAL NOTES:

Prior to European settlement, the Heathcote area was known by the indigenous Bibbulmun people as 'Kooyagoordup' – the place of the 'Kooya', a species of frog. It was used as a permanent lookout, fishing and camping ground.

From the 1840s, Point Heathcote was used for grazing horses and cattle. In the 1890s, Alexander Matheson subdivided the surrounding area for residential development with the Point remaining as original bushland.

Point Heathcote was one of the landing and camp sites of Captain James Stirling during his exploration of the Swan River in 1827. His intention was to assess the potential of the district for settlement. At this time, although there was no subsequent report of its condition, a garden was planted at the site to assess soil productivity. This was one of several experimental plantings made by the party of whom the Colonial Government botanist, Charles Fraser, was a member. Point Heathcote was named after Midshipman G. C. Heathcote, said to have been the first European to land there.

Following the decision to establish a Colony of free settlers, Point Heathcote was favourably considered as the site of the capital city in 1829. However, Stirling explained to the Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, R. W. Hay, he had chosen the Perth site as it was well timbered, had good water and better facilitated communication between the capital and both agriculturalists on the Upper Swan and commercial interests at the port of Fremantle.

The Point Heathcote Reception Centre was designed in 1926 under the direction of W. B. Hardwick, the Government Architect. The Centre, situated on twenty-three acres of land at the junction of the Swan and Canning Rivers was commenced departmentally in 1926-27 and provided for seventy-six patients, thirty-eight of each sex. The need for a new facility had arisen due to the conditions at Claremont, where overcrowding, the enclosed surroundings and the increasing number of patients had rendered Claremont unsuitable for all cases of mental ill-health. A section of the Lunacy Act allowed for voluntary patients, but this section was seldom used, as patients did not volunteer to enter an institution such as Claremont.

In 1924, after a report on the inadequacies of facilities, it was decided that a new reception centre should be provided. Eight hectares of land had been purchased from the Catholic Church in 1923 for this purpose. The Christian Brothers had secured the land in 1918 with the intention of establishing a boys school, using the land until 1923 as a holiday retreat.

Heathcote was described as a 'home for the reception of recoverable patients, and not for senile, epileptic, or mentally deficient patients.' Thus the use of Heathcote for recoverable patients implied that those who went to Claremont were not recoverable, and this policy had a bad effect on Claremont for some fifty years.

The Water Tower (now Clock Tower) was designed in 1928, by Principal Architect Tait, successor to Hardwick. Point Heathcote Reception Home was completed by early 1929. The official opening ceremony was conducted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert McMillan, on 22 February, 1929.

A new treatment block (Swan House) was added in 1940, for a further twenty-six patients, designed by the Government Architect, A. E. Clare, and marked a change in the style and pattern of development. More recent buildings, dating from 22 February 1962 include Avon House (1972), the Occupational Therapy Buildings and the Hall. These have had different programmatic requirements due to changes in the nature of the services provided by Heathcote. Post-war development did not attempt to reflect the style, character, typology or site planning principles of the earlier development.

Heathcote finally closed in 1994 and discussions began in 1997 between Government and the City of Melville to restore the place and use the site for community purposes.

NEW

Located on the confluence of the Swan and Canning Rivers, Kooyagoordup / Point Heathcote has a rich history of encounters between people and the natural world that have shaped the site and its uses. For the Noongar people, Heathcote was an important place for initiation, ceremony, communication and teaching. The Aboriginal name for the area, Kooyagoordup means place of the big nose Kooyar (frog).

In 1827 Captain James Stirling surveyed the area for possible major settlement site, naming the point after his Midshipman G.C. Heathcote, who was the first ashore. The group, who included Government botanist Charles Fraser, explored and documented the vegetation, fauna and landscape features, noting the 'great abundance of fresh water on the beach. The group planted several European trees on the site to test the quality of the soil.

From 1840 to 1918, Point Heathcote was owned by several local families, including the Waylen (until 1856) and Wellard (until 1885) families, and was used predominantly for bushland grazing.

Following the decision to establish a Colony of free settlers, Point Heathcote was favourably considered as the site of the capital city in 1829. However, Stirling explained to the Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, R. W. Hay, he had chosen the Perth site as it was well timbered, had good water and better facilitated communication between the capital and both agriculturalists on the Upper Swan and commercial interests at the port of Fremantle.

The Matheson family owned the land until it was sold to the Christian Brothers in 1918, who were interested in the site for a school. The site remained undeveloped, and after encouragement from the local Applecross Progress Association (who wanted the site to be a recreational reserve), Heathcote was purchased by the state government in 1923.

The aftermath of the First World War and the Depression placed increasing pressure on existing mental health facilities in Western Australia, particularly at Claremont Mental Hospital and Perth Hospital. Heathcote Mental Reception Home was built not only in response to increased demand, but also sought to apply a new model and way of thinking about the treatment of mental illness.

Opened in February 1929, the Heathcote Mental Reception Home was said to be located on 'undoubtedly one of the finest - if not the finest - site on the river'. The Home consisted of three main accommodation blocks- a male block, a female block, and staff quarters- an administration block, as well as a kitchen block and various other infrastructure. Architecturally, the hospital was designed to take full advantage of the site's river outlook. Underlying its design was the notion that peace and quiet, fresh air and beautiful vistas had health benefits and aided in the processes of healing.

Designed by William Hardwick, Heathcote had several key health aims embedded; the buildings were oriented to take in the views and aspects of the rivers, with doors opening onto verandahs and garden areas. The gardens at Heathcote - both the upper and adjoining lower lands - provided quiet places for respite and relaxation. Facilities included a cricket ground, tennis courts, and later a pool. Patients were encouraged to participate in gardening and food production for its therapeutic and wellbeing benefits. The Rivers too provided natural resources and entertainment, with prawning and crabbing a popular pastime in the season.

A new treatment block (Swan House) was added in 1940, for a further twenty-six patients, designed by the Government Architect, A. E. Clare, and marked a change in the style and pattern of development. More recent buildings, dating from 22 February 1962 include Avon House (1972), the Occupational Therapy Buildings and the Hall. These have had different programmatic requirements due to changes in the nature of the services provided by Heathcote. Post-war development did not attempt to reflect the style, character, typology or site planning principles of the earlier development.

Since the closure of Heathcote in 1994, the site has undergone various changes and upgrades with the community playing a key role in its preservation and the evolution of its uses. The State government, together with the City of Melville, restored and upgraded the heritage buildings and built new infrastructure with a strong educational and family focus in mind. Buildings have housed at various times youth leadership and development programs, the Challenger Institute of Technology (Heathcote Centre) and a children's toy library. In 2018, Heathcote is a major hub for the creative industries, with artistic studio spaces, a museum and dynamic gallery. Its popular play spaces and picnic areas offer a range of family-friendly outdoor entertainments.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes:
 - 3.26.2 Providing hospital services
 - 3.26.4 Providing care for people with disabilities
 - 4.3 Developing institutions
 - 7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
- HCWA Themes:
 - 102 Aboriginal occupation
 - 404 Community services and utilities
 - 408 Institutions.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Red brick, rendered brick, terracotta tiled roofs, timber joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings which comprise Heathcote, the former Point Heathcote Reception Centre (or Hospital) with the exclusion of the Nurses' Quarters, and the entire site and landscape elements are of exceptional cultural significance for the following reasons:

as an original place of importance for the indigenous people;

as a group of now civic buildings representative of the design and materials for public buildings produced by the State Public Works Department in the 1920s and 1940s;

the place is historically significant for its association with Captain Stirling in 1827 and Captain Fremantle in 1829, both visiting the site in the process of exploration for European settlement;

the high ground comprising Point Heathcote, the natural characteristics of the site, and the iconic Water Tower, are important landmark elements which identify the importance of the site in the context of proximity to the Swan River;

the complex of buildings are important to demonstrate innovative treatment for the mentally ill in the 1920s and beyond.

The most recent development dating from the 1960s and 1970s are of lower significance.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The form, details and original materials of the Hospital buildings except the Nurses Quarters, and the landscape setting; the site and open spaces.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

- MAIN SOURCES:**
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Interim Assessment documentation for Place No. 3289 'Heathcote Hospital' undated;
 - 'Heathcote Hospital Site. Architectural Evaluation' prepared by Duncan Stephen & Mercer Architects dated October 1990.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP02

NAME: POINT DUNDAS, MAJESTIC HOTEL SITE,
BOARDWALK and APPLECROSS JETTY

OTHER NAMES: Hotel Melville

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Fraser Road, Point Dundas, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Point named in 1827
Hotel and Jetty 1897

PLACE TYPE: Recreational

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; house/Hotel site/jetty
Current Use: Recreational; Hotel site and Jetty

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999 – only for the Applecross Jetty, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AP02;
Note: The previous listings are combined into one Place Ref. AP02, absorbing the earlier AP02 and AP12
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River'.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: Hotel – Alexander Matheson

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

CONDITION: Sound; Hotel demolished for redevelopment and subdivision.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Point Dundas is now subdivided and developed as residential lots. There is no physical trace of the original house nor the Hotel. The modern Boardwalk around the base of the high ground of the Point is a timber deck and handrail on timber sub-frame into the foreshore. The Applecross Jetty is a timber-decked narrow walkway supported on timber framing, a timber handrail, and piles into the Swan River. Remnants of earlier timber planking and stone ballast survive at the landform end of the Jetty, to control erosion of the beach. The Reserve is a grassed and treed public recreation area with adjacent car parks.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Point Dundas was used by the Bibbulmun people for hunting and camping. The Aboriginal name for Point Dundas is 'Moundauo' or 'Moondaap'.

Point Dundas

Point Dundas was named by Captain James Stirling in 1827 after Viscount Melville's family name 'Dundas'.

Majestic Hotel Site

A house was built on the Point by A. P. Matheson in 1897 as a gift to the State Governor in 1897, but the Governor declined to accept it. The house became the Hotel Melville and had many owners. The Stack family purchased the Hotel in 1924 and renamed it 'Majestic Hotel' in 1925. The Stack family ran the Hotel until 1981. The Hotel was also used as a residence for prominent identities.

During World War II, Fremantle was the second largest Allied submarine base in the world. Secrecy surrounding the operation of the Fremantle submarine base meant that its existence was little known at the time. In 1942 Japanese submarines were extremely active in Australian waters and spy planes frequently made surveillance flights over major cities. Without a safe haven in the Pacific, Allied submarine forces relocated to Fremantle, which became a vital submarine base. Fremantle became flooded with more than 10,000 international sailors from the US Navy, Royal Dutch Navy and the Royal Navy. Some sailors were billeted in private homes while large groups of submariners were in leased accommodation at some well known Perth establishments – The Weld Club, Ocean Beach Hotel Cottlesloe, Balmoral Hotel Victoria Park, Majestic Hotel Applecross, and Perth City hotels Palace, His Majesty's, Wentworth, King Edward and Hyde Park.

The Hotel was used by the Australia II syndicate as a training camp during the 1987 America's Cup defence.

The Hotel was demolished in 1989.



Applecross Jetty

The Applecross Jetty was constructed in 1897 as an early ferry stop on the Swan River. The Jetty and surrounding areas were popular for prawning and crabbing parties, a mooring start for yachtsmen, and the original home of the Applecross Swimming Club.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment
8.5 Forming associations.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
104 Land allocation and subdivision
201 River and sea transport
404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Historic Hotel site; timber-framed Boardwalk; timber Jetty; plaques on concrete pedestals.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is historically significant for its association with and naming by James Stirling; the Jetty is important for associations with early river transport and with the community; and the Boardwalk is important for associations with the community.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The historic Hotel site, the entire Boardwalk and the Jetty, and metal plaques on concrete pedestals.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville documentation and Interpretive material on site.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



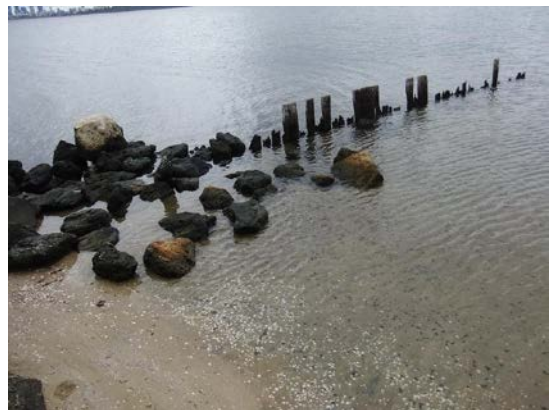
Majestic Hotel 1920s



Majestic Hotel 1981



Boardwalk



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP03

NAME: LEMON SCENTED GUM TREE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Verge adjacent to 124 Kintail Road, Applecross at the intersection with Fraser Road

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1954

PLACE TYPE: Landscape element

USE: Original Use: Street tree
Current Use: Street treeHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994,
Place Ref. AP03.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Corymbia citriodora (formerly known as *Eucalyptus citriodora*). An introduced mature lemon scented gum tree planted in the street verge adjacent to 124 Kintail Road, Applecross.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The tree was planted on the verge in 1954 by John and Wendy Birman and represents enhancement of the environment in the Post-War residential development in the locality.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens.
- HCWA Theme: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Not relevant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The tree is important as a landmark element in the streetscape, and for its relevant association with John and Wendy Birman.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire tree and its location on the verge.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP04

NAME: SIR JAMES MITCHELL'S TREE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Verge at the intersection of
Kintail and Matheson Roads, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1938

PLACE TYPE: Landscape element

USE: Original Use: Memorial street tree
Current Use: Memorial street treeHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994,
Place Ref. AP04.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Showing some stress and dieback.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Araucaria heterophylla. A mature Norfolk Island pine tree planted on the verge at the intersection of Kintail and Matheson Roads in Applecross by Sir James Mitchell, Lt. Governor of Western Australia, in 1938.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The pine tree was planted on Arbor Day in July 1938 by Sir James Mitchell, Lt. Governor of Western Australia, with a commemorative plaque on a pedestal adjacent to the tree. Other trees planted at this time are not marked with commemorative plaques.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens.
- HCWA Theme: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
605 Famous and infamous people.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Not relevant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The pine tree is an important landmark element in the streetscape of the locality in Applecross, historically significant for its association with a former Lt. Governor of Western Australia, Sir James Mitchell.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire pine tree and the plaque.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP05

NAME: APPLECROSS RSL MEMORIAL HALL

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 241480

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 4, Diagram 24524
Certificate of Title Volume 1243 Folio 409

LOCATION: 98 Kintail Road, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1904, extensions 1960s

PLACE TYPE: Hall and offices

USE: Original Use: office of Melville Road Board; School; Hall
Current Use: RSL Memorial Hall and community use

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville CPS 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AP05.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 1904 – Federation Carpenter
1960s additions – late 20th century Perth Regional.

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey original timber-framed hall with corrugated galvanised iron roof, plus brick and iron additions to the front and both sides.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The original 1904 rectangular building survives, originally in use as the office of the Melville Road Board and the first school in Applecross. The building was acquired by the RSL, and was extended in the 1960s.

The Waylen Bay Sea Scouts held regular meetings at the RSL Hall from 1965. In 1971 completion of the Waylen Bay Sea Scout Hall ended a generous support by the Applecross RSL by allowing the use of their hall rent free.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
4.3 Developing institutions
7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories.
- HCWA Theme: 404 Community services and utilities
408 Institutions.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber framing, lapped timber boarding, rendered and painted brickwork, timber joinery, corrugated galvanised iron roof covering.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Applecross RSL Memorial Hall is significant as incorporating a simple timber-framed hall constructed in c. 1904 and later extended, and for the association of use as office of the Road Board, the first school in Applecross and the Applecross RSL Memorial Hall.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The form and materials of the 1904 original section of the building and the street elevation 1960s brick addition.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

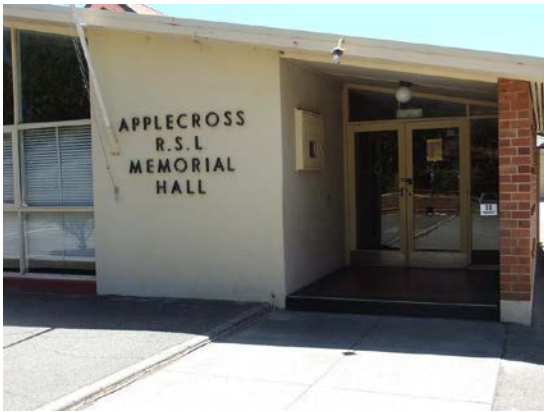
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local



MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville information;
• Waylen Bay Sea Scout information.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP06

NAME: APPLECROSS PRIMARY SCHOOL,
including SCHOOL HOUSE, PAVILION and
BELL TOWER

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11620579

LAND DESCRIPTION: Crown Reserve 36726, Lot 300, Plan 54401,
Certificate of Title Volume LR-3139 Folio 962

LOCATION: Kintail Road, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1913 – School and Teacher's House
1929 – Bell Tower and bell
1919 and 1948 – joined Pavilion classrooms



School – southeast corner

PLACE TYPE: Government School

USE: Original Use: Government Primary School and Teacher's House
Current Use: Government Primary School, House and Pavilion as representative museum

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 20 December 1994, Place Ref. AP06;
Note: The previous listings are combined into one Place Ref. AP06, absorbing the earlier AP17, AP18 and AP19
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry 15 December 1995 Place No. 01542 'Applecross Primary School (original buildings)', Registration includes database entries Place No. 17792 'Bell Tower Applecross Primary School', Place No. 17793 'School House Applecross Primary School' and Place No. 17794 'Pavilion Applecross Primary School';
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 13835 ('Identified through State processes') 'Applecross Primary School and Teachers Quarters' Registered 14 May 1991;
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places 'Applecross Primary School (original Schoolroom and Quarters)' Classified 5 June 1984.

ARCHITECT: State Government Department of Works
Pavilion – C. E. Moseley.

BUILDER: original School and Teacher's House – Aitkens and Tillotson
Bell Tower – G. Purdy.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow and Inter-War Bungalow.

CONDITION: Sound, some deterioration of paint finishes.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The school building, the teacher's house and the shelter shed are timber-framed clad in lapped timber boarding, painted, with pitched and gabled roofing clad in corrugated iron sheeting. Joinery and floors throughout are timber. The shelter shed has no windows and is now enclosed as workshop and store.

The bell tower is a freestanding stepped structure of precast concrete blocks, painted, with a metal bracket and bell mounted on top. A brass plaque on the structure reads: 'Western Australian Centenary 1829-1929. Presented by Parents and Citizens.' The Bell Tower dates from 1929.

The pavilion is the junction of two individual single pavilion classrooms constructed in 1919 and 1948. The now single building is timber-framed with painted lapped timber-boarded dado, fibrocement linings above the dado, timber floors and pitched roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron sheeting.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Applecross was still a small suburb at the turn of the century, with poor roads leading to the nearest school, 4½ miles away. However there were more than a dozen children in the area needing an education. Discussion with the Education Department about the issue led to the first Applecross School opening in 1905, and run from the local Road Board Hall as there were not enough pupils to warrant a school being built. By 1909, the hall was in a poor state of repair, and terribly hot in summer, but despite the complaints of parents, the Education Department would still not build a new school, as there was not a large enough attendance. Gradual increases in the numbers of pupils meant that the hall was becoming increasingly crowded, and the complaints to the Department of Education increased accordingly. Consequently the Department began looking for a

suitable piece of land on which to build a school in 1912. In order to speed up the process, the Land Agents in the area offered the Department Lots 304-311 for free, providing the new school was built within 6 months. However by the start of the school year in 1913, the school was not even started, and so a letter by the Land Agents requesting the starting and completion dates for the school building was sent out to the Department in May. At the beginning of June the contract to build the one-room school was given to Messrs. Aitkens and Tillotson of Perth, to be completed on 3 September at a cost of £783 18s 6d. The school was opened on the 4th September 1913.

As the suburb grew, so too did the school, and by 1918 the new school was already overcrowded, with 57 children on the roll, but the room designed for 50. A second classroom was built soon after, and by 1934 there were still only the two classrooms, but a shelter shed was also being used as a classroom.

The bell tower was constructed and erected in 1929, in celebration of the Western Australian Centenary 1829-1929 and to house the school bell.

The first of the brick classrooms were built in 1945 to alleviate crowding. The 'baby boom' era of the late 1940s and early 1950s was a period of tremendous growth in the Applecross area, and consequently the numbers of children attending the school increased dramatically. In 1948 the enrolment at the school was 178 students, and by 1950 it had nearly doubled to 310. Unfortunately in the opinion of the school inspectors of the day, the old wooden buildings were 'badly in need of general renovation', but still had to be used because of the overcrowding. In the next few years, classes were placed in temporary rooms, in the staff room, in the hall, even in the cloakroom for extra space. More new brick classrooms were added in 1948, 1954 and 1959. When the additions were made in 1954, the old wooden 1913 school room was moved to its present position to make space. The school reached its peak of 843 pupils in 1962, and steadily decreased after that, so that by 1970 the three timber-frame classrooms (all separate from the main school block) were not regularly occupied.

In 1978, a student teacher at the school suggested that the 1913 original building be restored and then used as an example of a one-teacher school. By the 1970s, the room had been used for nothing more than a storeroom, so the suggestion was seen as a good use of the old school building. The teacher Mrs. Susan Clark who made the suggestion, with the aid of other helpers, cleaned and restored the room and it was opened in May of 1980. Since then the school room has been made available to teachers so that classes can be taken through and shown what school life was like at the beginning of this century.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
6.2 Establishing schools.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
402 Education and science.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber framing, weatherboard linings, corrugated galvanised iron roof sheeting, timber joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Applecross Primary School (original buildings), a single-storey weatherboard and corrugated iron school room with adjacent weatherboard and iron teacher's house, bell tower and pavilion, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place was the first purpose-built one-teacher primary school and teacher's quarters in Applecross;
- the school room is a typical one-teacher weatherboard school room of its period;
- the place is closely associated with the establishment, growth and consolidation of educational services in the Applecross area;
- the place has social value to both past pupils and present residents of Applecross since it demonstrates aspects of the past way of life of students and families in the suburb.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The **original** fabric of the school room, teacher's house, pavilion, shed and bell tower.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Assessment documentation for Place No. 01542 'Applecross Primary School (original buildings)' dated 15 December 1995.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



Teacher's House – north elevation.



Teacher's House – east elevation.



School – northeast corner.



View looking north to Teacher's House and outbuilding.



Bell Tower and Bell.

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP07

NAME: ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 241452

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 388, Diagram 4990
Certificate of Title Volume 1749 Folio 460

LOCATION: 80 Kintail Road, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1935 – foundation stone

PLACE TYPE: Religious building

USE: Original Use: Church
Current Use: ChurchHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999 (removed 17 June 2014), MHI 19 December 1994,
Place Ref. AP07.

ARCHITECT: Eales Cohen & Bennett

BUILDER: G. E. Purdy

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Romanesque.

CONDITION: Excellent.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A small rectangular single-level building constructed in load-bearing face brickwork, now painted, on a limestone footing, with timber small-paned windows set in four bays between attached brick piers. Precast louvre vents are located beneath windows. The main building form is gabled at both north and south ends, with a gabled lower section at the street frontage incorporating small casement windows and a recessed double boarded doors with arched fanlight over. The front entry is constructed in arched dark red face brickwork. A lean-to service area is attached at the rear and a brick addition along part of the western side. Roof covering is orange Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles. A freestanding bell hung in a timber frame is located adjacent to the east wall. The site is landscaped.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

St. George's Church is noted as the first permanent church to be constructed in Applecross, intended originally for use by all denominations, including school classes and community activities, and now solely for use by the Anglican Church.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.6.4 Making places for worship.
- HCWA Theme: 406 Religion.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Painted face brick walling, limestone footings, gabled roof clad in Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. George's Church is a small church building dating from 1935 and is significant for its simple design, form and aesthetic domestic scale complementing the local housing and Government School opposite.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form of the building and original materials and the memorial bell and bell-frame adjacent to the external east wall.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTRAL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012



ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP08

NAME: APPLECROSS DISTRICT HALL

OTHER NAMES: Tivoli

PIN NO. (Landgate): 235740

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lots 180 and 181, Plan 1751
Certificate of Title Volume 870 Folio 197LOCATION: 2 Kintail Road, Applecross
(corner of Canning Highway)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1934, 1952

PLACE TYPE: Community Hall

USE: Original Use: District Hall
Current Use: Community Hall

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AP08;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry 5 November 1999 Place No. 01543 'Applecross District Hall';
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places 'Applecross District Hall' Classified 6 September 1993.

ARCHITECT: Eales Cohen & Bennett

BUILDER: Harold Doust

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 1934 – Inter-War Art Deco
1952 – additions in non-descript style.

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A rectangular plan form, single-level building with prominent tower feature and projecting porch at the main entry; hipped roof form clad in Marseilles patter terracotta tiles.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Applecross District Hall was constructed in 1934 to the design of W. M. Bennett, architectural partner in the firm Eales Cohen & Bennett. The architectural style reflects the popular fashion of the early 1930s, the Inter-War Art Deco style. The building is located on a prominent corner site close to Canning Highway and opposite the Raffles Hotel (1937) and the Canning Bridge (1937).

The place reflects the residential suburban development of the Applecross locality in the 1930s and the provision of public buildings specifically designed for community gatherings and meetings. That use continues up to the present day.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.5 Developing city centres
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Theme: 404 Community services and utilities
407 Cultural activities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Rendered and painted brickwork and Marseilles pattern terracotta tiled roof covering.

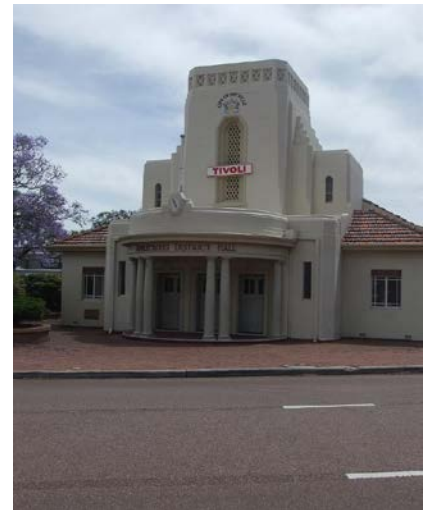
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Applecross District Hall, a single-storey community hall with tower, in the Inter-War Art Deco style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

a distinctive and unusual building, the place has landmark value due to its prominent corner location and tower; the design of the Hall is innovative, technically advanced for its time, and an achievement of merit;

the place is strongly associated with the numerous members of the local community who have used the place for recreation, entertainment and social activities since 1934;

the place is highly valued by the local community for its social, cultural, aesthetic and educational associations and as an important congregational and entertainment venue, contributes to their sense of place;



the place was designed by the prominent Western Australian architectural firm of Eales Cohen & Bennett and was built by Harold Doust; the place is also associated with E. F. Edwards, Chairman of the Melville Road Board at the time of the Hall was built;

the place retains a high degree of authenticity, there having been few alterations to the fabric of the place aside from alterations in 1952.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The original architectural form and materials/finishes of the building including signage and foundation stone.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

MAIN SOURCES:

- 'Applecross District Hall' Conservation Plan prepared by Ian Molyneux & Associates for the City of Melville, dated 1996;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Assessment documentation for Place No. 01543 'Applecross District Hall' dated 5 November 1999.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP09

NAME: RAFFLES HOTEL

OTHER NAMES: Canning Bridge Hotel
Raffles Motor Hotel

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11197486

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 7, S/Plan 48545
Certificate of Title Volume 2623 Folio 7LOCATION: 71 Canning Beach Road, Applecross
corner Canning Highway

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1896, 1937, c. 1985

PLACE TYPE:

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then Hotel
Current Use: Hotel

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AP09;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry 22 January 2002 Place No. 01544 'Raffles Hotel', Registration includes database entry Place No. 03926 'Raffles Hotel Precinct';
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 102855 'Raffles Hotel' 'Identified through State processes';
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places 'Raffles Hotel' Classified 3 July 1995;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3538 'Canning River' and Site ID 20442 'Raffles Hotel Site'.

ARCHITECT: Wm. Bennett

BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 1896 – original Federation wing (west)
1937 – Inter-War Functionalist (east)

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The initial western wing of the Canning Bridge Hotel (1896) comprises a single-storey Federation style rectangular brick building with clay tiled and gable roof. The 1937 eastern extension is a two-storey rendered and painted brick and concrete structure with a metal clad roof concealed behind the Art Deco style perimeter parapet. Both wings of the Hotel have been subjected to substantial modification, particularly internally, to accommodate the community expectations over the lifetime of the buildings. Further modifications were carried out in c. 1985. The exterior of the eastern wing with its rooftop advertising, is close in overall character to its 1937 presentation.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

In summer, the Bibbulmun people used the Raffles Hotel Site area as a campsite and hunting ground as this area was an abundant source of food for them.

The present building evolved from the original 1896 Canning Bridge Hotel, which survives today as the western wing, to the 1937 addition, the eastern wing, the dominant part of the Hotel. The 1937 addition demonstrates the practice in post-depression years whereby existing buildings were modernised and extended. The Hotel represents a continuous history of licensed premises since 1896 providing accommodation, utilities and entertainment to the community in a key location at the Canning River. The 1937 addition is indicative of the work of architect W. G. Bennett who was responsible for a major portfolio of residential houses, hotels and other community buildings.

The Hotel continues to demonstrate in its various parts the changing aspirations for accommodation, entertainment, food and beverage as expected by the community in the lifetime of the building.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.4 Eating and drinking
8.13 Living in cities and suburbs.



- HCWA Theme: 102 Aboriginal occupation
404 Community services and utilities
405 Recreation and entertainment.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Rendered brick, metal and tiled roofing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Raffles Hotel, a two-storey hotel designed in the Inter-War Functionalist style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is a well known landmark due to its prominent location on a promontory of land overlooking the Swan and Canning Rivers;

the place is known to have operated continuously to the present day as a licensed hotel since 1896, and possibly earlier; the surviving fabric of the 1896 Canning Bridge Hotel reveals its influence on the subsequent form of the 1937 Hotel with its two wings and internal courtyard area which has been largely retained to this day;

for over a century the place has had high social value for the community as a place for recreation, the celebration of events, meetings and functions;

externally the place reveals its distinctive 1937 design and remains a significant example of the work by Perth architect W. G. Bennett, a major exponent of Inter-War Art Deco and Inter-War Functionalist style buildings in Western Australia;

the building is one of the few surviving examples of a hotel in the Inter-War Functionalist style remaining in the metropolitan area;

the place is a representative example of the trend to modernise existing buildings, in particular commercial buildings, during the 1930s through the addition of modern facades and the renovation of interiors; these buildings provided a modern image for their patrons, which reflected the post-depression trends of optimism about the future, new technologies and progress; Raffles Hotel and the nearby Applecross District Hall provide indicators of the stylistic changes that occurred in inter-war building design during the second half of the 1930s;

the place, together with the adjacent Applecross District Hall and the Canning Bridge, creates a distinctive cultural landscape.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of both the 1896 and the 1937 wings of the Hotel.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES:

- Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., 'City of all Seasons, the story of Melville', City of Melville, 1989;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Assessment documentation for Place No. 01544 'Raffles Hotel' dated 22 January 2002.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA





CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP11

NAME: GERMAN JETTY SITE

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Melville Beach Foreshore, opposite
Cunningham Street, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1910

PLACE TYPE: Jetty

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; foreshore; industrial installation – jetty
Current Use: Historic site on the foreshoreHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AP11;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River'.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: Telefunken & Co.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

CONDITION: Site only – sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

An historic site with no remnant physical evidence surviving, and a commemorative plaque on a concrete pedestal.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Bibbulmun people used these areas as campsites and hunting grounds. In the summer months the large variety of plants and animals in the area provided the Bibbulmun with an abundance of food and other resources. The Aboriginal name for the Swan River is 'Derbal Yaragan'.

The jetty was constructed in c. 1910 by the German firm Telefunken & Co. as a landing stage for plant and equipment used in the establishment of the Applecross Wireless Hill Radio Station. After completion of the Station in 1912, the jetty was used by local fishermen, yachtsmen and swimmers. The jetty remains were demolished in 1964 when the foreshore was upgraded.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 3.7 Establishing electric means of communication.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
201 River and sea transport.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

There is no remnant physical evidence of the jetty that survives. There is a metal plaque on a concrete pedestal on the foreshore.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is historically significant as the place where a former jetty was constructed in association with the offloading of materials for the establishment of the Wireless Hill Radio Station in Applecross and subsequently for recreational usage.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The plaque and pedestal, and the foreshore site.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local



MAIN SOURCES: City of Melville plaque on site.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP13

NAME: CHARABANC TERMINUS SITE

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Verge at 76 Ardross Street, Applecross
commemorative plaque

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1926/27

PLACE TYPE: Transport

USE: Original Use: Terminus site
Current Use: Historic siteHERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AP13.
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Recorded for entry onto the Register of Classified Places 'Jarrah Tree 76 Ardross Street, Applecross' 13 November 2012.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

An historic site for the charabanc (seated motor coaches) terminus, a commemorative plaque on a concrete pedestal. There is no remnant physical evidence that survives.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The site of the terminus of charabancs serving the Applecross district prior to construction of Kintail Road and Matheson Road as through roads, deviating from Canning Highway onto the Bicton-Perth service.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
4.1.2 Making suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
203 Road transport
308 Commercial services and industries.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

There is no remnant physical evidence of the terminus that survives. There is a metal plaque on a concrete pedestal adjacent to a jarrah tree on the street verge.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is historically significant, marking the terminus of the charabanc service of 1926/27 as public transport servicing the new subdivisions of residential development along Canning Highway.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The plaque and pedestal on the verge.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local



MAIN SOURCES: City of Melville plaque on site.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP14

NAME: COFFEE POINT BOATSHED/SLIPWAY
and WHARF SITE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Foreshore Reserve at Canning Beach Road
at Coffee Point on the Canning River, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1897

PLACE TYPE: Transport and wharfage

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then boatshed, slipway and wharf
Current Use: Historic siteHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AP14;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3538 'Canning River'.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: Alexander Matheson

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

CONDITION: Site only and site marker.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The site now contains remnant metal sliprails in the Canning River and a metal plaque on a concrete pedestal.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Coffee Point was used by the Bibbulmun people for hunting and camping.

A boat slipway and wharf were constructed on the site on the foreshore of the Canning River at Coffee Point to improve communications and to support the Melville Water Park Estate housing venture. The first paddle steamers 'Helena' and 'Harley' were assembled at the site in the boatshed to provide a regular ferry service to Perth. In 1924, the ferry service was superseded by a regular bus service and activities at the yard gradually declined.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 3.8 Moving goods and people
4.1.2 Making suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
104 Land allocation and subdivision
201 River and sea transport.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Surviving metal sliprails in the Canning River.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is important as the location of the former Boatshed, Wharf and Slipway servicing the immediately local community at Applecross and Canning Bridge from 1897 to 1924.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The remnant slip rails, wharf stumps and site marker.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local



MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville site information.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



c. 1906 Passengers leaving a river steamer ferry at Coffee Point.

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP20

NAME: CANNING BRIDGE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION: Canning River, Applecross

LOCATION: Canning River intersection with
Canning Highway, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1937 and later to 1999

PLACE TYPE: River-crossing bridges

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then river bridge
Current Use: Two parallel river bridges

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of South Perth Scheme 20 March 2003, MHI 14 November 2000, (Place Ref. 912 'Westbound Upstream' and Place Ref. 913 'Eastbound Downstream'), LGA Place No. CB7;
- City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry 2 March 2012 Place No. 16178 'Canning Bridge';
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3538 'Canning River' and Site ID 20442 'Raffles Hotel Site'.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Industrial timber and steel bridge construction.

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Canning Bridge comprises two timber and steel framed bridges crossing the Canning River at Canning Highway connecting Melville and South Perth.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

In summer, the Bibbulmun people used the Canning River as a hunting ground as there was an abundant supply of food for them, and they used the land area around the Canning Bridge as a campsite.

Initially, the site of the Canning Bridge was solely a ferry crossing at the narrowest point between the later settlements of Applecross and Como, close to the junction of the Canning and Swan Rivers. The first bridge across the river opened in 1843 to the design of Superintendent of Public Works, Henry Trigg, and constructed by Solomon Cook. A second replacement bridge was constructed in 1849 to increase the clearance beneath the 1843 bridge. In 1867 a new bridge was constructed with convict labour to increase traffic flow and address flood damage. Again, in 1908 and 1937 new bridges were constructed to replace the forerunners.

In 1958, a new bridge was constructed solely for westbound traffic and the earlier 1937 bridge designated for eastbound traffic, to overcome the inadequacy of two-way traffic on a single bridge. Subsequently, concrete road overlays were introduced to both bridges in 1976 and 1984, and major repairs and maintenance was applied in 1994-96 and 1998-99.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
3.14.2 Using Australian materials in construction
4.2 Supplying urban services.
- HCWA Theme: 102 Aboriginal occupation
203 Road Transport
304 Timber industry.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

- Timber tree log piles and beams below the timber planking to the original southern bridge roadway;
- sawn timber strutting and beams;
- concrete bases at water level;
- steel cross beams to the northern (westbound) bridge;
- timber post handrails with steel pipe rails and link-mesh infill;
- timber planking to the western embankment;



- bituminised road surfacing to both bridges.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Canning Bridge, comprising two almost identical timber bridges, Canning Bridge eastbound (1937) and Canning Bridge westbound (1958), over the Canning River between Applecross and Como, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is rare as an intact, substantial timber bridge comprising two adjacent structures built at different times;
- the site represents changing transport systems in Perth since 1829,
- from its origins as a ferry crossing, construction of the original Canning Bridge (1849), its role as part of the first road link between the city of Perth and the port of Fremantle through to construction of the current structures;
- the fishing platform underneath the 1958 structure is one of the few remaining of its kind;
- the place is valued as a site of recreational activities in the past to the present day, including organised sporting events, and as a venue for informal recreational activities; it achieved prominence in 1962, as the end point for rowing at the VII British Empire and Commonwealth Games;
- the place is an important landmark when viewed from the Swan and Canning Rivers, and the river foreshores. It contributes to the cultural landscape of the Applecross commercial precinct which includes Raffles Hotel (1937) and the distinctive façade of Applecross District Hall (1934);
- the place is a good example of a large timber bridge with cross braced driven piles, and demonstrates evidence of the innovative techniques of bridge conservation developed by the Main Roads Department in the 1970s.

The signage on the bridges and the metal railings in the centre of the bridge have little significance.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire structure in timber and steel to both bridges.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

MAIN SOURCES: • Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Assessment documentation for Place No. 16178 'Canning Bridge' dated 2 March 2012

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE RECORD FORM

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP21

NAME: JACARANDA AND PLANE – STREET TREES

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: In public road reserves, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

PLACE TYPE: Landscape elements

USE: Original Use: Street trees
Current Use: Street trees

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Jacaranda mimosaeifolia. Mature jacaranda trees planted in the street verges of the Applecross locality.*Platanus*. Mature plane trees in the street verges of the Applecross locality.

Apart from ongoing arboricultural management, it is acknowledged that, from time to time, replacement of trees will be necessary and with the same species being maintained.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Applecross hosts a "Jacaranda Festival" each year in November. The festival is held in the Applecross Village district, and surrounding local businesses sell products and foods in aid of the local Rotary Club chapter.

The use of these two tree species is indicative of Local Government policy to appropriately enhance the residential locality.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens.
- HCWA Theme: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Not relevant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Applecross has streets lined with mature jacaranda trees and plane trees which provide an important environmental character to the Applecross location. The extent of the mature plantings reinforces the character of the tree species, the suitability for verge planting, and an enhancement of the residential district.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire collection of jacaranda and plane trees in sound condition and without discernable lopping.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP22

NAME: POINT HEATHCOTE LOWER LAND

OTHER NAMES: The Point Heathcote Reception Home

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11390580 and 11390578

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 304, D/Plan 44663
 Certificate of Title Volume LR-3135 Folio 662;
 and Lot 300, D/Plan 44663
 Certificate of Title Volume LR-3135 Folio 658

LOCATION: Point Heathcote, Duncraig Road,
 Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1929 and later

PLACE TYPE: Natural Reserve modified by human use

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then for settler grazing; then as part of Heathcote Hospital
 Current Use: Natural Recreation Reserve

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places 6 March 1991 'Heathcote Hospital Precinct';
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River' and Site ID 18623 'Goolugatup' which comprises Point Heathcote;
- City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Deteriorated.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Point Heathcote Lower Land is an element of the original The Point Heathcote Reception Home opened in 1929. Preparation of the Lower Land was a deliberate exercise to create a recreational sports ground incorporating a cricket pitch, and later three associated buildings which are no longer extant. Those later buildings were located in the northeast corner of the Lower Land and were constructed for use as rehabilitation buildings, dating from 1939-49 and 1950-69. A proposed pavilion to be erected in the northwest corner of the sportsground does not appear to have been built.

A Public Works Department Drawing 24429 dated 4 January 1926 described the Lower Land as 'Future Cricket and Sports Ground'. It is that open sportsground ringed with tree planting to most of the perimeter which survives as a level area, turfed, and retaining a concrete cricket pitch in the centre of the ground. The turf and the cricket pitch are now in a deteriorated condition.

Preparation of the site by clearing and levelling, has removed the indigenous landscape. At the northern edge a section of river marshland and paperbarks appears to be the sole remnant of early original landscape. The perimeter of the Lower Land, and in particular at the northeast, southeast and southwest corners, contains stands of indigenous tree species and a predominant number of introduced trees, all generally mature and some in distressed condition. An 1827 record by Charles Fraser, Colonial Botanist of New South Wales, who visited the Point Heathcote site with Captain James Stirling in 1827, noted the 'magnificent Banksias and Dryandras, a remarkable species of Grevillea, a species of Leptospermum, and a great dwarf species of Calytris'. Few of these trees are present on site, and some species not at all.

The dominant species on site are now peppermints, she-oaks, two conifers, wattles, sugar gums or lemon scented gums and other indigenous eucalypts, tuart, zamias, liquidambar, London plane, oleander, flame, box, paperbark and considerable introduced grasses and weed infestations. In the carpark area there are olives, cape lilacs, oaks and other exotic species. The planting in the northeast corner indicates a more sophisticated garden development incorporating a wide range of introduced exotics, in association with the buildings that formally were located in that area.

A gravel carpark in poor condition is located at the northeast corner of the Lower Land, adjacent to Duncraig Road.

The embankment which divides the Lower Land from the high ground along the western end retains some indigenous tree growth, generally Banksias and Zamia Palms, and weed infestation.

A cyclone mesh fence extends along the northern boundary between the level ground and an introduced pedestrian/cycle path.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Bibbulmun people used Point Heathcote as a camp site and hunting ground. The Aboriginal name for Point Heathcote is



'Goollugatup', the place of children.

Point Heathcote was the landing place and campsite of Captain James Stirling in an exploratory expedition in 1827, an expedition to determine the potential for settlement for a townsite. Later in 1829 on 2 May, Captain Fremantle visited the Point Heathcote headland on his exploration of the river lands. Point Heathcote was a serious consideration for settlement.

The Lower Land at Point Heathcote would have been part of that investigation, in the context of the landform of the Lower Land in the early 19th century possibly as a river marshland with indigenous woodland, below the prominence of the high ground as a landmark part of the Point Heathcote site. The landform of the Lower Land and of the embankment at that time is conjectural. Charles Fraser, Colonial Botanist of New South Wales, who accompanied Stirling on his 1827 exploration, commented favourably, somewhat enthusiastically, about the indigenous landscape on the site, including presumably the landscape of the Lower Land which bordered the river foreshore to the west, the north and the east. Fraser also noted the abundance of fresh water on the beach, sourced by scratching the sand close to the surface.

Records indicate that settlement at Point Heathcote was slow to establish, on the grounds of a fear of attack from Aborigines who inhabited the site as well as apprehension about fire in an isolated site well away from the settlements at Fremantle and Perth. The headland was part of the traditional lands of Midgergooroo and his son Yagan, whose presence at the site continued into the 1830s. The Lower Land and its potential as a food resource and close association with the river would have been important to the Aborigines.

From the 1840s until the mid-1890s, the Point Heathcote site was used by European settlers for grazing of horses and cattle. By the mid-1890s, as a consequence of improved communication and transport in the Colony, the pattern of land use changed dramatically. Subdivision for residential development ensued.

- **Lionel Lukin** (1801-1863) a farmer and pastoralist was the first settler to be granted 300 hectares at Swan Loc. 61, later extended to 440 hectares in 1841.
- **Alfred Waylen** (1805-1856) bought Swan Loc. 61 in September 1842 when Lukin mortgaged his holding and failed to meet repayments. Waylen from Capetown had an inn and was Director of the Agricultural Society in 1841.
- **John Wellard** (1825-1885) bought the property from Waylen in 1856 for grazing purposes. Wellard was a surveyor, storekeeper, hotelkeeper in Fremantle, Chandler & partner with William Padbury.
- **Silas and George Pearse** (1808-1866 and 1839-1914) purchased Lots 61 and 74 at the time of Wellard's bankruptcy in 1865. The land continued to be used for grazing. The Pearse's were ferrymen in Fremantle and dairy farmers with a large business as butchers. Both were prominent in civic affairs and Local Government.
- **William McMillan** bought the land in 1886 and sold on to the Western Australian Land Co. Ltd. in 1892.
- **Alexander Matheson** bought Swan Loc. 61 and the nearby Swan Locs. 73 and 74; the land was then subdivided in 1896 by the Melville Park Estate Co. of which Matheson was a Director.
- **The Christian Brothers** in 1909 showed interest in acquiring the land, without resolution until 1918. Between 1923 and 1927, the Christian Brothers' land was bought by the State Government, together with other smaller lots in private ownership.

The Point Heathcote land was promoted in 1920 by the Melville Roads Board and local members of Parliament to Premier James Mitchell for purchase by the Government for use as a pleasure resort. Subsequently in 1926, The Point Heathcote Reception Home was designed by the Public Works Department under the jurisdiction of Government Architect W. B. Hardwick, to address overcrowding at the Claremont Hospital for the Insane, and to provide treatment and care for patients with mental disorders who were considered to be recoverable, as opposed to the senile, epileptic or mentally deficient. The institution was opened in 1929 and continued in operation as a place of peace and tranquillity until closure in 1994.

The Heathcote Hospital, in its entirety of buildings on the high ground and the sports field on the Lower Land, was vested in the City of Melville for management as a place of community use in the late 1990s. The Lower Land has remained in that management, but not refurbished for the proposed recreational use pending the completion of a Management Plan by the City.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes:
 - 3.26.2 Providing hospital services
 - 3.26.4 Providing care for people with disabilities
 - 4.3 Developing institutions
 - 7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
- HCWA Themes:
 - 102 Aboriginal occupation
 - 105 Explorations and surveying
 - 404 Community services and utilities
 - 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment
 - 408 Institutions
 - 602 Early settlers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Modified natural land and recreation areas for the former Heathcote Hospital.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Point Heathcote Lower Land, the level ground adjoining on the northeast and east sides of the former Heathcote Hospital located on the high ground at Point Heathcote, comprising a level cleared sports field created from land filling the former river marshland with some remnant indigenous vegetation and mature introduced tree species generally exotic, is a place of considerable cultural significance for the following reasons:

the place has direct associational value with the extant former Heathcote Hospital complex located on the high ground to the west of the Lower Land;

the place retains its transformed characteristics whereby the original river marshland was cleared, filled, levelled and developed as a sports field for use in association with the Heathcote Hospital;

the place is historically important for its original association through use by Aboriginal people, and subsequently from the 1840s with European settlers who used the land for grazing and who acquired parts of the subdivided Point Heathcote site, and for acquisition by the State Government in the 1920s for establishment of The Point Heathcote Reception Home opened in 1929;

the place is historically significant for its association with Captain Stirling in 1827 and Captain Fremantle in 1829, both visiting the site in the process of exploration for European settlement;

the place is of social importance for its original use by Aboriginal people and subsequently by white settlers, by the patients and staff of The Point Heathcote Reception Home and Point Heathcote Hospital, and most recently since closure of the Hospital for management by the City of Melville and use of the land in conjunction with the Heathcote Hospital buildings as a place for passive recreation and public access.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

Surviving landscape and humanised elements for recreation from former uses.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

- MAIN SOURCES:**
- 'Alfred Cove Reserve' Heritage Assessment dated September 2007 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville;
 - Heathcote: A Coordinated Assessment by the Built Environment, Landscape and Historic Sites Committees of The National Trust of Australia (WA), March 1991;
 - Uren, M., 'The City of Melville: From Bushland to Expanding Metropolis', 1975;
 - City of Melville – Report for Heathcote Lower Land A....., GHD, April 2010;
 - 'Heathcote Hospital Complex' Conservation Plan prepared for W.A Health Department, prepared by Hocking Planning & Architecture, dated January 1995;
 - other reports and newspaper articles listed under Section 11 in the Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Interim Entry for Place No. 03289 'Heathcote Hospital'.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PLACE RECORD FORM

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AP23

NAME: SOUTH OF PERTH YACHT CLUB

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 235391

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 6854, Diagram 166844
Certificate of Title Volume 1229 Folio 177LOCATION: Cnr. Flannigan Road and Canning Beach
Road, Coffee Point, Applecross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: late 1940s, 1960s, and recently

PLACE TYPE: Recreation Clubhouse

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then Clubhouse
Current Use: ClubhouseHERITAGE LISTINGS: - Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River' and
Site ID 3538 'Canning River';
- City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late twentieth century International

CONDITION: Sound and well maintained.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Clubhouse is a one and two level building with verandahs and viewing deck set in a grassed area on the foreshore at Coffee Point, with bitumenised car parking behind the Clubhouse; a number of jetties project into the Swan River and the Canning River as moorings for yachts and launches.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Bibbulmun people used these areas as campsites and hunting grounds. In the summer months the areas provided the Bibbulmun with an abundance of food and other resources. The Aboriginal name for the Swan River is 'Derbal Yaragan', for the Canning River is 'Dyarlgarro' and for the mouth of the Canning River 'Wagoorjup' place of the Waugal.

The South Perth Yacht Club was founded on 18 December 1945 and the inaugural meeting of the Club was held in the former Como Sea Scout Hall at Point Hampton, Como (on the foreshore near to present day Olives Reserve), on 18 December 1945. The Club held its first yacht race on 13 January 1946. The original clubhouse of the South Perth Yacht Club was an army disposal mess building. Club members volunteered to remove the building from its original site at Point Walter, Bicton, and to transport it to its new site on the Como foreshore. The Clubhouse was adjacent to the Como Sea Scout Hall and was officially opened on 18 November 1946.

In 1960, due to the impending development of the Kwinana Freeway, the Club received State Government assistance to relocate to Coffee Point in Applecross. The Club is now referred to as the South of Perth Yacht Club.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
405 Sport, recreation and entertainment.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Concrete and steel with metal roof sheeting.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance rests primarily with the presence of the Yacht Club on the Coffee Point location and the activity as a yachting facility in Applecross.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The Clubhouse building, the jetties and the foreshore location.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate.



MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

- City of South Perth Local History website;
- South of Perth Yacht Club website.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AR01

NAME: WIRELESS HILL PARK, MUSEUM, FOUR HOUSES, and HERITAGE TRAILS, MORETON BAY FIG TREE and EUCALYPTUS TREE

OTHER NAMES: Wireless Hill Telecommunications Museum
Wireless Hill Station

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11090068 and 11090069

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 12884 and Lot 14795
Diagram 219802, Certificate of Title Volume LR-3055 Folio 999

LOCATION: Wireless Hill, Almondbury Road and McCallum Crescent, Ardress

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1912

PLACE TYPE: Telecommunications Museum, and Natural Recreation Reserve

USE: Original Use: Natural bushland and Aboriginal site, then Telecommunications Station
Current Use: Museum, community education, natural recreation reserve

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999 – all elements except Moreton Bay Fig Tree and Eucalyptus Tree, MHI 19 December 1994, Place Ref. AR01
Note: AR01 now combines Places AR01 to AR09 as one single listing;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry 2 September 1997 Place No. 03518 'Wireless Hill Park', Registration includes database entry Place No. 03823 'Wireless Hill Park Museum Group';
- Australian Heritage Council National Heritage List Place ID 105940 'Wireless Hill Park' 'Nominated Place';
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 10645 'Wireless Hill Park' 'Indicative Place';
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places 3 August 1992 'Wireless Hill Park Museum Group'.

ARCHITECT: Hillson Beasley, Government Architect

BUILDER: Commonwealth Government

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Wireless Hill Park comprises a 41 hectare site as a landmark site of high ground, predominantly natural Banksia and jarrah woodland, with the former Wire Station Operations buildings and structures extant on the high ground of the site, including a macadamised roadway connecting the Station to four former staff houses on the low side of the site at the northwest side. The original 112 metre tall mast and guys have been removed. The anchor blocks at the base of the mast and the three anchor blocks for the guys survive, two converted to viewing platforms.

Mature introduced landscape and grassed areas, car parking, access roadway and public amenities have been introduced in the vicinity of the former Station, now converted for use as a Museum of Telecommunications and associated community facilities.

Interpretive material relating to the flora and fauna of the natural bushland and of the former use of the place as a Telecommunications Station, have been introduced for public education and recreation.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Aboriginal name for Wireless Hill is 'Yagan's Lookout' and has always been a significant place for communication by the Bibbulmun people. Fires were used for communication, one example was signalling the movement of fish along the Swan River. Wireless Hill was a food gathering area, as well as gathering medicinal plants by the women.

Telecommunication has been defined as the transmission of data-carrying signals between two points, including telegraphy, radio, telephone, television, computer networks and satellite systems. In 1912, the Federal Government built the Wireless Hill Station, one of Australia's first telecommunication stations, using Morse Code to communicate with ships off the Australian coast using a mast 112 metres tall.



Known as Perth Wireless Station, the Wireless Hill Station played an important role in both World Wars, relaying messages from ship to shore. Amalgamated Wireless Australasia took over the Station in 1922, installing at that time equipment capable of monitoring signals worldwide. In 1947, Overseas Telecommunications Commission took over the station. The station became part of a network controlling all of Australia's external communications.

The original buildings were retained following decommissioning in 1967 and closure in 1968 when the station was vacated and the land vested in the City of Melville as a public reserve and museum of telecommunications. The original generator room was adapted as a museum, the three anchor blocks to steady the 112 metre high aerial were converted and one was converted into a viewing platform. Staff houses on the site were restored for ongoing residential and special community use.

The site has been converted to a public park, retaining the substantial original 41 hectares of Banksia and jarrah natural bushland on the site, with grassed and landscaped areas including carparks and access roads on top of the hill around the original Station buildings.

The Museum Collection is a nationally significant collection of telecommunications equipment. Community facilities have been incorporated into the parkland adjacent to and within the original buildings. The paved roadway connecting the Station down the hill to the staff houses survives, in a deteriorated condition of original fabric that is currently the focus of restoration. Professionally prepared interpretation material is located sensitively around the site to explain the significance of the natural bushland, its flora and fauna, and the original functions of the Wireless Hill Station.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 3.7 Establishing communications
7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments
7.6.12 Conserving Australia's heritage.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
112 Technology and technological change
209 Telecommunications
210 Telecommunications.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

- Natural and humanised bushland;
- brick, concrete and tiled roof buildings and structures.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Wireless Hill Park, comprising brick and tile radio operations buildings, brick and tile staff accommodation buildings, concrete tower bases, culturally modified landscape settings and urban bushland, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

radio telecommunications provided one of the important links between Australia and the rest of the world at a time when these links were significant to a relatively small community in one of the most remote cities in the world;

the radio communications station has played a part in the development of commercial radio broadcasting and experimental shortwave radio as well as functioning as a communications vehicle for state government instrumentalities and marine safety;

it once contained all the elements of a working radio communications station from the nascent development to eventual phasing out; the place retains sufficient 1912 fabric to remain a fine example of an early radio communications station;

the place was one of five main radio telecommunication stations in Australia participating in international, national, State-wide and regional radio communications and broadcasting;

the mast is remembered as a highly visible and prominent landmark both by day and with its lighting at night, until decommissioned; today, the park forms the basis of a highly valued area of urban bushland.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The natural bushland; the introduced mature eucalypt tree at the west side of the Museum building; the surviving structures from the former Wireless Station:

- the former Operations building – now the Caretaker's Residence
 - the former Engine House – now the Museum
 - the former Store – now toilets and Meeting Room
 - three concrete and masonry anchor blocks, to-date two converted to viewing platforms
 - three concrete anchor blocks at the base of the former mast
 - four former staff houses at Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Hickey Street
 - small toilet block
 - the macadamised roadway from the former Operations building down to the former staff houses;
- Heritage Trails; and interpretive material in the locality of the bushland and the former Operations building.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

- MAIN SOURCES:**
- 'Conservation Plan Applecross Wireless Station (fmr), Wireless Hill Park, Ardross' prepared by Kelly Aris, Helen Burgess and Gaye Nayton, for the City of Melville, 1999;
 - HGM Report 'Conservation and Upgrading' May 2001;
 - interpretive material on site, and pamphlets of the City of Melville;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Assessment documentation for Place No. 03518 'Wireless Hill Park' dated 2 September 19997.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



Museum – former Engine House.



Caretaker's Residence – former Operations building.



Capitol Radio and toilets – former Store.



Small toilet block.



South anchor block.



Guy anchor blocks for aerial mast.



North anchor block.



Macadamised roadway.



No. 2 Hickey Street – former staff house.



No. 4 Hickey Street – former staff house.



No. 6 Hickey Street – former staff house.



No. 8 Hickey Street – former staff house.

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AR10

NAME: LEMON SCENTED GUM TREE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Rear of lot at staff housing for the Applecross Wireless Station at Wireless Hill Park, off Hickey Street, Ardross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1920

PLACE TYPE: Landscape element

USE: Original Use: Street tree
Current Use: Street tree

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 16 March 2004, Place Ref. AR10.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Corymbia citriodora (formerly known as *Eucalyptus citriodora*). An introduced mature lemon scented gum tree planted at the rear of a lot for staff housing for the Applecross Wireless Station at Wireless Hill Park, off Hickey Street in Ardross.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The tree is an element of landscape planting associated with the original Staff Housing development of the Wireless Station, now known as Wireless Hill Park.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens.
- HCWA Theme: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Not relevant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The tree is important as a landmark element in Hickey Street, Ardross, and as a landscape item for the associated housing. Note that a number of other relevant trees of the same species are in place in the vicinity in the street verge and adjacent Park.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire tree and its location adjacent to the street verge in association with housing on the same lot.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AR11

NAME: SCAR TREE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Verge at 131 Ardross Street, cnr. Mitchell Street,
ArdrossCONSTRUCTION DATE: to be assessed by the Department of Aboriginal
Affairs

PLACE TYPE: Natural and indigenous landscape element

USE: Original Use: Natural bushland element
Current Use: Street treeHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs - Other Heritage
Place Number 27842

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound and managed by the City of Melville.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A remnant mature eucalypt in the street verge in a residential subdivision.

HISTORICAL NOTES:The Bibbulmun people cut a large piece or pieces of bark for ceremony or a
coolamon.The scar tree is significant to the record of occupation in the locality of the
Bibbulmun people.**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 2.1 Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
601 Aboriginal people.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Not relevant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCEThe tree is of Aboriginal cultural significance and recognised by inclusion in the Local Government Inventory as a place of
cultural heritage significance to the Melville and State communities.**SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:**

The entire tree with scar markings and verge location.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AR12

NAME: APPLECROSS SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
– Site and Landscape only

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11947648

LAND DESCRIPTION: Crown Reserve 28910, Lot 2702,
Certificate of Title Volume 3014 Folio 206;
Crown Reserve 28911, Lot 2695,
Certificate of Title Volume 3014 Folio 207.

LOCATION: Links Road, Ardross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1957 to 1991

PLACE TYPE: Government School

USE: Original Use: Government School
Current Use: Government Schools

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014

ARCHITECT: Public Works Department, Architectural Division

BUILDER: Various

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Post-War International

CONDITION: Buildings – some deterioration
Landscape and site – sound.**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

The site comprises a disparate collection of school buildings, landscape and grassed open spaces and playing fields.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Applecross Senior High School was established on the site in Ardross in 1958, much extended later from the initial post World War Two period to the 1990s, to accommodate changes in educational policy and practice by the State Government education authority. High schools had been constructed in the 1950s at Midland Junction, Mount Lawley, Armadale and Fremantle prior to the Applecross High School and its contemporaries at Hollywood and Kwinana.

Applecross was developed and subdivided for residential building in the period 1890s to 1910s – intended as a 'model suburb for wealthy residents'. Development was slow, impacted by World War One and the Depression. Following World War Two, War-service housing development was introduced into the locality, increasing the resident population and the demand for new schools.

The first section of Applecross Senior High School was occupied for teaching in 1958. Since the beginning, considerable additions, alterations and new built elements have been introduced onto the campus, including a library, swimming pool, science block, manual arts, gymnasium, prevocational centre and performing arts centre. Applecross Senior High School attained the status of a representative, but not unique, Government high school. Some of the amenities are used for public use out of school hours.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
6.2 Establishing schools
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
402 Education and science.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Various – predominantly masonry walling and pitched corrugated sheet roofs.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The elements of cultural heritage significance are identified as the site (the location of the first Government high school in the district), the landscape as open space, and the open spaces accessible to the community. The buildings, although representative, are disparate in architectural design and not assessed to have relevant heritage value. Other high schools exist to justify entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places.



The built fabric of Applecross Senior High School is assessed to allow future change, in the fabric and in the use of the buildings. Demolition and redevelopment, in whole or in part, is assessed to be a mandatory option for the future. State Registration could seriously inhibit change.

A further highly significant element of the place is the context of the site within a residential community and the past and present involvement of the staff and student community and in particular the parent body, in building up and supporting the school.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The site (as the location of the first High School in Melville), the landscape and the open spaces in the context of a residential locality.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville documentation.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AR13

NAME Ardross Hostel

OTHER NAME Mogumber Hostel
Hallin Court

PIN NO. (Landgate) 1485519

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 219 on Plan 7982 on
Certificate of Title Volume
1279 Folio 50

LOCATION: 7 Hallin Court, Ardross

CONSTRUCTION DATE: late 1960s

PLACE TYPE: Individual Building or Group

USE: Original Use Institutional Housing
Current Use Institutional Housing



HERITAGE LISTINGS: inHerit database 18575

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: unknown

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional

CONDITION: Good

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Ardross Hostel is located at the top of Hallin Court with the site dropping from the street boundary towards the rear of the block. From the street, the property presents as a single storey brick and tile dwelling with a lower ground floor area, which is partially obscured from the street. From the rear, the place presents as a two-storey property.

From the front, the house presents in a typical asymmetric plan form with projecting wing and a recessed main section of the façade with verandah wrapping around the front and side elevation. The house is of very simple design constructed from pale brick, large aluminium framed windows, angled tiled sills and terracotta tiled hipped roofs. The verandah has a concrete deck with solid balustrade, narrow steel columns and a bullnose style verandah canopy. Half the front setback is grass with plantings with the other half being a sloping driveway providing access to the rear areas.

The rear elevation presents in two sections with a dark brick lower level and pale brick upper level. Despite the contrast in brick colours, the openings and details are constant throughout with aluminium openings to most windows. As with the front elevation, the rear is also of asymmetric plan form with a projecting wing towards the south eastern corner at both levels. An open staircase leads from the garden to a small verandah and entrance to the Kitchen, with additional entrances to the laundry at ground level and a storeroom. The rear garden is predominantly grass with a raised flower bed along the southern boundary.

Internally, the place continues with the simple design presentation of the exterior. The front door opens into a hallway providing access to a number of bedrooms and bathroom along the southern side of the property with large kitchen and lounge to the northern half. A central staircase leads down to a large play room area, additional bedrooms, bathroom and laundry. All ceilings are plasterboard, the upper rooms with a simple cornice. Floors are concrete and carpeted. The central staircase is of a dog-leg design with simple steel and timber balustrade.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

This property was built as a private residence in the mid to late 1960s. The date has been estimated from the evidence of the 1965 aerial photograph which shows the vacant site, information from the 'Signposts' website that the place was acquired by the Department of Community Welfare in 1970. The place was converted to a hostel operated by the Mogumber Council of Methodist Conference on the States' behalf. This operation fulfilled Mogumber's new policy of locating "scatter houses" in the metropolitan area after the closure of the Mogumber Mission (previously Moore River Settlement) in 1968.

The main purpose of the "scatter house" was to accommodate children sent from the closed Mogumber Methodist Mission to the metropolitan area for further study. In 1971, the place accommodated six residents, one who attended Applecross High School and the remainder attended Business College in Perth.

In 1975, Ardross Hostel provided short term care for 7 or 8 girls aged 12-17 years in a hostel-like setting. There were 6 bedrooms – all of which could sleep three or more girls; 2 lounge rooms; dining room; 1 bathroom and 2 toilets. The average length of stay was around 9 months. Ardross Hostel was the second property selected by Mogumber as a "scatter house". The first being "Applecross

Cottage", formerly located at 62 Matheson Road, which has since been demolished.

Ardross Hostel has been subject to a series of different administrations, including the Uniting Church from 1982 to 1985, followed by Sister Kates's up to 1987. The Department of Community Services resumed control of the hostel in 1987, when Sister Kates's withdrew from the Education Hostels program. By mid-1994, Ardross Hostel included the accommodation of boys. In 2008, the place operated under the Department of Child Protection's "Aboriginal Student Accommodation Service" program.

In 2019, the place continues to provide accommodation for clients of the Department of Communities. Aerial photographs indicate there has been little change in the form or extent of the place since its original construction.

HISTORIC THEME/S:

- Australian Historic Themes: 6.6 Educating Indigenous people in two cultures
7.6.6 Providing Services and Welfare
7.6.8 Administering Indigenous Affairs
- HCWA Themes: 408 Institutions
601 Aboriginal People

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Face Brick Walls and terracotta tile roof

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is representative of government policy to purchase established residential properties for conversion into hostels within a suburban context in the 1960s.

The place has historical value for its association with Mogumber and the subsequent Aboriginal wards of state formerly resident at the Mogumber Methodist Mission after its closure in 1968. Ardross House provides further evidential value to show how residences were chosen in line with the Mogumber's change in care policy.

Ardross House traces the evolution and decentralization of government policy and practices towards Aboriginal children from 1970 to the present, including the working relationship between the state and religious organisations in administering social welfare.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

N/A

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

- Signposts A Guide for Children and Young People in Care in WA from 1920, Department for Community Development, <http://signposts.cpfs.wa.gov.au/facilities/view.aspx?id=98>
- Nomination of New Place for Assessment, HCWA, 2011, Place P18575.

ASSESSMENT DATE: August 2019

ASSESSOR: Hocking Heritage + Architecture



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AT01

NAME: PINE TREES

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Verge adjacent to the intersection of
Princep and Swan Roads, Attadale

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s

PLACE TYPE: Landscape elements

USE: Original Use: Street trees
Current Use: Street treesHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994,
Place Ref. AT01.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound; managed by the City of Melville.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Araucaria heterophylla. Two mature Norfolk Island pine trees planted in the verge at the intersection of Princep and Swan Roads in Attadale, and surviving from the 1920s.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The two pine trees are surviving elements of verge plantings from the 1920s when subdivision for residential development was carried out in the Attadale locality.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens.
- HCWA Theme: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Not relevant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The two pine trees are important landmark elements in the streetscape of the locality in Attadale.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The two pine trees in their entirety.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 4

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AT05

NAME: SANTA MARIA COLLEGE
Administration Building and Chapel
(1938/1956)

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 1224012

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 on Plan 1746, Loc. 73
Certificate of Title Volume 1054 Folio 491

LOCATION: 21-38 Moreing Road, Attadale

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1938 and 1956

PLACE TYPE: Residential College for Girls

USE: Original Use:) Sisters of Mercy
Current Use:) Catholic Boarding and Day School for Girls

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI January 2002, Place Ref. AT05, Scheme 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: E. J. Henderson – College and Convent (now Administration Building)
E. Le B. Henderson & Thompson – Chapel

BUILDER: Berry Bros. Pty. Ltd. – Chapel

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Mediterranean

CONDITION: Physically sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Santa Maria College elements, the original elements, comprise three main buildings (the administration building, the former convent, and the chapel), all joined, and constituting the prominent edifice of the college overlooking original open space onto the northern side and the Swan River beyond. The administration building which was the former residential classroom block, incorporates teaching facilities, the former convent now part of administration and the chapel, are all joined physically and interconnect internally. All are of similar height and bulk, the chapel at the western end being of a more typically religious form; the administration and former convent buildings are three-storey in height with recessed arcading to the north elevation at all levels to wings beyond a central pavilion and towers at the east and west extremities of the block.

Subsequent alterations to and refurbishments of these buildings and additions at the rear to the south and to the eastern side, generally complement the original heritage fabric.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Santa Maria College comprises the former Convent, boarding and classroom buildings completed in 1938 and is currently in use and designated as the administration building and classrooms, and an attached chapel at the western end constructed in 1956, the College Chapel. The building extends along a ridge of high ground overlooking the Swan River with views to the City of Perth in the distance. The administration building is a three-storey building rendered and cream painted externally, with orange terracotta tiled roof, recessed balconies with arched openings on three levels, and with significant Romanesque Revival details at the two principle entries. The chapel, completed as a later addition, is attached to the western end and conforms to the same architectural style as the college and is constructed in similar materials plus the incorporation of stained glass windows. Original classrooms extend across and out from the rear of the administration building, with open verandahs providing access to the classrooms.

The initial college was constructed for the Sisters of Mercy, a Catholic teaching order, for use as an educational institution for day girls and boarders. Access to the college at that time was from Moreing Road, a cleared and paved road running past the western boundary of the college site.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
6.2 Establishing schools
8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
402 Education and science.



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Stucco finished masonry walls and pitched orange terracotta roofing tiles.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Santa Maria College, Administration Building and Chapel, forms part of a Catholic Girls School for Day Girls and Boarders, established in 1938 by the Sisters of Mercy Perth (Amalgamated) and continuing since that time without interruption as an educational institution. The Administration Building and Chapel comprise rendered and painted masonry buildings with Cordova tiled roofs in the Inter-War Mediterranean style, set on high ground with views to the north across the Swan River to the City of Perth. The place has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the Administration Building and Chapel (the place) is important historically and socially as a Catholic educational institution for girls established on this site in 1938 by the Sisters of Mercy;

the place is aesthetically important as a building comprising Administration, Classrooms, former Convent, and Chapel, built in two main stages in 1938 and 1956, in the Inter-War Mediterranean style;

the place is a rare building complex in the Mediterranean style of representative cream painted stucco walls, terracotta tiled roofs and decorative elements in towers, balconies with arched openings, and an elaboration of details at the principle facade, generally in Romanesque Revival style elements; and

the place is important as a representative example of the architectural style in vogue in the 1930s for some churches and religious use buildings; other comparable examples are St. Columba's Church in South Perth 1936, the Chapel at Clontarf Boys' Town 1941, St. Peter's Church in Victoria Park 1935, and the now demolished classroom block at the former St. Louis School in Claremont.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

Administration Building, Chapel and open space on the main northern aspect of the site.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

MAIN SOURCES:

- Santa Maria College Archives;
- Uren, Malcolm, *The City of Melville – from bushland to expanding metropolis*, 1935;
- Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., *A City of all Seasons. The Story of Melville*, 1989;
- 'Santa Maria College' Heritage Assessment dated April 2009 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AT06

NAME: ATTADALE RESERVE AND TROY PARK

OTHER NAMES: Attadale Conservation Reserve

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11652195

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 301, Diagram 43543
Certificate of Title Volume LR-3136
Folio 601

LOCATION: Burke Drive, Attadale

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Not relevant

PLACE TYPE: Natural and adapted landscape

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site and natural bushland
Current Use: Community use Recreational AreaHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014;
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 17818 'Alfred Cove – Point Waylen Area' Registered 28 May 1996;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound and well maintained.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Attadale Reserve (including Attadale Conservation Area) and Troy Park comprise some surviving natural landscape, designated conservation reserve areas and riverine edges to the Swan River; prepared playing fields and recreational community open spaces; and links east to the Alfred Cove area to Point Walter in the west.

Attadale Reserve (including Attadale Conservation Area), Troy Park, Alfred Cove Nature Reserve and Burke Drive Dog Exercise Area continue east to connect directly with Alfred Cove Reserve, all bordering onto the Swan Estuary Marine Park within the Swan River.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

In summer, the Bibbulmun people used this area as a campsite and hunting ground. The Bibbulmun people would regularly burn sections of this area which kept the understorey low and was a useful technique for flushing out game.

Attadale Reserve comprises an extensive strip along the edge of the Swan River in Attadale, substantially cleared of natural landscape to provide grassed open space for sporting and community recreational use. The narrow strip of land between the Reserve and the Swan River shoreline is designated Alfred Cove Nature Reserve, which extends from Alfred Cove at Point Waylen in the east to Point Walter in the west. That Reserve, backed by the Attadale Reserve on the south side, is significant for the diverse and interesting species of bush and water birds in the remnant historic landscape at the foreshore and dedicated conservation reserve area.

The land which comprises the two reserves was initially, following European occupation at Swan River Colony in 1829, part of land acquired by Alfred Waylen in 1830/31 extending from Point Walter to Alfred Cove.

Troy Park, at the southern extremity of Attadale Reserve, is a public access sporting facility, home to the Troy Park Sporting Association (Inc.) and named on signage on site after the Hon. Michael Francis Troy MLA, Minister for Lands and Migration, 1927-1930 and 1933-1939.

Part of the Attadale Reserve, is designated as the Burke Drive Dog Exercise Area. Other highly significant areas are dedicated as the Attadale Conservation Area, managed and rehabilitated by The Friends of Attadale Foreshore Inc. to protect and refurbish natural habitat areas for flora and fauna indigenous to the area.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia
7.6.10 Conserving fragile resources.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
405 Recreating and Aboriginal people
409 Environmental awareness
601 Aboriginal people.



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Riverine edge to the Swan River; conservation reserve areas; some remnant original nature bushland, prepared and grassed playing fields and a club headquarters building.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Attadale Reserve, Troy Park and Burke Drive Dog Exercise Area are assessed to be of exceptional cultural heritage significant and are important as community open spaces developed from natural riverine bushland for recreational and community sporting use.

The remnant natural landscape areas and riverine edge to the Swan River are important environmental elements to the Reserve and Park. The place is relevant and highly significant as environment reserver areas and open space dedicated for community use and access at the edge of the Swan River, originally part of a Land Grant to Alfred Waylen which in 1830/31 extended from Point Walter in Bicton to present-day Alfred Cove in Attadale.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The surviving natural landscape and conservation reserve areas and riverine edge to the Swan River.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES:

- 'Alfred Cove Reserve' Heritage Assessment dated September 2007 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville;
- City of Melville signage and pamphlets.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA





Troy Park



Troy Park



Troy Park



Burke Drive Dog Exercise Area

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: AT07

NAME: THE COVE, fmr. House

OTHER NAMES: Indian Restaurant

PIN NO. (Landgate): 231155

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 62, Diagram 59333
Certificate of Title Volume 1581 Folio 755

LOCATION: 568 Canning Highway, Attadale

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1919

PLACE TYPE: Residential

USE: Original Use: House (farm house)
Current Use: RestaurantHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994, removed 2004, reinstated 17 June 2014
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3538 'Canning River'.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: Alfred Groves

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey brick and tile house, set back from the street boundary with expansive timber-framed verandahs, high-pitched roof and tall chimneys; the former landscaped grounds are now brick-paved for onsite car parking.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Arthur Groves, dairy farmer and early settler in the locality, constructed the house on an 11 hectare property supplemented with leased properties along the foreshore of the Canning River. The house has changed in use and is now separated from the former rural land by subdivision and residential development.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 3.5 Developing primary production.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
301 Grazing, pastoralism and dairying.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Masonry walling and Marseilles terracotta roofing tiles.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The House is important as the residence of Arthur Groves, dairy farmer and early settler in the district, and as a significant example of a large Federation style house formerly part of an extensive dairy farm.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The original form and materials of the building as a former House.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA





CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BC01

NAME: AVIATION HERITAGE MUSEUM OF WA

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 321882

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 2, Diagram 49117
Certificate of Title Volume 1796 Folio 170LOCATION: Bull Creek Drive, Bull Creek
Air Force Memorial Estate

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1979 and 1982

PLACE TYPE: Aviation Museum

USE: Original Use: Aviation Museum
Current Use: Aviation Museum

HERITAGE LISTINGS: City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014

ARCHITECT: Designer: Lew Harding, Structural Engineer (both wings)

BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Industrial

CONDITION: Sound and well maintained.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Aviation Heritage Museum comprises two main museum buildings housing the extensive and internationally important collection of aircraft and associated artefacts, publications and memorabilia:

South wing: the first museum building constructed in 1979 to the design of structural engineer Lew Harding, a PWD engineer of professional renown; that building is a hyperbolic parabola roof structure providing a large space 50m x 25m with **no** intrusive internal supports; the building is constructed in structural steel framing with single-length timber purlins clad externally in corrugated metal sheeting finished with a factory applied paint finish.

North wing: the second museum building constructed in 1982 to house the growing collection; designed by Lew Harding as a roof of stressed arch technique providing an uninterrupted floor space 50m x 32m; this structure was constructed flat and raised to its completed curved form – a totally steel-framed structure clad in corrugated metal sheeting.

Both structures are of major engineering significance in their own right, quite apart from the importance of the museum collections they house.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Aviation Heritage Museum of WA, owned by the RAAF Association, had its origins in 1929 when in May of that year the Australian Flying Corps Association WA was formed and the Association restored its first aircraft, the Kalgoorlie Biplane. In September 1953 the Mk22 Spitfire was dedicated and added to the collection. In December 1962 the Lancaster was delivered and in 1967 the WA Association acquired 15 acres of land at Bull Creek to develop its Air Force Memorial Estate.

The first building for the growing aviation collection opened in November 1979 (the south wing). The restoration workshop, an important adjunct to the museum collection, was doubled in size in 1980. In 1982, the second museum building was completed (the north wing) to house the growing, highly-significant museum collection. In 2009 a workshop was added for the purpose of aircraft restoration. Plans are in place for further development.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 7.6.12 Conserving Australia's heritage
7.7.3 Going to war
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.7 Honouring achievement.
- HCWA Theme: 112)
209) Technology and technological change
309)
205 Air transport
407 Cultural activities
501 World wars and other wars
605 Famous and infamous people.



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Steel, timber, corrugated metal sheeting, and concrete flooring.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Aviation Heritage Museum of WA is an internationally recognised collection of aviation material, artefacts and memorabilia, of exceptional cultural heritage significance for the extensive world-class aviation collection, the presentation of the collection, the two main wings housing the collection (the south wing of 1979 and the north wing of 1982) and the conservation works carried out at the Museum.

The unique character of the collection and the two main buildings housing the collection have added relevance through association with the RAAF Association and the Bull Creek site acquired specifically in 1967.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

- The ongoing critical association with the present site acquired in 1967 for the Museum;
- the form and materials of the south wing and the north wing **together with** the entire Museum collection, library and workshops.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES:

- Edmonds, Leigh, 'A Permanent Reminder – A History of the RAAF Association Aviation Heritage Museum of Western Australia', 1997;
- expert data from Museum Administrator, John Parks.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA





CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BN01

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 227324

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 31, Diagram 19377
Certificate of Title Volume 1180 Folio 922

LOCATION: 230 Preston Point Road, Bicton

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1913

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound, restored and extended.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A large single-storey brick house in red tuck-pointed brickwork with hipped and gabled corrugated metal roof, white glass leadlight glazing to front windows, tall chimneys and timber-framed bullnose verandahs with arched bays between posts and timber balustrade to three sides of the main western elevation and returns. A two-storey recent addition is in place at the rear southeast corner of the original house.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The house was constructed on land initially owned by John Duffield, Bicton pioneer settler.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
602 Early settlers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Cavity brick walls, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber framed and floored verandahs.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The form and architectural character of the house is significant as a representative example of a large private residence in the Bicton locality dating from 1913.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form, materials and details of the original section of the building, and the setback from both street boundaries.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA





CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BN02

NAME: MEMORIAL DRIVE – HONOUR AVENUE

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate): 1085354

LAND DESCRIPTION: Crown Reserve 4813
(no other information)

LOCATION: Honour Avenue road reserve, Bicton

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

PLACE TYPE: Road verge

USE: Original Use: Memorial drive verge tree planting and memorials
Current Use: Memorial drive verge tree planting and memorials

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

An avenue of sugar gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and Lemon-scented gums (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) in the verge along section of Honour Avenue on the western side, including metal memorial plaques on concrete plinths for each tree.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The memorial trees replace original pine trees, 25 in number and now located solely on the western side of the road, commemorating soldiers who died in World War I and World War II.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 7.7.3 Going to war
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.8 Remembering the fallen
9.7.3 Remembering the dead.
- HCWA Themes: 501 World wars and other wars
603 Local heroes and battlers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Eucalyptus trees and metal memorial plaques.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The metal plaques and the associated trees on the verge along Honour Avenue are important memories to commemorate soldiers who died in World War I and World War II.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The memorial plaques and the associated trees.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BN03

NAME: BICTON FORESHORE AND RESERVES
including Stam's Tearooms SiteOTHER NAMES: Bicton Jetty
former Commonwealth Animal Quarantine
Station

PIN NO. (Landgate): 1085354

LAND DESCRIPTION: Crown Reserve 4813
(no other information)

LOCATION: Durdham Crescent, Bicton

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1830/1916/1918

PLACE TYPE: Recreational

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then Tearooms and Public amenity
Current Use: Recreation and Natural Reserve incorporating memorial treesHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994, removed 2004, reinstated LGI 17 June 2014;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound and well maintained.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The place comprises the site of earlier amenities – the river beach and parkland, Stam's Tearooms, the jetty in the Swan River and the entire Commonwealth Animal Quarantine Station – no evidence survives today. Stam's Tearooms were removed in 1964. Only some stands of introduced pine trees (*Pinus*) survive.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Bibbulmun people used these areas as campsites and hunting grounds. In the summer months the large variety of plants and animals in the area provided the Bibbulmun with an abundance of food and other resources. The Bibbulmun would regularly burn sections of these areas which kept the understorey low and was a useful technique for flushing out game. The Aboriginal name for the Swan River was named 'Derbarl Yerrigan' which means 'brackish place of the turtle'.

In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, the Bicton foreshore was a popular public recreation place, a use which continues today. The land at the Bicton foreshore was granted to John Hole Duffield in 1830. Duffield named the place **Bicton** after Bicton near Exeter in England. The Fremantle Race Club operated from the nearby Bicton Race Course from c. 1904 to 1917.

The Bicton Tearooms were erected near the jetty overlooking Blackwall Reach to service visitors to the site in c. 1917 and run by the Stam Family until demolition in 1964.

The Fremantle Quarantine Station was introduced on the sloping site east of the foreshore in c. 1916 until removal to Byford in 1983. It was a Commonwealth Holding Station and all animals, including bees, were obliged to pass through it. That site and its remnant landscape were then converted to public parkland.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
405 Sport, recreation and entertainment.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Remnant natural and introduced exotic landscape, parkland, foreshore beach and river frontage.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bicton foreshore and the adjoining parkland are of cultural heritage significance as the site of earlier public amenities and today as a popular public recreation place.



SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The parkland, remnant introduced and indigenous trees, open spaces and foreshore for public recreation.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville documentation.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BN04

NAME: WORKSHOP – Leighton Panel and Paint

OTHER NAMES: Rambler Charabanc the Suburban Bus Co.
Fitzgerald and Son Panel-beaters
Barry Fitzgerald & Son Smash Repairs

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11481605

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 401, D/Plan 46345
Certificate of Title Volume 2610 Folio 503

LOCATION: 3 Point Walter Road, Bicton

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925

PLACE TYPE: Industrial workshop

USE: Original Use: Charabanc Depot and Bus Company Depot
Current Use: Motor vehicle workshop

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Between the Wars Industrial

CONDITION: Sound – refurbished and modernised.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The building retain the original bulk and scale, but now in a refurbished presentation; single-storey, gabled roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting on original timber trusses; the street elevation now with masonry wall areas rendered and painted, and the gable above clad in horizontal corrugated metal sheeting replacing the original vertical sheeting. A lean-to section along the north side retains earlier metal exhaust flumes. The building is set back a short distance from the street with earlier large doors replaced with metal roller doors.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The building originated on site as the starting point of the Rambler Charabanc (motor coach and seated carriage) transporting people from Canning Road (now Highway) to Point Walter recreation area on the Swan River. The operation was replaced by the Suburban Bus Company which operated in tandem with river ferries servicing the site, until the demise of Point Walter as a very popular picnic location until late in the twentieth century when private car access saw a resurgence in the popularity of the site. The Bus Company was run by Melville identity and Mayor, Freeman Ronald Carroll.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
4.2 Supplying urban services.
- HCWA Themes: 203 Road transport
404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Masonry and corrugated metal walling, corrugated metal roof covering, metal roller doors.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is significant as an early twentieth century workshop and depot for the public transport linking Canning Road and Point Walter, contributing to the development of residential areas in Bicton along the route.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

Any original fabric of the building, the setback from the street boundary, and use as a motor vehicle depot and workshop since instigation in c. 1925.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2



DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville documentation.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BN06

NAME: POINT WALTER RESERVE, including
POINT WALTER GOLF COURSE and
BLACKWALL REACH RESERVE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 1085354 and 1085355

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 11240, Diagram 217553
Certificate of Title Volume LR-3012 Folio 804;
and Crown Reserve 4813

LOCATION: Honour Avenue and Carroll Drive,
and Blackwall Reach Parade,
Bicton

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Not relevant

PLACE TYPE: Natural Reserves and Golf Course

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then Recreational and Natural Reserve
Current Use: Recreation and Natural Reserve incorporating memorial trees; Public Golf Course

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994, Scheme 17 June 2014.
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 100634 'Point Walter Migrant Reception Centre' 'Indicative Place';
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River' and Site ID 3650 'Blackwall Reach, Bicton'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound and well maintained.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**Point Walter Reserve**

The place comprises the natural and introduced landscape abutting the bank of the Swan River, and incorporates the sand bar, jetty, public roads and pathways, paved parking areas, tennis courts, and grassed recreational areas and public amenities.

Point Walter Golf Course

Natural bushland with undergrowth cleared, tree stock retained, and greens, fairways and clubhouse/carpark introduced in the bushland setting.

Blackwall Reach Reserve

A publicly accessible natural landscape reserve incorporating limestone cliffs and caves at the junction with the Swan River, indigenous landscape of trees and undercover, with sensitively introduced walkways, viewing platform, safety fencing, carpark and interpretive signage.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Point Walter and Blackwall Reach were part of the Bibbulmun people campsites and hunting grounds. In the summer months the large variety of plants and animals in the area provided the Aborigines with an abundance of food and other resources. The Bibbulmun would regularly burn sections of these areas which kept the understorey low and was considered a useful technique for flushing out game. The Aboriginal name for Point Walter is Dyundalup (Dyoondalup) and for Blackwall Reach is Jenalup; the Swan River was named 'Derbarl Yerrigan' which means 'brackish place of the turtle'.

Point Walter Reserve

In 1827, Captain James Stirling in his exploration of the Swan River to identify a suitable site for settlement, named Point Walter after his brother, Walter.

Land was acquired in 1830 by the first European settlers Lionel Lukin and Alfred Waylen (hence Alfred Cove). Waylen built a villa at Point Walter in 1830 (later burned down), and acquired a further 700 acres in 1831 extending his grant from Point Walter as far east along the Swan River frontage to Alfred Cove.

Popular access by the community saw the area used for camping, swimming, picnicking and crabbing. A jetty was subsequently constructed since access was solely by water; ferries and yachting parties frequented the Point and the two



tearooms constructed to service the visitors. A tavern, adjacent to the jetty was known as 'The Halfway House', midway between Fremantle and Perth. A timber bathing shed was developed just east of the jetty. In December 1915, a tramway was constructed linking Canning Road with Point Walter, so popular was this recreation site. A limestone road was eventually built, providing access for horse-drawn vehicles from Canning Road.

In 1907 (1895?) the State Government purchased Point Walter, declaring the site as an A-Class Reserve. In 1912, the Melville Roads Board was appointed to manage the Reserve. The Reserve was officially opened in 1914 on 30 November.

The Perth-Fremantle railway opening saw a decline in popularity for Point Walter, which became a 'quiet backwater'. Steamers on the Swan River stopped using a narrow and shallow channel that had been cut in the sand bar, preferring to negotiate around the bar, and the tearooms facilities struggled through lack of patronage. A growth in ocean beach patronage by the public saw a further decline in the use of Point Walter. The control of the Reserve, as a consequence, passed to control by the Parks and Gardens Board in 1929. The Depression of the 1930s had a further negative impact, through unemployment, on the recreational use of the Reserve. World War II further impacted badly on public use of the Reserve.

Point Walter fell into disrepair until in November 1952 the Reserve was vested in the Melville Roads Board at which time old buildings were removed, the river beach was restored, a new kiosk constructed, new changerooms and new toilet facilities provided. In 1980, the Department of Sport and Recreation took control of 6.5 hectares of the Reserve - the area that had been in use for Army Training purposes and, following World War II, a Migrant Settlement Hostel/Camp from 1948 to 1972. In 1986, the remaining Hostel buildings were removed and a considerable sum spent to develop that inland section of the Reserve as a sport and recreational facility to be seen on that site today in 2013, managed by the Department of Sport and Recreation for use as a new centre for sport and conferences.

Today, Point Walter Reserve is a popular well-maintained public recreational centre, readily accessible by ferry and yachts to the jetty or by road from Canning Highway.

Point Walter Golf Course

The golf course site was formerly part of the Point Walter Reserve, a property acquired at Point Walter in 1830 by the initial settlers Lionel Lukin and Alfred Waylen and becoming part of the A Class Reserve acquired by Government in 1907. The Reserve is now managed by the City of Melville.

Blackwall Reach Reserve

Blackwall Reach Reserve is a designated conservation and recreation area, once an important Aboriginal women's area called Jenalup. Aborigines from the Beelia family group and Whadjug tribes called the trail, on the south side of the river, Yorga meaning "women's trail". Jenalup was a place for women and children to learn life skills at a place plentiful in fish, native yams, and limestone caves providing fresh water. The sandbar at the adjoining Point Walter, then known as Dyundalup, was the connection between the trails in a favourite tribal ground for the Nyungar people. 'Dyundalup' means 'place of long white flowing hair', the sand bar and the white waves breaking over it.

Blackwall Reach was named in 1896 by Commander L. S. Dawson RN, Admiralty Surveyor, after an area in the Thames River near Greenwich, UK. The reserve formed part of a farm and tavern in the later 1800s, connected by a tramline from Canning Highway until the 1950s. The site is important for its natural landscape of coastal vegetation, limestone formations, aquatic species and dry land species.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes:
 - 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia
 - 3.11.4 Clearing vegetation
 - 6.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
 - 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments.
- HCWA Themes:
 - 102 Aboriginal occupation
 - 409 Environmental occupation
 - 601 Aboriginal people
 - 602 Early settlers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Point Walter Reserve - Natural and introduced landscape; introduced tennis courts, roadways, pathways, jetty, parking areas, public amenities and interpretive material;

Point Walter Golf Course - Natural landscape; and introduced golf course, clubhouse and car parking area;

Blackwall Reach Reserve - Natural land and marine characteristics; introduced pathways, interpretive signage, paved carpark, and safety fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Point Walter Reserve is a place of exceptional cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the site borders the Swan River and retains natural bushland and marine characteristics;

the site has significance to the Aboriginal people, for a period extending well back prior to European settlement;

the place has historic value for original naming by Captain James Stirling, and for early settlement in 1830 by Lionel Lukin and Alfred Waylen;

the place has early association with the Melville Roads Board, in 1912, the Fremantle Tramway Board, in 1915, officially opening in November 1914;

Point Walter has since the 1920s been a popular community place for camping, swimming, crabbing and public recreation, to the present day.

The Point Walter Golf Course is important for the retained natural bushland setting, the introduced public golf course amenity and is a place of historic significance as part of the Point Walter Reserve.

Blackwall Reach Reserve is important as a place of natural coastal vegetation, an Aboriginal place of significance, and now a recreational site.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The site overall for historic reasons; the natural and introduced landscape; the marine foreshore, jetty and the sand bar; and the memorial tree plantings.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES:

- Interpretive material on site;
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate documentation for Place ID 100634 'Point Walter Migrant Reception Centre';
- 'Point Walter', Ric Turner, undated;
- 'Point Walter Reserve in the 1920s', Alfred Chate, 1997;
- 'Blackwall Reach and Point Walter Bushland Management Plan', City of Melville, July 1994;
- 'Swan River, Perth, Western Australia', Creative Spirits, 22 November 2012.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA

Point Walter Reserve





Point Walter Golf Course



Blackwall Reach Reserve





LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BN07

NAME: POINT WALTER fmr. ARMY CAMP SITE
– whole site incorporating the Watch House

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 1085354

LAND DESCRIPTION: Crown Reserve 4813
(no other information)

LOCATION: 1 Stock Road, Bicton

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1941 as Army Camp Site
1947-71 Migrant Reception Centre

PLACE TYPE: Recreation and Conference Centre

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal campsite; then Melville Army Camp for Training and Rehabilitation; Detention Centre;
Migrant Reception Centre; Recreation and Conference Centre
Current Use: Recreation and Conference CentreHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 100634 'Point Walter Migrant Reception Centre' 'Indicative Place';
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3536 'Swan River'.

ARCHITECT: Department of Defence and Commonwealth Government

BUILDER: Department of Defence and Commonwealth Government

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Natural landscape and introduced 20th century recreational buildings in an adjusted site adapted for army then recreational use.

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Natural representative bushland. The natural landscape abutting has been adjusted to create clear open spaces now occupied by introduced recreational new buildings. The watch house is a small-framed building at the eastern entrance to the site, a remnant of the original Department of Defence Army Camp.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Point Walter was used by the Bibbulmun people as a campsite and hunting ground. In the summer months the large variety of plants and animals in the area provided the Bibbulmun with an abundance of food and other resources.

Military Camp – Point Walter

The natural landscape of the place was transformed when the Commonwealth Government Department of Defence established the Melville Army Camp on the Point Walter Melville site in 1941, clearing the understorey, creating open space for buildings and camp uses and introducing facilities for army training, to train soldiers in water-borne warfare. The watch house at the entry to the site is a remnant of the earlier army camp use.

Detention Barracks – Point Walter

The No. 11 Detention Barracks for POWs operated at Fremantle Prison from 1939 to June 1946, it then transferred in June 1946 until 1947 to Melville Military Camp. The Detention Barracks accommodated 50 POWs in 25 cells – German, Italian and Japanese, plus Internees – Australian, British, Dutch, USA and other allied personnel. The function of the Detention Barracks was to imprison and hold any personnel found guilty or awaiting trial of serious military or civil crimes committed whilst a serving member of any allied force, or an Internee or a POW. POWs were enemy soldiers while Internees were civilians who were deemed to be potentially dangerous to National security.

At various times 13 Italian POWs were committed to lengthy terms of imprisonment at the Detention Barracks. Also all Japanese POWs landed at Fremantle were held at the Barracks until transport to the eastern states could be arranged. The agreement for the Commonwealth of Australia to utilise a State Government prison for Federal purposes was agreed by both Governments in 1922 should the need arise in the future. By January 1943 a total of 16,830 POWs and Internees were detained in Australia. These groups were kept in separate military-run camps. Towards the end of World War II, when it was obvious that Australia was no longer a target for invasion and shortage of manpower was a major concern, most Internees were released. From 1944 no new internments took place, only restriction and surveillance orders remained. Following World War II, the place was put into use as an army rehabilitation camp for convalescing soldiers, prior to Immigration using it.



Migrant Reception Centre – Point Walter

In May 1944, Prime Minister John Curtin declared there was a need to increase Australia's population of approximately 7 million because war had revealed deficiencies in the country's manpower. In 1947 Australia agreed to accept displaced persons through the International Refugee Organisation. The Government paid their passage and they worked for 2 years in designated places. The Government leased former military bases to house immigrants – in Western Australia camps were located at Point Walter, Graylands, Swanbourne, Belmont and Karrakatta, plus country areas such as Northam. Camp conditions were not luxurious and life was based on a military regime of reveille, inspections, lights out, bed checks and block leaders. Initially, there was a poor standard of hygiene and migrants were expected to wash their utensils in communal washing bowls, while toilets and showers had no doors and there was no hot water.

Point Walter Migrant Reception Centre was operated by the State Government from 1947-69; it was leased to Commonwealth Hostels from 1969 until it closed in mid 1971. The Crown Reserve on which Point Walter was built was vested in the Western Australian Government State Gardens Board. Under State Acts, no Class A Reserve could be alienated without the passage of a special enabling Act. The Department of Defence, Western Command, started processing the camp for disposal in September 1946. On 28 March 1947 the camp was excised under the terms of a 10-year lease from the State Government for use as a reception, training and staging centre for migrants from the United Kingdom. The buildings, excluding the amenities building and prefabricated masonite huts, were purchased in December 1946 by the Department of Lands and the Commonwealth Government through the Disposals Commission on a pound-for-pound basis at a cost of £5,502. The camp was able to accommodate 300 Britons. The camp opened in time to accommodate 250 of the British migrants who arrived from England in September 1947. The camp functioned as a migrant reception and staging centre on a need-to basis. It was operated by the State Government and used predominantly for British migrants who had been encouraged to come to Western Australia under the Free and Assisted Passage Scheme. During the period 1947-49, it was also used to occasionally accommodate European migrants en-route to the eastern States, when Graylands and Swanbourne military camps were full. In 1959 the hostel's scope for residential eligibility was later broadened to encompass immigrants whose nominators were able to guarantee employment but could not immediately arrange accommodation. This included industry-nominated assisted British migrants and their families such as those brought to Western Australia to work at the Kwinana Refinery Project under the State Migration Plan. British families were often in residence there for months awaiting alternative accommodation. From 1969-72 the Reception depot was taken over by Commonwealth Hostels. The first migrants who were catered for after handover were Czechoslovakian and Yugoslav.

After Commonwealth Hostels ceased using the camp in 1971, the site was used by the Department of Education to host camps during the school holidays and the site became a popular venue for these holiday camps.

Point Walter Recreation and Conference Centre

The deteriorated huts were demolished around 1986 and the present Conference Centre was constructed. Only the watch house of 1941 remains at the main entrance to the site. In 2005, the centre was refurbished and new facilities constructed.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
4.3 Developing urban institutions
7.5.4 Going to war.
- HCWA Themes: 101 Immigration, emigration and refugees
102 Aboriginal occupation
405 Sport, recreation and entertainment
501 World wars and other wars.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Natural remnant landscape and introduced 21st century recreational buildings.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Point Walter Recreation and Conference Centre is a place of cultural heritage significance as a consequence of its social and historical value through initial use as an army training and rehabilitation centre from 1941 in World War II; then as Detention Barracks for POWs and Internees from 1946 to 1947; then as a Migrant Reception Centre following World War II from 1947 to 1971; and currently as a community-use place for recreation and conference use.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The remnant natural landscape and open cleared spaces; the surviving watch house building.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

- MAIN SOURCES:**
- 'Military Camps/Locations in Australia During WW2', Oz at War;
 - Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate documentation for Place ID 100634 'Point Walter Migrant Reception Centre';
 - 'Aliens to Australians', John Curtin's Legacy.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BN11

NAME: HAMMERSMITH HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 1145327

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 500, D/Plan 89398
Certificate of Title Volume 2056 Folio 98

LOCATION: 62-64 Waddell Road, Bicton (No. 60)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1915

PLACE TYPE:

USE: Original Use: Private residence, then Private Hospital
Current Use: Part of the Craigview Retirement complexHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI removed 16 March
2004, reinstated 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey red brick house with encircling verandahs, high-pitched metal clad roof, tall brick chimneys, set well back from the street boundary.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The original house was constructed in 1915 as a private residence, early in the development of the locality, and later became St. Joseph's Private Hospital. The house now forms part of the Craigview Retirement complex.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Red face brick walling, corrugated metal roof covering, timber joinery and verandah details.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is significant as an early large house in the locality, later in use as living quarters for the Sisters of St. Joseph's Private Hospital.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form, materials and original details of the house.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: B001

NAME: BOORAGOON LAKE

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate): 303472

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lots 2306 and 1672
(no other information)

LOCATION: Leach Highway, Booragoon

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Not relevant

PLACE TYPE: Natural wetland

USE: Original Use: Natural wetland and Aboriginal site; then farming land
Current Use: Natural wetland, subject to rejuvenationHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014;
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate included in Place ID 14862
'Beeliar Regional Park and Adjacent Areas' 'Interim List';
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3298, 'Booragoon Lake'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound, under management and rejuvenation by the City of Melville.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Booragoon Lake comprises a wetland of natural, indigenous woodland with a central lake (dry in summer); the reserve is now surrounded by a locality fully developed for residential use.

The City of Melville has in place a program of rehabilitation to control weeds, to regenerate native species of sedges and trees around the Booragoon Lake and improvement of water quality including stormwater issuing into the Lake from the surrounding streets and residential development, botulism and the eradication of feral birds and animals. The Lake hosts a rich variety of local and visiting birdlife. More than forty bird species are found on the Lake as wetland and wading birds such as the Pied Coronorant and Sacred Ibis, plus bats and some invertebrates. The wetland flora is dominated by Freshwater Paperbark, Swamp Banksia and Flooded Gum. Local frog species and the Western Long-necked Tortoise are common, as well as some aquatic invertebrates.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Booragoon Lake is known to have been used by the Bibbulmun people as a seasonal source of food and freshwater. Birds, shellfish and tortoises provided food and the natural bushland was a resource for shelter making. The lake, together with nearby Blue Gum Reserve and Piney Lakes, formed part of an Aboriginal transport route passing through freshwater lakes south of the Swan River. Blue Gum Reserve and its lake are likely to have been in use by Aboriginal people for at least 40,000 years.

The Lake in the late 1800s was part of farming land owned by John Bateman who used the land for livestock grazing and timber milling. The area was part of a dairy farm in the 1940s. In the later 1960s, as the locality was subdivided for housing, the Lake acted as a drainage basin. In the 1970s improvements to the Lake were instigated to stop drying out and to eradicate pests. The Lake is currently dry in summer. A Boardwalk has been introduced to provide access up to the Lake through the surrounding bushland, and for bird watching.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
104 Land allocation and subdivision
409 Environmental occupation
601 Aboriginal people.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Natural bushland, the Lake area and the associated flora and bird species.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Booragoon Lake is a significant element of the string of local freshwater lakes, important as a natural environment, for initial association with indigenous Aboriginal people and later the pioneer settlers.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire reserve comprising the Lake, bushland and flora species.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville interpretive material and promotional pamphlet.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: **BO02**

NAME: SCAR TREE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Melville Civic Centre,
bushland off Davy Road, Booragoon

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1829

PLACE TYPE: Natural and indigenous landscape element

USE: Original Use: Natural bushland element
Current Use: Street treeHERITAGE LISTINGS: City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17
June 2014

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound and managed by the City of Melville.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A remnant mature eucalypt in the street verge in a residential subdivision.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Bibbulmun people cut a large piece or pieces of bark for ceremony or a coolamon.

The scar tree is significant to the record of occupation in the locality of the Bibbulmun people.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 2.1 Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
601 Aboriginal people.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Not relevant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The tree is of Aboriginal cultural significance and recognised by inclusion in the Local Government Inventory as a place of cultural heritage significance to the Melville and State communities.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire tree with scar markings and verge location.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BR01

NAME: GRASMERE HOMESTEAD

OTHER NAMES: Bateman's House
Bateman's Homestead

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11546593

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 134 on Deposited Plan 49265
Certificate of Title Volume 2570 Folio 792

LOCATION: 9 Spinaway Crescent, Brentwood

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1886

PLACE TYPE: Homestead

USE: Original Use: Homestead
Current Use: Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry 14 May 2002 Amended Entry 28 April 2006 Place No. 01546 'Grasmere';
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 10644 'Grasmere' Registered 28 September 1982;
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places 'Grasmere' Classified 5 February 1979.

ARCHITECT: Not identified.

BUILDER: Not identified.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Victorian Georgian.

CONDITION: Deteriorated.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Grasmere Homestead is a single-storey rendered brick dwelling with encircling verandahs, timber joinery and a hipped timber-framed roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron sheeting. Landscape is deteriorated.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Location 28 of 1,280 acres was granted initially to Thomas Middleton in May 1830. Middleton moved his family to Perth in 1831. In the 1830s the settlers in the locality were issued with freehold titles. Disputes with Aborigines and destruction of Middleton's house by fire, saw an attempt in 1835 to sell the property or to lease the land. Both were unsuccessful.

Little further development at Location 28 was evident until in 1851 Alexander Francisco acquired the property. Francisco's heirs mortgaged the property to John Bateman in 1881. In 1885, John Wesley Bateman, Merchant and Shipowner of Fremantle, and John's eldest son, purchased the property.

In 1886 Grasmere Homestead was constructed as a weekend retreat for the Bateman family on a site overlooking Bull's Creek. Access to the house was primarily by boat. Various members of the Bateman lived in or used the homestead and surrounding farmlands. Finally in 1951-1954 the property was reduced to 872 acres by selling off the land to the State Housing Commission for post World War II housing development. Further reductions in the site occurred in 1956 and 1958 and finally in 1964 and 1978.

Bateman family members continued on the property until the early 1970s when tenants were introduced, including up to the early 2000s when ownership had passed to the present owners for the current lot of 1,402 sq. metres.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
5.8 Working on the land
8.13 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
302 Rural industry and market gardening
602 Early settlers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Rendered brickwork, corrugated galvanised iron roof covering, timber joinery, concrete floors to verandah.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Grasmere Homestead, a single-storey, rendered brick and corrugated iron homestead (1886) in the Victorian Georgian style, together with various framed construction and iron clad outbuildings, set in what remains of a rural landscape, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is a rare and fine example of a single-storey homestead in the Victorian Georgian style dating from the 1880s in metropolitan Perth; in spite of changes to the fabric, the place manages to retain its original design qualities and the plan form and the proportions of all the rooms of the original house are as constructed and provide pleasant living spaces;

located on a rise above Bull Creek, the place has landmark quality as a gentle, simple and aesthetically pleasing vista; the remnants of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century plantings, in particular the palm and pine trees, contribute to the overall setting;

the place has historic associations with the Canning River, which was the major transport route for goods and people travelling to and from Grasmere before a road was built to the property; a private jetty was located at the bottom of the gardens, which extended from the house to the river;

the place is of social value in the context of the development of Western Australia as one of the earliest extant homesteads representing the early development of areas to the south of the Swan River;

built as a holiday and weekend retreat in the 1880s, the place became the homestead for the property as it was developed and worked by the prominent Fremantle-based Bateman family, through the late nineteenth century and for more than 70 years of the twentieth century.

The current perimeter fences are considered to have low significance. The metal framed and metal clad sheds are considered to be intrusive. Any surviving plantings of eucalypts and other trees are considered to have low significance.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The form of the **original** fabric of the building and any surviving **original** details and materials, externally and internally. Alterations and enclosures have little if any significance.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • 'Grasmere Homestead Grasmere Landing' Conservation Plan dated July 2004 prepared by Hocking Planning & Architects for Spinnaway Investments Pty. Ltd.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: BR02

NAME: BATEMAN RESERVE,
incorporating Bateman Park

OTHER NAMES: Bateman's Landing and Homestead

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 2322, Plan 8229
Certificate of Title Volume LR-3056 Folio 648
Lot 3, Diagram 21507
Certificate of Title Volume 1196 Folio 932
Lot 4978, Diagram 37800
Certificate of Title Volume LR-3131 Folio 519
Lot 9500 (no other information)
Lot 2337 (no other information)

LOCATION: Moonlight Cove, Brentwood

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Not relevant

PLACE TYPE: Natural wetland environment

USE: Original Use: Natural wetland and Aboriginal site
Current Use: Natural wetland and Recreational ReserveHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3299 'Bull Creek'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound, undergoing rejuvenation and removal of invasive weeds.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Bateman Reserve incorporates part of Bull Creek, Bateman Park and the original 'Grasmere' boat landing and jetty remnants. The Reserve forms part of the Bull Creek Wetland, a chain of several damp-land and wetland reserves linked by Bull Creek which runs through Bateman Reserve to the Canning River.

The wetland has a rich assortment of local native animals, birds, amphibians and reptiles. The wetland flora is important as representative bushland incorporating dry Banksia woodlands (*Banksia*), grasstrees (*Xanthorrhoea*), jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), marri (*Corymbia callophylla*), Flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) and paperbark (*Melaleuca*).

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Prior to European settlement, the Bibbulmun people used the Bull Creek Wetland as a source of food and freshwater in summer, for a period of at least 38,000 years.

The Bull Creek Wetland, of which Bateman Reserve is part, was owned by a succession of early European pioneer settlers such as Henry Bull and Thomas Middleton. Clearing of the land was carried out for farming. The jetty built by Bull and John Adams survives as a site, a boat ramp, off Spinaway Crescent. Access to the land at that time was solely by water through Bull Creek.

Suburban development occurred in the 1960s and 1970s and the Bull Creek Wetlands were identified for conservation, named after Councillors and pioneers in that area – Richard Lewis, Reg Bourke, Henry Bull and the Bateman family at 'Grasmere'.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
104 Land allocation and subdivision
409 Environmental occupation
601 Aboriginal people.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Natural bushland, Bull Creek and the introduced boat ramp.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bateman Reserve is a significant element of the Bull Creek Wetland system and Bull Creek, important as a natural environment, for the initial association with indigenous Aboriginal people, and later the pioneer settlers.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The 'Grasmere' boat ramp and remnant jetty and the entire bushland and Bull Creek.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville interpretive material and brochures.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: MP01

NAME: ROOKWOOD STREET JETTY and
FORESHORE

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Canning River Foreshore, The Esplanade,
opposite Rookwood Street, Mount Pleasant

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Jetty restored 1999

PLACE TYPE: Jetty

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; foreshore; jetty
Current Use: JettyHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI removed 16 March 2004, reinstated LGI 17 June 2014;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3538 'Canning River'.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: Restored in 1999 by the local community

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Industrial

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A timber pedestrian jetty projecting into the Canning River within significant remnant foreshore vegetation.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Bibbulmun people used these areas as campsites and hunting grounds. In the summer months the large variety of plants and animals in the area provided the Bibbulmun with an abundance of food and other resources. The Aboriginal name for the Canning River is 'Dyarlgarro'.

The original small jetty, in poor condition, was restored to sound condition in 1999 through the volunteer efforts of the local community from Mount Pleasant.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment
8.5 Forming associations.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber plank walkway on timber pile framing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The small timber Rookwood Street Jetty represents an important community asset, significant for its location on the Canning River foreshore and for its restoration in 1999 solely through the efforts of the local community volunteers in Mount Pleasant.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire Jetty and indication signage.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local



MAIN SOURCES: City of Melville material.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



Shoreline near Rookwood Street Jetty



Mosaic in walkway at Rookwood Street Jetty



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: MP02

NAME: SWAN RIVER ROWING CLUBHOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 243595

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 1854, D/Plan 208889
Certificate of Title Volume LR-3056
Folio 225

LOCATION: 2 The Esplanade, Mount Pleasant

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Early 1990s

PLACE TYPE: Recreation Clubhouse

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; then Clubhouse
Current Use: ClubhouseHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3538 'Canning River'.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late twentieth century Nostalgic

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Clubhouse is a two-storey building, painted and rendered masonry at ground floor level, and framed and sheeted upper floor level. The roofs are clad in corrugated metal sheeting with half-timbered decorative gables. An observation deck at the upper level overlooks the Canning River rowing course. The Rowing Association of W.A. Clubhouse is located nearby to the south in a building of comparable bulk and architectural detail.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Bibbulmun people used these areas as campsites and hunting grounds. In the summer months the large variety of plants and animals in the area provided the Bibbulmun with an abundance of food and other resources. The Aboriginal name for the Canning River is 'Dyarlgarro' and for the mouth of the Canning River 'Wagoorjup' place of the Waugal.

The Swan River Rowing Club was started in 1885 and is now the second oldest rowing club in Western Australia, with the objects of promoting and encouraging best rowing practice including international competition.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
405 Sport, recreation and entertainment.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Rendered and painted masonry, framed construction, corrugated metal roof cladding, coaching dinghies and oars.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Swan River Rowing Clubhouse is significant as a rowing clubhouse and housing for single sculls, located on the bank of the Canning River at Mount Pleasant. The club commenced in 1885 and is now the second oldest rowing club in Western Australia.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The present rowing club building and the site adjacent to the Canning River.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • Swan River Rowing Club website.



ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



South building.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: MP03

NAME: BLUE GUM RESERVE

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate): 320903 and 11906061

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lots 488 and 500, D/Plan 5032
Certificate of Title Volume 1241 Folio 117

LOCATION: Canning Avenue, Mount Pleasant

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Not relevant

PLACE TYPE: Natural wetland

USE: Original Use: Natural wetland and Aboriginal site; then farmin
Current Use: Natural wetland, subject to rejuvenation

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014;
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate Place ID 10643 'Blue Gum Swamp' Registered 21 March 1978;
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate included in Place ID 14862 'Beeliar Regional Park and Adjacent Areas' 'Interim List'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound, under management and rejuvenation by the City of Melville.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Blue Gum Reserve comprises a wetland of natural, indigenous woodland with a central lake (dry in summer); the Reserve is now surrounded by a locality fully developed for residential use.

The City of Melville has in place a program of rehabilitation to control weeds, to regenerate native species of sedges and trees around the lake and improvement of water quality including stormwater issuing into the lake from the surrounding streets and residential development, botulism and the eradication of feral birds and animals. The lake hosts a rich variety of local and visiting birdlife, as many as seventy different species. The wetland flora is dominated by Freshwater Paperbark, Swamp Banksia and Flooded Gum. Local frog species and the Western Long-Necked Tortoise are common, as well as some aquatic invertebrates.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Blue Gum Reserve and the lake are known to have been used by the Bibbulmun people as a seasonal source of food and freshwater. Birds, shellfish and tortoises provided food and the natural bushland was a resource for shelter making. The reserve and the lake, together with nearby Booragoon Lake and Piney Lakes, once formed part of an Aboriginal transport route passing through freshwater lakes south of the Swan River. Blue Gum Reserve and its lake are likely to have been in use by Aboriginal people for at least 40,000 years.

The land was granted to Thomas Middleton in 1830, passing through various owners over the next fifty years for use mainly for cattle grazing. The Bateman family acquired the land in 1886, settling there in 1910, using the fertile land for market gardening, cattle rearing and poultry, cutting timber for sale in the Colony and removing much of the mature tree growth. The land was subdivided for housing development in 1928, remained undeveloped until the mid 1950s with residential development accelerating from 1974. The reserve is currently vested in the City of Melville for management and rehabilitation of flora and bird species.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
104 Land allocation and subdivision
409 Environmental occupation
601 Aboriginal people.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Natural landscape and the associated flora and bird species.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Blue Gum Reserve is a significant element of the string of local freshwater lakes, important as a natural environment, for initial association with indigenous Aboriginal people and later the pioneer settlers.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire reserve comprising bushland, lake and flora species.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville interpretive material and promotional pamphlet.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: MP04

NAME: DEEP WATER POINT RESERVE,
including JETTY and SCULPTURE PARK

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate): 233156

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 0, D/Plan 12675
Lot 0, D/Plan 12666
Certificate of Title Volume 1225 Folio 215
Lot 3771, D/Plan 31418
Certificate of Title Volume LR-3096 Folio 914LOCATION: Deep Water Point Reserve,
The Esplanade, Mount Pleasant

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Jetty c. 1960

PLACE TYPE: Recreational

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site; foreshore reserve and jetty
Current Use: Foreshore reserve and Jetty and Sculpture ParkHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3538 'Canning River'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound; jetty deteriorated.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The foreshore Reserve is landscaped as a community recreation area and incorporates a coffee shop and toilets, a small timber jetty into the Canning River and introduced sculptures creating a Sculpture Park on the Reserve.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Bibbulmun people used these areas as campsites and hunting grounds. In the summer months the large variety of plants and animals in the area provided the Bibbulmun with an abundance of food and other resources. The Aboriginal name for the Canning River is 'Dyarlgarro'.

This was the site of the very popular Deep Water Point Sea Scouts, and was a place of special significance to water-skiers.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Grassed and treed reserve, timber plank and frame jetty.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Deep Water Point Reserve, Jetty and Sculpture Park are important as recreational amenity for the community.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire Reserve, the timber Jetty and the Sculpture Park, as a community amenity.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local



MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE:

201

3

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: MU01

NAME: QUENDA WETLAND

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate): 12030747

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 612, D/Plan 075378
(no other information)

LOCATION: Murdoch Drive, Murdoch

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Not relevant

PLACE TYPE: Natural wetland

USE: Original Use: Natural wetland and Aboriginal site; then farmin g; then pine plantation
Current Use: Natural wetland, subject to rejuvenation

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014;
- Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate included in Place ID 14862 'Beeliar Regional Park and Adjacent Areas' 'Interim List';
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3397 'Murdoch Drive Camp', Site ID 3630 'Murdoch University' [artefacts], Site ID 3708 'Murdoch Drive Camp', and Site ID 30640 'Murdoch Drive Isolated Artefacts'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound, under management and rejuvenation by the City of Melville.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Quenda Wetland comprises a remnant natural bushland important for indigenous species of flora and fauna – Flooded Gum, Paperbarks, Banksia and Spearwood and flowering plants; and frog species, the Long-Necked Tortoise, the Southern Brown Bandicoot (the Quenda) and bush birds.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Quenda Wetland and the lake are known to have been used by the Bibbulmun people as a seasonal source of food and freshwater. Birds, shellfish and tortoises provided food and the natural bushland was a resource for shelter making. The Reserve and the lake, together with nearby Booragoon Lake and Piney Lakes, once formed part of an Aboriginal transport route passing through freshwater lakes south of the Swan River. Quenda Wetland is likely to have been in use by Aboriginal people for at least 40,000 years.

After European settlement around 1830, the land around the Quenda Wetland was cleared for pine plantations by the State Forests Department, and the wetland area and lake left uncleared as too wet for pine plantings. The lake was deepened in the early 1900s to store water for fire fighting in the pine plantations. Pines were cleared in the 1970s and 1980s for housing development, leaving the immediate wetland as a remnant bushland largely undisturbed.

The area around the Quenda Wetland is now occupied by Murdoch University, St. John of God Hospital and Fiona Stanley Hospital; formerly the locality was used for farming and endowment lands, allocated to settlers in the district.

The name 'Quenda Reserve' recognises the presence of the local Southern Brown Bandicoot, or Quenda, which inhabits the sedge growth and thick undergrowth.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
104 Land allocation and subdivision
409 Environmental occupation
601 Aboriginal people.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Natural landscape and the associated flora and bird species.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Quenda Wetland is significant as a remnant natural wetland comprising indigenous bushland, fauna and bird species. for initial association with indigenous Aboriginal people and later the pioneer settlers.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire Reserve comprising bushland, wetland, and flora and fauna and bird species.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville interpretive material and promotional pamphlet.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA02

NAME: SHOPS AND HOUSES

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 266093

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 225, D/Plan 2541
Certificate of Title Volume 1225 Folio 659

LOCATION: 58 Carrington Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1900

PLACE TYPE: Commercial and Houses

USE: Original Use: Shops and private residences
Current Use: Shops and private residencesHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999,
MHI 19 December 1994.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation

CONDITION: Sound but altered.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Single-storey corner shops and attached residences behind, built in limestone walling, now with cantilevered awnings over the pavement, and high-pitched roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting. The fabric has been altered, external walling painted, shopfronts altered and verandahs partly enclosed.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Elements of an original local community centre, servicing the community of Palmyra.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Limestone and brick walling, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber joinery, and recent cantilevered awnings over pavement.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The corner shops and residences behind, although altered, are significant as representative of that community amenity and style dating from c. 1900.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external **original** form, and any surviving **original** materials and details.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA03

NAME: SHOP AND HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 266203

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 264, D/Plan 3122
Certificate of Title Volume 2 Folio 29

LOCATION: 61 Carrington Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1930s

PLACE TYPE: Commercial and House

USE: Original Use: Shop and private residence
Current Use: Shop and private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound but altered; some deterioration and additions.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey corner shop and adjoining residence, constructed in masonry walling and corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber joinery, cantilevered awning to the shop over the pavement; house set back from the street boundary.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Two elements of an original local community centre, servicing the community of Palmyra.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Masonry walling (block and brick and timber-framed), corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber joinery and recent cantilevered awning to the shop over the pavement.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The corner shop and adjoining residence, although altered, are significant as representative of that amenity and style of the 1930s.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external **original** form of the building as a corner shop with adjoining residence, and any surviving **original** materials and details.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA





CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA05

NAME: ORIGINAL MELVILLE ROADS BOARD BUILDING

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 274147

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 55, D/Plan 26589
Certificate of Title Volume 1891 Folio 839

LOCATION: 391 Canning Highway, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1913 and later

PLACE TYPE: Civic building/commercial offices

USE: Original Use: Roads Board building
Current Use: Commercial offices

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994.

ARCHITECT: Not identified.

BUILDER: John Bovell – original building.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Original building style Federation, subsequently modernised.

CONDITION: Sound but altered.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Melville Roads Board Building located at 391 Canning Highway, Palmyra, comprises a single-storey building understood to have been constructed in 1913 and subsequently altered in c. 1968, initially intended as offices for administration of the Local Government Melville Roads Board District. The building ceased to be the offices of the Roads Board in 1968 when the Civic Centre in Almondbury Road was completed and Local Government administration transferred to that location.

The property is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Canning Highway and Stock Road, Palmyra, Western Australia. The land retains a building likely to be part of the original Melville Roads Board building but subsequently altered in c. 1968 and later. The building is set back a short distance from Canning Highway and Stock Road in a grassed setting incorporating precast concrete paving to paths and a pedestal topped with a brass plaque commemorating the 1913 Melville Roads Board building erected on the site and its subsequent 'demolition'.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Local Government in the State commenced in 1871 when the Municipalities and Road Districts Acts were gazetted. The intention was to give locally elected bodies the authority to carry out road and building works in specifically identified districts. In January 1871, the Fremantle Road District was gazetted to include all the land from the Melville Water south coast to the Canning River, down to Bull Creek, then to Armadale and across to the coast south of Rockingham.

The name of the district changed to Melville and was gazetted on 5 January 1901. Monthly meetings of the Melville Roads Board were held in Board member's homes, at the Canning Bridge Hotel (later the Raffles), at the Hotel Melville and at the Leopold Hotel.

Melville was proclaimed a Shire in 1961, a Town in 1962 and a City after 1968.

The **A. H. Bracks Library**, formerly housed in the adjacent building, was the second library to be built in the Melville locality. A. H. Bracks was a former Chairman of the Melville Roads Board, formerly housed in the Original Melville Roads Board Building. The A. H. Bracks Library has now relocated to the new Melville Recreation Centre building, opposite the corner of Stock Road and Canning Highway.

The **Roy Edinger Community Centre** (fmr. Hall) is now replaced by the new Melville Recreation Centre, opposite the corner of Stock Road and Canning Highway. Roy Edinger was a prominent local businessman and community leader who was especially active in Palmyra between the 1940s and 1960s.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes:
 - 4.1.2 Making suburbs
 - 4.2 Supplying urban services
 - 7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
 - 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs.



- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
 108 Government policy
 404 Community services and utilities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Brick walling and pitched clay tiled roof covering.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Melville Roads Board Building, a single-storey brick building, possibly construction 1913 and substantially altered and adapted in c. 1968 and likely to be the remnant of the original and first Melville Roads Board building erected on the site in 1913, has cultural heritage significance as a place for the following reasons:

the site is of considerable historic significance as the lot acquired in 1910 by the Melville Roads Board and specifically intended for the erection of an administration building for the Melville Roads Board District, also incorporating a hall; and

the place is socially significant as the first permanent location of the Local Government Authority gazetted in December 1900 to administer the Melville Roads Board District.

The building is assessed to have little, if any, cultural heritage significance.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The form and materials of the external presentation of the original brick and iron building.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Site - Considerable
 Building – Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Site - Category 2
 Building - Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

- MAIN SOURCES:**
- 'Melville Roads Board Building' Heritage Assessment dated April 2007 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville;
 - *Perceptions of Melville 1900-2000*, A Centenary Project by the City of Melville and the Melville History Society, City of Melville, 2000;
 - Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., *A City for All Seasons. The Story of Melville*, City of Melville, 1989;
 - Uren, Malcolm, *The City of Melville - from bushland to expanding metropolis*, City of Melville, 1975.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



Plaque re Melville Roads Board Building

Place

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA10

NAME: MILLER BAKEHOUSE MUSEUM AND PARK

OTHER NAMES: Millers Bakehouse
Millers Bakehouse Museum

PIN NO. (Landgate): 273875

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 985, Plan 4153
Certificate of Title Volume 740 Folio 59

LOCATION: 59 Elvira Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1935

PLACE TYPE: Former commercial bakehouse, now Historical Society Museum.

USE: Original Use: Bakery
Current Use: Museum and Melville Historical Society HQ.HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Permanent Entry 27 August 1999 Place No. 01548 'Millers' Bakehouse Museum';
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places 'Millers' Bakehouse' Classified 5 September 1988.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: H. M. Grose.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Functionalist.

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey red brick commercial building with gabled ends half-timbered, roof clad in orange Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles. A recessed open verandah extends along the eastern side facing onto the former service yard.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Miller Bakehouse, the commercial adjunct to the Miller House, was constructed for Henry Miller, baker, and his family in 1935 on land adjacent to the 1929 Miller House in a residential subdivision.

The Miller family bakery business serviced the district from 1929 until 1976, using a horse-drawn bread cart for deliveries.

The bakehouse, surviving oven and bakery equipment represent suburban living and the custom of one of the local service industries located throughout residential districts in the decades prior to supermarkets and shopping centres and the demise of the 'corner store'.

The two buildings are now set in landscaped parkland.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages
8.13 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
308 Commercial services and industries
310 Manufacturing and processing.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Red face cavity brickwork, timber roof framing and joinery, terracotta tiles roof covering.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Miller Bakehouse is the commercial adjunct to the Miller House.

Miller Bakehouse, a single-storey brick and tile bakehouse building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is a rare example of a working residential bakehouse which retains substantial equipment and machinery dating from the period of use as a working bakery;

the place is a rare example of a working residential bakehouse constructed in the 1930s in metropolitan Perth;



the place is an example of a family business which supplied bread to the Fremantle and Palmyra area from the 1930s until its closure in 1976;

the place is significant for the design and construction of the bread oven based on design principles developed in the mid to late nineteenth century and is one of the few remaining ovens of this type.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form, material and details of the original fabric, and the location set back from street boundaries in the current site landscaped as a park; the original oven and bakery equipment.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

MAIN SOURCES: • Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places Assessment documentation for Place No. 01548 'Millers' Bakehouse Museum' dated 27 August 1999.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA11

NAME: PALMYRA PRIMARY SCHOOL

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 276700

LAND DESCRIPTION: Reserve 17378, comprising Lots 1712, 2248, 972, 971, 970 and 727 on Certificate of Title Volume 3050 Folio 236

LOCATION: Aurelian Street and 60 McKimmie Road, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1915 and subsequently

PLACE TYPE: Government School

USE: Original Use: Government Primary School
Current Use: Government Primary School

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994.

ARCHITECT: State Government Department of Works.

BUILDER: G. Lithgo – initial stage.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Representative State Government brick early 20th century.

CONDITION: Very good.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Palmyra Primary School is a State Government Primary School comprising classrooms and landscape elements dating from the initial section of the School in 1915 and subsequent substantial additions and minor adaptations up to the present-day in 2007.

The School is located on a corner site at the intersection of McKimmie Road and Aurelian Street in Palmyra. The development on the site commenced at the southwest corner of the lot in 1915 and subsequently extended in a U-shape in that area. Transportable classrooms have been introduced in the same southern section of the site. The northern section of the site has been developed as a large grassed oval circled at the perimeter with mature tree planting.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The original and first Palmyra State School was established in 1913 and was conducted in the Palmyra Mechanics Institute Hall located at the corner of Tamar and Carrington Streets, Palmyra. The Government leased the Hall for use as a school during daylight hours for £12 per annum. The School opened officially on 30 June 1913. The School was opened by Mr. T. Wynne-Kinnear; the original Head Teacher was Mrs. McDonald, with one assistant, to teach the nineteen enrolled children.

Growth in the local residential population necessitated the construction by the State Government of a new two-classroom school on a site nearby at the corner of Aurelian Street and McKimmie Road, Palmyra, the site of the present Palmyra Primary School.

That initial school building comprised two classrooms in timber-framed construction with a hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron and with an open verandah along the greater part of one side of the building.

In 1915, contracts were let for a new permanent school building, the first stage in brick and stone of the school complex that is to be found today on the McKimmie Road site. The building was constructed by Mr. G. Lithgo for the sum of £2,200 and was completed on 22 October 1915.

At that stage, there were sixty students enrolled with two teachers, housed in the two new classrooms. That first stage of the State School coped until 1922 when over one hundred children were enrolled. School records show that on 28 January 1920 eighty-seven children were enrolled with twenty new enrolments. By 25 June 1920, the number had risen to one hundred and nineteen on the roll. In 1925, one hundred and fifty-two children were enrolled with between one hundred and thirty-eight and one hundred and forty-eight in attendance. By February 1955, the enrolled had grown to three hundred and sixty-nine, increasing to five hundred and eighty-two by 23 December of that year. The records also show that two additional classrooms, a staffroom and a storeroom had been added to the original building by August 1955.

The early history of the School and enrolment statistics are recorded in a booklet entitled Palmyra Primary School Established 1913, a brief history commemorating the 75th Anniversary in 1988 of the School in Australia's Bicentennial year. At that time in the Anniversary year, the Principal was Ron Byrne who acted as Principal from 1986-1988.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs



6.2 Establishing schools.

- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
402 Education and science.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Face brick walling and pitched corrugated metal roof covering.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Palmyra Primary School is significant as the first State School in the Palmyra locality, established in 1913 to serve the educational requirements of a new suburban subdivision Palmyra. The new and initial State School building of two classrooms constructed in 1915 on the School site at the intersection of Aurelian Street and McKimmie Road, Palmyra, to accommodate the enrolment at that time of sixty students, is important as the beginning of a school development which has grown since that time to become the Palmyra Primary School on the same site today in 2007.

The significant elements of Palmyra Primary School comprise the south, west and east wings of the classroom complex, the two separate toilet blocks (one for boys and one for girls), the mature landscape on the School site, the School bell dated 1869, and the oval and perimeter vegetation to the oval site.

The library, transportable classrooms, the covered play area and central courtyard treatment are not assessed to have heritage value.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The form and materials of the external presentation of the original brick and iron building.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

- MAIN SOURCES:**
- 'Palmyra Primary School' Heritage Assessment dated October 2007 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville;
 - Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., *A City for All Seasons. The Story of Melville*, City of Melville, 1989;
 - *Palmyra Primary School*, produced by the School community, undated.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA14

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 265927

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 77, D/Plan 29672
Certificate of Title Volume 2096 Folio 833

LOCATION: 60 Petra Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s/1930s

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residenceHERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999,
MHI 20 December 1994.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 20th century Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound; some alterations to external wall finishes.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

A single-storey red face brick house, pitched roof clad in Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles, rendered to some sections, and timber joinery; with a two-sided verandah with masonry piers and red grano floor; and set back from the street boundaries on a corner lot in a landscaped garden.

HISTORICAL NOTES:**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Red face brick walling, pitched terracotta tile roof covering, timber joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house is significant as a representative example in sound condition and presentation as a house constructed in the 1920s/1930s.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and original materials and details of the house, and the mature landscape on the site.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA15

NAME: FREMANTLE CEMETERY AND HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: Cemetery and Cottage, Fremantle

PIN NO. (Landgate): 280018

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 514, D/Plan 101042
Certificate of Title Volume 1927 Folio 934

LOCATION: Carrington Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1899 to present day

PLACE TYPE: Burial ground

USE: Original Use: Cemetery
Current Use: Cemetery

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

- City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994;
- The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places (only) 'Bon Scott's Memorial and Grave' Classified 12 September 2005;
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site ID 3726 'Fremantle' [comprises part of Fremantle Cemetery].

ARCHITECT: Various – refer to the Heritage Assessment of September 2007 prepared for 'Cemetery and Cottage, Fremantle' at Clause 13.1.

BUILDER: Various – refer to the Heritage Assessment of September 2007 prepared for 'Cemetery and Cottage, Fremantle' at Clause 13.1.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

- Cemetery – representative 19th/20th century;
- House – Federation;
- other built elements – various.

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Fremantle Cemetery and House is an operational cemetery which dates from its inception in 1898 and the first burial in 1899, and demonstrates the representative layout and burial practices for cemeteries dating from the nineteenth century up to the present day. The cemetery is a burial ground serving the Fremantle and Melville City Municipalities, and, as a public cemetery, those from further afield whose families chose the place for burial or cremation of family members.

The cemetery is sited in the Palmyra locality, now part of the Local Government area of the City of Melville. The site is bordered on the north by Leach Highway, on the west (the main entrance to the cemetery) by Carrington Street and on the south by Sainsbury Road.

The cemetery now incorporates modern burial practices as well as the traditional separate religious denominational burial areas where gravesites are marked by elaborate grave markings in a wide display of stone, marble and metalwork – headstones, crosses, statuary and so-on – within a stone, concrete or cast iron railing delineating the borders of the burial plots. Many gravesites incorporate more than one family burial. Unlike gravesites in Karrakatta Cemetery, for example, burial plots in Fremantle Cemetery are side-by-side without spaces between graves, and head-to-head without spaces between the two adjoining rows of graves.

New late twentieth century burial practices have been incorporated into the cemetery including a mausoleum and crematoria, chapels, as well as the continuing use of denominational burials areas where lawn areas have been established where only headstones mark the burial sites of coffins and there are no separate burial plot borders or railings but instead mown lawn, introduced as a means to improve maintenance and to present a more sophisticated and tidy cemetery appearance. Other new burial practices are accommodated in memorial gardens and gardens of remembrance where cremated remains are interred in special feature walls or in gardens laid out with lawn areas for easy access within the planted garden areas – cremated remains in these areas are identified by small metal plaques recording the name and other relevant details of the deceased.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Governor in Council on 15 June 1898 formed the Trustees of the Fremantle Cemetery. The Fremantle Cemetery Board comprised ten members who met for the first time on 24 June 1898 in the Fremantle Town Hall.

The cemetery site fronting onto Carrington Street in the present suburb of Palmyra within the City of Melville Local Government area was declared a cemetery on 28 October 1898. The first burial took place on 2 July 1899. Freehold title of the cemetery site, at that time an area of 49.6 hectares, was granted to the Trustees on 23 January 1900.

The new Fremantle Cemetery replaced the “Old Cemetery” at Alma Street, Fremantle, which operated from 1831 to 1895, and the “New Cemetery” nearby at Skinner Street, Fremantle, which operated from 1852 to 1899. These two sites are now Government sites in use by the Fremantle Primary School and the oval of the former John Curtin High School.

Ninety headstones were removed from the Skinner Street Cemetery in 1931 and relocated to the Fremantle Cemetery. Remains uncovered were removed and reburied at that time.

Many former high-profile personalities were buried in the Fremantle Cemetery, notably Charles Yelverton O'Connor, Lionel Samson, Sir Frederick Samson, Henry Vincent, Joseph Johns, the Bateman brothers, Joseph Allen, and Bon Scott.

In 1959, a crematorium and adjoining chapel were constructed at the Fremantle Cemetery as a new option for cremation at the cemetery.

The caretaker's lodge, a former house, was constructed in 1901, and now accommodates the Cemetery Administration offices at the main entrance to the cemetery. It was upgraded internally and adapted for use as the Cemetery Administration offices in 2003/04, under the direction of architect Walter Hunter, for the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board. A management plan was prepared for the cemetery in the mid 1980s by architects Bernard Seeber Pty. Ltd. That plan remains operational today. A new residence, Tritton Lodge, for the current resident administrator, was erected adjacent to and south of the lodge in the 1990s.

On 1 July 2003, the Fremantle Cemetery changed ownership and management from the Fremantle Cemetery Board to the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board, the current owners and managers.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes:
 - 4.1.2 Making suburbs
 - 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
 - 9.7.2 Mourning the dead
 - 9.7.3 Remembering the dead.
- HCWA Themes:
 - 104 Land allocation and subdivision
 - 404 Community service and utilities
 - 406 Religion.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Landscape elements; gravesite memorials; and brick/limestone/iron clad roof to House.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fremantle Cemetery and House, a multi-denominational public burial ground located on Carrington Street, Palmyra, within the City of Melville Local Government area, is a place of considerable cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is historically important as an operating cemetery, established in 1898, where the first burial took place in July 1899 following closure of two early cemeteries at Alma Street and Skinner Street in Fremantle;

the place has social significance as the burial ground for people of various denominations and ethnic backgrounds, drawn from a wide circuit within the Metropolitan Region; and is important to the families and associates of people interred in the cemetery;

the historic gravesites and associated memorials commemorating people of high-profile or relevance to the community, are significant for social importance within the context of a burial ground which contains the gravesites of people from all walks of life and different ethnic groups; and includes seafarers and stevedores and members of their families, relevant to the Port of Fremantle and associated residential districts;

the place has a high degree of aesthetic significance as a consequence of the gravesite memorials which demonstrate differences in denominational practices over the period of time since the cemetery was established;

the place is relevant in physical presentation demonstrating the current practices associated with burial, cremation and Mausoleum interment, together with the memorial gardens, gardens of remembrance and lawn areas for burials and interment;

the built elements within the cemetery, of recent origin, are significant in demonstrating a high level of architectural excellence – the west and east chapels of the crematorium, the mausoleum, the café and the assembly pavilions; the original fabric of the 1901 administration building, a former caretaker's lodge, is significant for its characteristic Federation Bungalow style and materials; the early wrought iron gates at the main Carrington Street entrance are significant as part of the original cemetery fabric; and

the mature tree stock throughout the site is significant for environmental reasons, together with the remnant indigenous bushland towards the eastern sector of the site.

Elements within the cemetery site which are assessed to have little if any cultural heritage significance are the **Works Depot** and **Tritton Lodge**.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

Gravesite memorials and built elements as noted above in the Statement of Significance.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: National

- MAIN SOURCES:**
- 'Cemetery and Cottage, Fremantle' Heritage Assessment dated September 2007 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the City of Melville;
 - *Founders and Felons. And others who shaped Fremantle's history – a tour guide for the Fremantle Cemetery Historical Walk Trail*, Metropolitan Cemeteries Board, 2003.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



C. Y. O'Connor gravesite.



Representative memorials and grave markings.

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA19

NAME: POLICE HOUSES AND LOCKUP

OTHER NAMES: Old Palmyra Police Station and Dwelling

PIN NO. (Landgate): 1223783 and 1223785

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 12827, D/Plan 193412
 Certificate of Title Volume 2147 Folio 393
 Lot 12828, D/Plan 193412
 Certificate of Title Volume LR-3110 Folio 78

LOCATION: Two Police Houses:
 349/1 and 349/2 Canning Highway, Palmyra
 Police Lockup:
 rear of 349 Canning Highway, Palmyra
 off Harris Street

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1926 and later

PLACE TYPE: Police Housing and Lockup

USE: Original Use: Houses and Lockup
 Current Use: Houses

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 19 December 1994;
Note: The previous listings are combined into one Place Ref. PA19, absorbing the earlier PA19 and PA20.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: W. J. Fergus

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The buildings are red brick walling, single-storey on limestone footings with timber-framed verandahs, timber joinery and hipped and gabled roofs clad in Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles. The second house at 349/1 is a more recent but compatible addition.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The lockup and house at 349/2 Canning Highway are surviving parts of the original Palmyra Police Station complex. The present Police Station is a recent new development of no relevant heritage value, replacing the original Station and Police Stables.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
7.6.3 Policing Australia.
- HCWA Themes: 403 Law and order.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Cavity brick walling, limestone footings, timber joinery, and terracotta roof tiling.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The two houses and the lockup are surviving elements of the original Palmyra Police Station, significant for their origins as the first Police Station in the locality and for their aesthetic value.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the two houses and the lockup.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable



Police Houses – 349/2 on left; 349/1 on right



Lockup

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES: • City of Melville documentation.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA

Houses:



Lockup:



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA21

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 273893

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 457, D/Plan 2898
Certificate of Title Volume 1128 Folio 575

LOCATION: 27 Hammad Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 16 March 2004.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey brick house, clad in corrugated metal roof sheeting with a brick chimney.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

An early small house in a subdivision of the Palmyra area, representative of housing development in the 1920s.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
602 Early settlers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Cavity brick walling, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house is a representative example of 1920s housing development in the subdivision of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the house.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA22

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 273885

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 450, D/Plan 2898
Certificate of Title Volume 1128 Folio 574

LOCATION: 25 Hammad Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 16 March 2004.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey brick house, clad in corrugated metal roof sheeting with a brick chimney.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

An early small house in a subdivision of the Palmyra area, representative of housing development in the 1920s.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
602 Early settlers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Cavity brick walling, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house is a representative example of 1920s housing development in the subdivision of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the house.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA23

NAME: MILLER HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: 'Theodore'

PIN NO. (Landgate): 11420477

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 500, Diagram 45101
Certificate of Title Volume 2609 Folio 392

LOCATION: 56 Hammad Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1929

PLACE TYPE: Dwelling

USE: Original Use: Dwelling
Current Use: Dwelling

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 17 June 2014, LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: H. M Grose.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow.

CONDITION: Sound, recently fully restored.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey dwelling with hipped and half-timbered gabled roof lined in orange Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Miller House was the family residence constructed in 1929 for Henry Miller and his wife Margaret (Maggie). Miller also developed a bakehouse (Miller Bakehouse) on the adjoining property in 1935.

The Millers moved from a small timber cottage at 28 Hubble Street, East Fremantle, where a bakery operated behind the cottage and continued in use by Henry Miller until his new bakehouse was constructed in 1935. The house was named after the youngest of 13 children born in the Hammad Street house.

The current owners inherited the house from the estate of one of the original Miller sons in 2004. After 2004 the house was carefully restored to return the place to its original character and detail, and extended at the southwest corner to provide a new kitchen/family room and basement garage and workshop, relevant for family living in the 21st century.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs
9.3.2 Bringing up children.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision
308 Commercial services and industries.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Red face brickwork, terracotta tiled roof covering, timber joinery, verandahs to the northern and eastern returns.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Miller House, constructed in 1929 as a single-storey brick house for Henry Miller, has considerable cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is an intact example of a brick house in the Inter-War Bungalow style which retains the original external form incorporating an asymmetrical plan form, hipped and gabled roof, and verandahs to section of the front and east sides, and at the rear of the house; and all of the original details and fit-out internally including leaded glass windows and doors;

the place demonstrates the initial residential subdivision and development in the locality, in this instance directly associated with the family business (the Miller Bakehouse);

the place contributes to the social history of the locality as a family residence associated with the Miller Bakehouse located on an adjacent site, still extant, and now operating as the Miller Bakehouse Museum.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form, materials and details of the original section of the house, and the landscaped setback from the street.



LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES: • 'Miller House' Heritage Assessment dated March 2004 prepared by Ronald Bodycoat AM.LFRAIA for the owners and the City of Melville.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA24

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 273851

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 851, Diagram 74468
Certificate of Title Volume 1812 Folio 37

LOCATION: 19 McKimmie Road, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: City of Melville MHI removed 16 March 2004, reinstated LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: H. M. Grose

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound, restored to close to the original presentation.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

A single-storey brick house with hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting, extending down at a flatter pitch over a verandah across the front of the house and incorporating timber posts and decorative frieze and a small gable at the centre of the verandah. Windows are grouped casement sashes. A double-car carport has been added at the south side of the house, in sympathetic style. The house is set in landscaped grounds on a corner location.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

An early small house constructed for H. M. Grose, a local building contractor and Member of the Melville roads Board in the 1920s.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Cavity brick walling, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house is a representative example in sound and original presentation of 1920s housing development in the subdivision of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the house, and its location on the lot in a landscaped garden.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA25

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 276612

LAND DESCRIPTION: Strata 3/1, Plan 30747
Certificate of Title Volume 2072 Folio 98

LOCATION: 46 McKimmie Road, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s or earlier

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: City of Melville MHI removed 16 March 2004, reinstated LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Percy G. Wright

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound, restored to close to the original presentation.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

A single-storey timber-framed house with lapped timber boarding, symmetrical in plan form, with a high-pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting with small gable vents, continuing down over a verandah across the front of the house framed in timber with decorative timber brackets; small-paned casement windows.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The house was constructed by local identify Percy G. Wright, carpenter/builder and fairground operator for the Palmyra locality.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber-framed walling clad in lapped timber boarding, and hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house is significant as a representative example of a timber-framed worker's small house set in a landscaped garden.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the house, and its location on the lot in a landscaped garden.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA27

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 266158

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 20, Diagram 30719
Certificate of Title Volume 1294 Folio 673LOCATION: 46 Zenobia Street, Palmyra
(corner of McKimmie Road)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: pre 1917

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: City of Melville MHI removed 16 March 2004, reinstated LGI 17 June 2016.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound, substantially restored.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey brick house with hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting; a timber-framed verandah to the main street facades with timber balustrade; tall brick chimneys with terracotta pots. Set in a landscaped garden and set well back from the street boundaries with timber picket fencing on a corner location.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

Formerly the house of John James Kenny, Secretary of the Melville Roads Board 1912-1927. An example of a representative large house built in the Zenobia Street locality for merchants and business people.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Face brick walling, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber-framed verandahs.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house is important as a representative example of a large bungalow built in the locality for merchants and business people. The current presentation as a restored house is significant.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The form, materials and details of the house, and the landscaped setting located back from two street boundaries on a corner site.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA28

NAME: SHOP AND HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 266252

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 3, Diagram 9192
Certificate of Title Volume 1931 Folio 820LOCATION: 63 McKimmie Road, Palmyra
(corner of Aurelian Street)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: early 20th century

PLACE TYPE: Commercial and House

USE: Original Use: Shop and private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: City of Melville MHI removed 16 March 2004, reinstated 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey corner shop and attached residence, constructed in red face brickwork with hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting; rendered shop walling with decorative parapet over, and metal shopfront framing protected by a bracketed awning over the street pavement. The shopfront is now sealed off and the shop no longer trades commercially.

HISTORICAL NOTES:**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Face brick walls, corrugated metal roof sheeting and awning over pavement, metal shopfront framing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is significant as a representative corner shop and attached residence in a residential subdivision, retaining original form and materials.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The form of the building as a corner shop with attached residence, and original architectural details and materials.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA30

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 266125

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 12, Strata Plan 18620
Certificate of Title Volume 1859 Folio 683

LOCATION: 33 Zenobia Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: early 20th century

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey timber-framed small house with lapped timber boarding, and hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting. A verandah across the front is timber-framed with bullnose metal roofing.

HISTORICAL NOTES:**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber frame, lapped timber boarding, corrugated metal roof sheeting.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is important as an early worker's cottage in sound condition and presentation close to the original, showing an upgrade of paint colours sympathetic to present-day tastes; set back from the street in a walled garden and representative of early housing in Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the house.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA31

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 276710

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 27, Diagram 32069
Certificate of Title Volume 1303 Folio 345

LOCATION: 66 Zenobia Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A small single-storey timber-framed house with lapped timber boarding, and gabled roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting carried down over a timber-framed verandah across the front of the house and incorporating a lined outer dado, set back from the street in a landscaped garden.

HISTORICAL NOTES:**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber framing, lapped timber boarding, corrugated metal roof sheeting.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is important as an early worker's cottage in sound condition and presentation close to the original, showing an upgrade of paint colours sympathetic to present-day tastes; set back from the street in a walled garden and representative of early housing in Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and original materials of the house.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA32

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 266106

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 223
Certificate of Title Volume 1897 Folio 513

LOCATION: 54 Carrington Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: early 20th century

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound and well restored.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey timber-framed house clad in lapped timber boarding and horizontal corrugated metal sheeting to the south side, with pitched hip roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting extending down over a timber-framed verandah across the front of the house with decorative timber brackets; balance-hung windows, characteristic gable vents and tall brick chimney. Set in a landscaped garden with timber picket fence. A sympathetic addition is in place at the rear.

HISTORICAL NOTES:**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber frame clad in lapped timber boarding and horizontal corrugated galvanised iron, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is important as a small, timber-framed house set in a landscaped residential subdivision dating from the initial developments of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the house, and the landscaped setback from the street boundary.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE RECORD FORM

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA33

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 265898

LAND DESCRIPTION: Strata 429/1, Plan 37424
Certificate of Title Volume 2186 Folio 121

LOCATION: 5 Adrian Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1900

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound and restored.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey timber-framed house of symmetrical plan form, clad in lapped timber boarding with corrugated metal roof sheeting carried down over the front verandah framed in timber. Timber joinery and balance-hung windows. Set in a landscaped garden with front timber picket fence. External paint colours have been updated to present-day standards.

HISTORICAL NOTES:**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber lapped boarding, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber-framed verandah and joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is important as a small, timber-framed house set in a landscaped residential subdivision dating from the initial developments of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form, materials and details of the original section of the house. This house, together with No. 3 Adrian Street adjacent, is significant as comprising a pair of early simple houses in the Palmyra locality.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA34

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 265901

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 430, Plan 2541
Certificate of Title Volume 1461 Folio 359

LOCATION: 3 Adrian Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1900

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound and restored with major rear additions.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

A single-storey timber-framed house of symmetrical plan form, clad in lapped timber boarding with corrugated metal roof sheeting carried down over the front verandah framed in timber. Timber joinery and balance-hung windows. Set in a landscaped garden with front timber picket fence. External paint colours replicate original type colours.

HISTORICAL NOTES:**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber lapped boarding, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber-framed verandah and joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is important as a small, timber-framed house set in a landscaped residential subdivision dating from the initial developments of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form, materials and details of the original section of the house. This house, together with No. 5 Adrian Street adjacent, is significant as comprising a pair of early simple houses in the Palmyra locality.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA35

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 273979

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lots 291 and 293, Plan 34545
Certificate of Title Volume 1006 Folio 780

LOCATION: 26 Harris Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey brick house in red face brick with roughcast render over, and with hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting extending down over verandahs to the front and north side of the house. Asymmetrical plan form with timber framing to verandahs, half-timbered front gable and decorative brackets to posts, timber-casement window sashes. A carport has been added to the northwest front corner of the house within the verandah roof. Set in a landscaped garden with a recent brick and wrought iron panel street fence and gate.

HISTORICAL NOTES:**HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):**

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Cavity brick walling and corrugated metal roof sheeting; timber joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house is a representative example in sound and original presentation of 1920s housing development in the subdivision of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the house, and the landscaped setback from the street boundary.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA36

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 273907

LAND DESCRIPTION: Strata 631/1, Plan 26446
Certificate of Title Volume 2001 Folio 328

LOCATION: 7 Palin Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: early 20th century

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey timber-framed small house with lapped timber boarding, and hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting. A verandah across the front is timber-framed with bullnose metal roofing. An open picket fence is in place at the street boundary. A carport at the side and timber window shutters have been added.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber-framed walling, lapped timber boarding, and corrugated metal roof sheeting.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house is a representative example in sound and original presentation of 1920s housing development in the subdivision of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The external form and materials of the house, and its location on the lot in a landscaped garden.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA37

NAME: HOUSE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 266126

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 111, Diagram 21060
Certificate of Title Volume 1541 Folio 465

LOCATION: 32 Zenobia Street, Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s or earlier

PLACE TYPE: House

USE: Original Use: Private residence
Current Use: Private residence

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville LGI 17 June 2014.

ARCHITECT: Not identified

BUILDER: Not identified

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Inter-War Bungalow

CONDITION: Sound.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey timber-framed house, clad in lapped timber boarding, with corrugated metal roof sheeting, brick chimneys and a timber-framed verandah across the street facade of the house; balance-hung timber-framed windows, timber verandah balustrade and steps up from the landscaped setback from the street boundary and picket fence.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

??LIBRARY INFORMATION??

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Living in cities and suburbs.
- HCWA Themes: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber lapped boarding, corrugated metal roof sheeting, timber-framed verandah and joinery.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place is important as a small, timber-framed house set in a landscaped residential subdivision dating from the initial developments of Palmyra.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The form, original materials and original architectural details, and the setback from the street boundary.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 3

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: PA38

NAME House, 211 Forrest Street, Palmyra

OTHER NAME BRIGGS RESIDENCE (FMR)

PIN NO. (Landgate) 3268100

LAND DESCRIPTION: Strata Lot 1 on Strata Plan 37984 on Certificate of Title Volume 2193 Folio 782

LOCATION: 211 Forrest Street Palmyra

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1913-1915

PLACE TYPE: Individual Building or Group

USE: Original Use Single storey residence
Current Use Single storey residence



HERITAGE LISTINGS: None

ARCHITECT: Harold Ewart Gladstone Briggs

BUILDER: Harold Ewart Gladstone Briggs

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation Vernacular

CONDITION: Good

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The property presents as a single storey timber and iron house displaying Federation era design features however the house has been significantly altered from its original simple vernacular form. Early photographs show the place as a very simple timber and iron cottage with central entrance flanked by 1-over-1 sash windows and a gable roof. The house today has retained the central entrance, with glazed and timber side panel, but the flanking window openings have been altered to three-section windows with a horizontal emphasis rather than the vertical emphasis the original sashes demonstrated. The gable and skillion roof form has been changed to a more expansive hipped form.

As with the original simple cottage, the verandah canopy wraps around three sides of the house although the western side has been infilled to provide additional internal accommodation. Evidence of the original verandah can be seen on the façade with the original wall plate with rafter notches remaining extant. The deck is timber as per the original but the boards are non-original.

The original core of the c.1913 house remains extant albeit with some modifications. The entrance leads into a hall which extends through the centre of the front section of the house, with a room to either side of the passage. The passage then opens into a large open room with fireplace and additional room to the side. The rear section of the house comprises a more contemporary addition and open plan living. Art deco style features are scattered throughout the house including leaded lights, ceiling roses and door hardware.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

This cottage was built by Harold Ewart Gladstone Briggs between 1913 to 1915. Harold Briggs travelled to Australia in 1913 leaving behind his fiancé Lucy Jane Heath. Not long after his arrival in Fremantle in March 1913 he secured this lot in Palmyra and erected three tents on the site; one where he cooked, one where he slept and the third for his tools. Harold's brother Albert Victor Tom (Vic) Briggs arrived in Fremantle in July 1913 and the two men built the house over the next two years.

Lucy arrived in Fremantle in December 1915 and the couple were married soon after. Lucy was accompanied on her voyage by Harold's mother Maria Briggs. With their arrival the four roomed cottage was accommodating Harold and Lucy, Vic and Maria Briggs. Not long after a kitchen, bathroom and verandah were added to the timber framed and weatherboard clad house.

Photographs of the cottage during the Briggs ownership show that the roof line was a simple pitched roof with a gable on the ends of the roof. When the cottage was built it was the first in the immediate surrounds and its location at the highest point in Palmyra provided extensive views.

Harold Briggs worked as a Railway Employee at the time of his marriage and then established a wood yard at the home. He collected and cut wood for delivery by horse and cart to Fremantle. The property also included a small poultry farm from which Harold and Lucy would sell eggs to the district.

Lucy and Harold lived all their married life in this cottage. They had two boys who recall that the house was surrounded by bushland until the 1930s when a few more houses were built. After World War Two the area changed significantly with major development to accommodate the growing population. After Lucy's death in 1969 Harold lived on in the house until the late 1970s. He died in 1983 at the age of 93.

When this cottage was built it occupied a larger lot of land which included the adjacent lot at 211A Forrest Road. The lot was subdivided in 2000 to enable the construction of the residence at 211A Forrest Street in 2001.

Aerial photographs demonstrate that there were additions across the rear of the cottage in the mid-20th century which were substantially added to in the 1980s and then incorporated into the main structure in the early 2000s.

It has not been established when the roof line was changed as the aerial photograph from 1953 and 1965 are indistinct. However it appears that the main roof form was in its current configuration in the 1970s. A 1951 photograph from the Briggs family shows the simple pitched roof form was evident at that time.

HISTORIC THEME/S:

- Australian Historic Themes: 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
 4.1.2 Making suburbs

- HCWA Themes: 306 domestic Activities
 602 Early Settlers

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Timber, weatherboard and iron

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has aesthetic value as the remaining form and materials demonstrate typical design and construction of simple workers cottages from the early 20th century in the Federation Style.

The place has historic value for its association with the subdivision and settlement of Palmyra in the early 20th century.

The place has historic value for its association with Harold Briggs the owner and builder of the cottage and the extended Briggs family who were the first settlers in this portion of Palmyra who lived at the home for the majority of the 20th century.

The place has social value as the original form and extent of the cottage demonstrates typical homes for working families in the early 20th century.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The original core of the house

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some/moderate significance

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **Category 3**

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: **Local**

MAIN SOURCES:

- Information provided by the owner which was originally sourced from the Briggs family

ASSESSMENT DATE: August 2019

ASSESSOR: Hocking Heritage + Architecture

All archival images from the current owner.



Harold Briggs outside 211 Forrest Street, 1951



211 Forrest Street, 1920s



211 Forrest Street, 1922



Front elevation, 211 Forrest Street, 1927



Original veranah wall plate



East elevation

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: WN01

NAME: PINEY LAKES RESERVE

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate): 295660

LAND DESCRIPTION: Lot 4768, Plan 14299
 Lot 3078, Plan 190073
 Certificate of Title Volume LR-3128 Folio 399

LOCATION: Leach Highway, Winthrop

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

PLACE TYPE: Natural Reserve

USE: Original Use: Aboriginal site then for settler grazing; then pine plantation; then natural bushland reserve
 Current Use: Nature Reserve, recreation and Environmental Education Centre

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville Scheme 14 December 1999, MHI 16 December 2003;
 - Australian Heritage Council Register of the National Estate included in Place ID 14862
 'Beeliar Regional Park and Adjacent Areas' 'Interim List';
 - Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites Site No. 21469 'Piney Lakes'.

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound, managed and undergoing rejuvenation.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Piney Lakes Reserve comprises natural bushland, currently being rejuvenated, some remnant introduced species in the remnant pines, and, specifically, important flora and fauna indigenous, i.e. belonging naturally, to the locality.

The physical characteristics of the Reserve demonstrate the characteristics of wetland vegetation indigenous to the locality as the consequence of specific soil types, the Karrakatta sands on the western side of the Reserve and the Bassendean sands to the east of the access road from Leach Highway.

The vegetation consists of jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and marri (*Corymbia callophylla*) woodland in the Karrakatta soil type with an understorey of flowering plants. The Bassendean sands occur in wet depressions supporting species such as the Freshwater (or Swamp) paperbark (*Melaleuca raphiophylla*), Swamp Banksia (*Banksia littoralis*) and Flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*).

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The Piney Lakes Reserve area was a sacred Aboriginal women's site, important for women's rituals and the education of young children. The place is now under the custodianship of the Dijji Dijji women's group.

Following European settlement in the locality, Piney Lakes became agricultural land, used for a piggery, horse stables and as grazing land for cattle. In the 1920s, significant areas of the natural bushland in what is now Winthrop and Murdoch residential areas was cleared for a pine plantation. That clearing and the introduction of pines impacted substantially on the wetland depth such that by the 1950s, the wetland was dry. In the 1960s, the pine plantation was phased out through to the 1980s when the Winthrop suburb was developed.

Piney Lakes is now being rejuvenated as a natural environment, with some remnant pine trees as a reminder of the former extensive plantation. These remnant pines are important as interpretive material telling the story of 20th century intervention into the natural bushland. The place is now used as a natural bushland reserve with an introduced series of walking trails and Piney Lakes Environmental Education Centre, and associated access roadways and car parking areas.

Piney Lakes Reserve is historically significant for its fauna, invertebrates and wetland landscape characteristic.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia
 3.11.4 Clearing vegetation
 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments.
- HCWA Themes: 102 Aboriginal occupation
 409 Environmental occupation
 601 Aboriginal people
 602 Early settlers.



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Natural bushland and introduced landscape elements.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Piney Lakes Reserve is an exceptional natural reserve, currently managed and under rejuvenation, significant for its indigenous flora and fauna, the early history of Aboriginal association with the site, and the remnant pines as interpretation elements of an earlier 20th century phase of the use of the Reserve. The introduced Environmental Education Centre is important as an innovative element of the role of the Reserve for the benefit of the community.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire nature environment of the Reserve including remnant pines from the time of pine plantation development into the Reserve and interpretive material relating to Aboriginal Women's Trails.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Exceptional

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 1

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: State

MAIN SOURCES:

- City of Melville interpretive material and brochures;
- *Piney Lakes Interpretive Trail*, Report – Gail Beck, Aboriginal Liaison Officer, City of Melville.

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA



CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

PLACE REFERENCE NO.: WN03

NAME: LEMON SCENTED GUM TREES

OTHER NAMES: --

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION: Verge of North Lake Road, Winthrop along the east side, close to Leach Highway and adjacent to Robert Street Park

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

PLACE TYPE: Landscape elements

USE: Original Use: Street trees
Current Use: Street trees

HERITAGE LISTINGS: - City of Melville MHI 19 December 1994 (incorrectly identified as Willagee Place Ref. WE03, now Place Ref. WN03).

ARCHITECT: Not relevant

BUILDER: Not relevant

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Not relevant

CONDITION: Sound; managed by the City of Melville.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Corymbia citriodora (formerly known as *Eucalyptus citriodora*). Introduced mature lemon scented gum trees located in a random planting along the eastern verge of North Lake Road adjacent to Robert Street Park in Winthrop.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

The entire collection of the lemon scented gum trees are elements of verge plantings from the time of subdivision and introduction of the road system. The trees are likely to have originated in the first half of the 20th century, representing, now, a mature enhancement of the street verge in North Lake Road.

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):

- Australian Historic Themes: 4.1.2 Making suburbs
8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens.
- HCWA Theme: 104 Land allocation and subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Not relevant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The entire collection of the lemon scented gum trees located in the verge of North Lake Road are important landmark elements of the streetscape and in proximity to the adjacent Robert Street Park in the locality of Winthrop.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

The entire collection of lemon scented gum trees, and their location along the verge of North Lake Road south from Leach Highway.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Considerable

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Category 2

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE: Local

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2013

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA

City of Melville

Place Record Form 2014 – Lemon Scented Gum Trees, Winthrop

