CITY OF MELVILLE

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY AND HERITAGE LIST 2019

City of **Melville**

Version Control

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CONTENTS

1.0   EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Heritage Act 2018 requires all Local Government Authorities in the State to compile a Local Heritage Surveys (LHS), a list of heritage places in its district that in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance. These lists have previously been known as Municipal Inventories (MIs), Municipal Heritage Inventories (MHIs) and Local Government Inventories (LGIs). The Act requires the LHS to be publicly available and all places on the LHS should involve public consultation:

- each affected owner shall be given the opportunity to comment on the heritage significance of any place proposed for inclusion; and

- public advertising of the proposed inventory shall be carried out by the Local Authority to give the opportunity for public comment prior to formal inclusion of any place in the inventory.

The purposes of a LHS are defined by the Heritage Council as follows:
(a)   identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and

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

(c)   providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and

(d)   providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and

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

The City of Melville produced the initial list of heritage places in 1995. That Inventory was prepared by Hocking Planning & Architecture Pty Ltd. in consultation with Council staff and local published historical resources. In 2001 the City reviewed the 1995 Municipal Inventory in accordance with Section 45 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, and further adjusted the Municipal Heritage Inventory in 2004.

In 2010, the City of Melville commissioned Heritage Architect Ronald Bodycoat to review the Municipal Heritage Inventory to update that document to add or delete places as may be appropriate, and to upgrade the documentary place records of all places retained from the 2002/2004 Inventory. The 2012/2013 Review became the Local Government Inventory 2014 and conformed to the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.*

The 2012/2013 Local Government Inventory Review proposed changes to the 2002 document, to identify new places, to fill earlier gaps in the places record, and to incorporate current attitudes to the assessment of cultural heritage significance, important to an understanding of the history of development of the City of Melville.

The expectations of the Council of the City of Melville were addressed in the 2012/2013 Review document. The 2012/2013 Local Government Inventory Review explained the assessment process, the meaning of the Inventory, and the consequent Heritage List extracted from the Inventory, and to be embodied in the Local Planning Scheme to provide relevant statutory protection for the most significant places in the City of Melville.

The 2012/2013 Local Government Inventory Review set down the nomination process for entries into the reviewed document, the procedures undertaken by Council regarding the assessment of heritage value, community consultation in particular with property owners, advertising of the proposals to enter or delete

places onto the Heritage List, and the actions required of Council as set down in the then *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.

'Proper public consultation' as required by the *Heritage Act 2018* embodies recognition by the Council of the City of Melville that the community matters, that the views of property owners should be heard and respected in a process of listening, understanding and sharing of views. Consultation is essential.

There is however an important aspect of heritage assessment which needs to be understood and that is the process which precedes entry of any place into the Local Heritage Survey and the final decision to list. The Council occupies a unique position, by right, in the evaluation process. Council has the power and the ability to exercise wise judgement which acknowledges community and property owner input. Without undue bias, Council can make decisions to list contrary to the view of the community, acting in the best interests of that community.

Council has the responsibility to manage the Local Heritage Survey sensitively within the constraints of the *Heritage Act 2018* and the provisions of the City of Melville Local Planning Scheme current at that time.

The **Heritage List** comprises only the most significant places extracted from the Local Heritage Survey. Regular review of the current Heritage List and the Local Heritage Survey forms part of the recommendations of the 2019 Review of the Local Government Inventory 2014. Conformity with Local Government Planning Acts is essential to reinforce awareness in the community of heritage significance and an obligation to contribute to the identification of places important to the cultural landscape of the City of Melville as a whole. The Local Planning Scheme should incorporate guidelines for heritage conservation and management as well as clearly defining the relevance of Local Government, State Government and National Lists and Registers of heritage places.
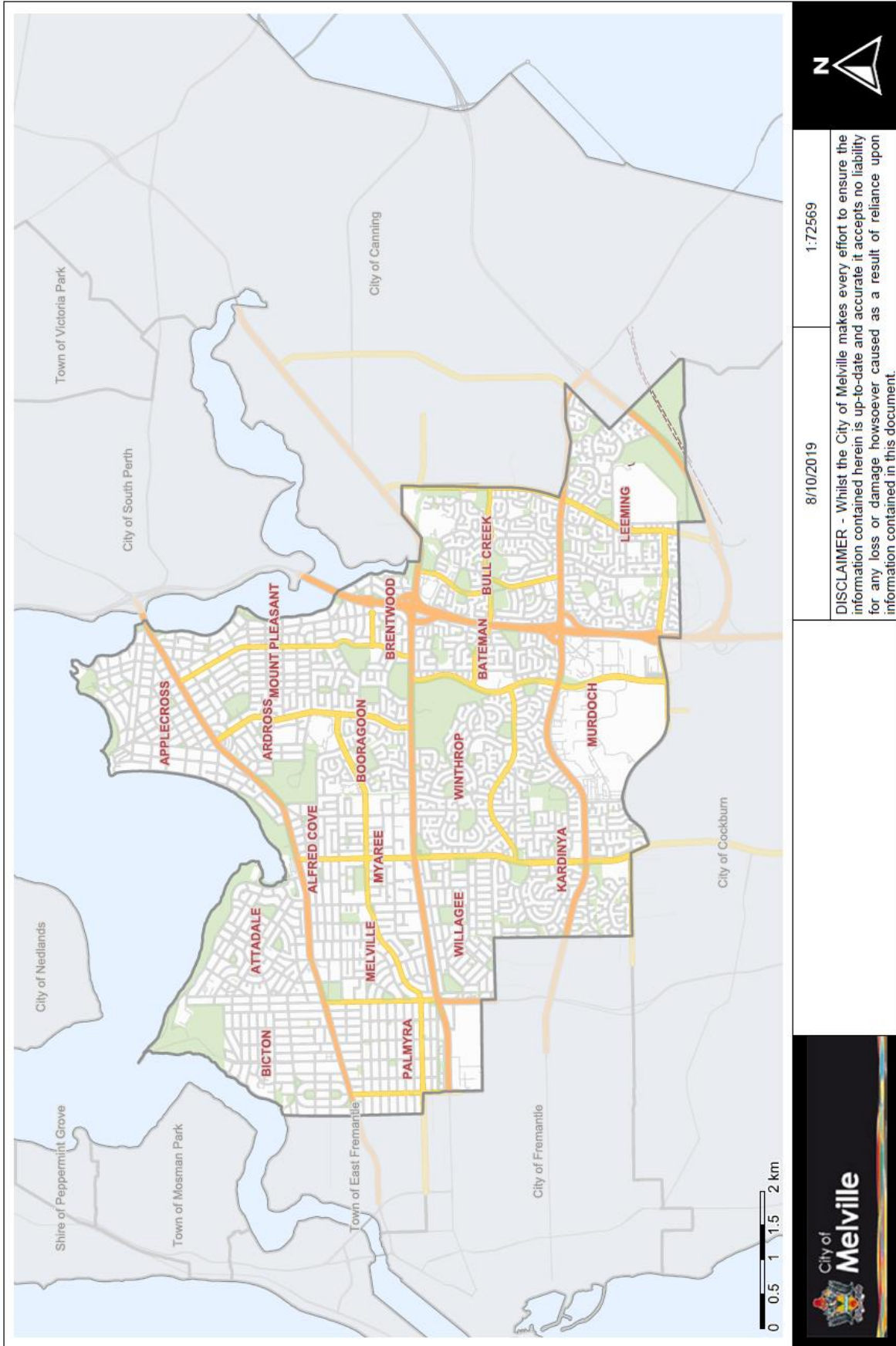
2.0   LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

2.0 Local Heritage Survey

2.1 HERITAGE COUNCIL – DIRECTING PRINCIPLES

The following text is extracted from the Government of Western Australia - Heritage Council document 'Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys' July 2019. It is important to conform to these principles for uniformity of assessment and to facilitate the compilation of a Local Heritage Survey.

Local Heritage Surveys

The *Heritage Act 2018* (the Act) requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance in a local heritage survey (LHS). The Act identifies that the purposes of the LHS "include:
  a) identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and
  b) assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and
  c) providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and
  d) providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and
  e) assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme."

Local government decisions that could be informed by the LHS might include activities to interpret or promote heritage places, or provide material for information or education. Examples are assembling a local history or archive; informing a thematic study of the area; providing educational material for school programs; or developing a heritage trail.

A key function, however, will be to inform the preparation of a heritage list and heritage areas under the local planning scheme, as detailed in (e) above.

The LHS itself is identified as having no direct statutory role in respect of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, and in particular should not be used as the basis of decision making for development or subdivision proposals. This function is served by a heritage list or heritage area.

Existing municipal inventories (MIs) are taken for the purposes of the *Heritage Act 2018* to be a local heritage survey. No specific action is required to amend existing MIs for this purpose.

Definition of place

Under the *Heritage Act 2018*, place means "a defined or readily identifiable area of land and may include any of the following things that are in, on or over the land —
a. archaeological remains;
b. buildings, structures, other built forms, and their surrounds;
c. equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects (whether fixed or not) that are historically or physically associated or connected with the land;
d. gardens and man-made parks or sites;
e. a tree or group of trees (whether planted or naturally occurring) in, or adjacent to, a man-made setting."

  i.   The LHS must contain sufficient information, whether in text, illustration, or link to electronic file, to clearly demonstrate the land area for each place.

  ii. Where practical, the place should be identified and defined in terms of cadastral lot boundaries as currently recognised by the State's land information system.

iii. A place can be a landscape, group or precinct over multiple lots, whether or not of individual cultural heritage significance, and whether contiguous or located apart. Any group or precinct should have an identified common value or theme.

iv. A place may be included for its potential to contain archaeological remains, particularly sub-surface material, and/or in relation to archaeological remains already identified.

v. Equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects must be defined in terms of the land area with which they are associated or connected.

vi. A place should not be included solely because it holds objects relating to another heritage place.

vii. The inclusion of trees in the LHS must be based on cultural heritage significance, rather than amenity or environmental value.

viii. Places of significance to Aboriginal communities may be included in the LHS where their cultural heritage significance is not solely connected with Aboriginal tradition or culture.

ix. Places that may be protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* should be identified as such in the LHS, noting that the provisions of that Act also apply.

Updates and Reviews

Maintaining the relevance and currency of the LHS requires a range of options for adding and amending information. These are generally described as:

- Administrative updates – minor corrections and addition of file notes or other information for future consideration.
- Place-specific reviews – addition or more substantial amendment of a heritage assessment of an individual place.
- General review – open process inviting community participation to produce a new version or edition of the LHS.

i. Each local government should adopt a process for administrative update of the LHS to record minor changes, approved works, addition of images, or other information that does not impact on the cultural heritage value of the place.

ii. Administrative updates may be made without community consultation and, provided there is no change to the classification of a place or statement of significance, do not require formal adoption of a revised LHS.

iii. Provision should be made for the ad hoc creation or review of one or more place records, including the commissioning of a heritage assessment where required.

iv. A heritage assessment for a new place should include consultation with relevant stakeholders.

v. The addition or removal of a place from the LHS, or the amendment of a place record to the extent that the classification of the place or statement of significance is changed, requires formal adoption of the revisions.

vi. A general review should ensure that the LHS reflects the views of local government and its community about its heritage, and that the LHS meets current standards and best practice.

vii. A general review should invite nominations from all sectors of the community for new places to be considered for inclusion in the LHS, and for new information that may give a better understanding of an existing place.

viii. Heritage assessments and update of existing records should be undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and with reference to the thematic history.

ix. At the conclusion of the review process, the LHS will require formal adoption by the local government. Changes to the LHS may also prompt updates to the heritage list or other material that draws information from the LHS.

x. A general review should take place at intervals consistent with the major review of a local planning strategy or strategic community plan, or at defined intervals nominated by the local government.

xi. The rate of review should reflect the rate of change within the local area, in relation to overall development and population.

xii. As an indication, the LHS of a remote or regional local government with few major development projects is likely to remain relevant for 10- 15 years; the LHS of a local government with ongoing urban development is likely to require review within 5-8 years.

xiii. The LHS should identify a target period for completion of the next review.

Consultation

The consultation process should be consistent with any relevant policy adopted by the local government, and appropriate for the size and nature of the stakeholder group.

i. In the absence of an adopted policy, standards for community consultation should be guided by best practice as described by the International Association for Public Participation, or a similar body.

ii. A general review of the LHS should invite nominations from the community for places to be assessed for their local heritage significance.

iii. Nominations must provide sufficient information to identify the place and the reason for its nomination.

iv. All nominated places should be assessed for their cultural heritage significance.

v. While property owners should be advised of the assessment process and invited to participate, the assessment of a place should not be conditional on owner support.

vi. The assessment of a place may seek and consider input from any stakeholder likely to have information, knowledge or interest in its heritage values, which may include:
- past and present owners and occupants;
- local historical societies or similar community groups; and
- for a place open to the public, the general community.

vii. A completed draft of each assessment should be made available to the property owner and any group or individual providing notable contribution to the assessment document.

Assessment processes

The assessment of a place should employ either:
- the factors relevant to cultural heritage significance as developed at the National Heritage Convention (HERCON) in Canberra, 1998; or
- the criteria defined under the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance,
2013 (Burra Charter criteria);
and be guided by a thematic history of the local district or region.

i. The assessment process may be assisted, or overseen, by an advisory committee or

reference group convened for this purpose. This approach should acknowledge that the final determination on the content of the LHS lies with the council of the local government.

ii. Assessment should include a classification identifying the contribution of a place to local cultural heritage.

iii. Classification, including determination as to whether a place meets the threshold for inclusion in the LHS, should be guided by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage professional.

iv. Classification adopted for each place should be consistent with Table 1 – *Classifications of Significance*.

v. Where relevant, a structure or element of a place may be noted as being intrusive in relation to the significance of a place.

vi. Place records should be consistent with the data sheet provided in Table 2 - *Data Sheet for Place Record*

Criteria for inclusion

i. The inclusion or exclusion of places in the LHS should be on the basis of cultural heritage significance as identified through a recognised assessment process.

ii. Objections unrelated to heritage significance should not be entertained as a reason for exclusion or removal of a place from the LHS.

iii. The LHS should comprehensively identify the places and areas of cultural heritage significance in the local district including:
- Geographic coverage of all the district's towns, suburbs or other areas without arbitrary exclusions.
- Coverage of all place types (eg. public and private buildings; residential and commercial places), without arbitrary exclusions.

2.2 CITY OF MELVILLE – HISTORICAL OVERVIEW AND HISTORIC FRAMEWORK

Historical Overview

The area now identified as The City of Melville has a history of experience which dates back thousands of years. That historic journey of human occupation and activity is the basis, rather the justification, a relevance that ensures significant places form part of the Local Heritage Survey 2019.

From the **Historic Framework** which follows, this précis is a guide to identifying, acknowledging and understanding the people, events and places of historic cultural significance in the City.

- The **Bibbulmun people** occupied the plains, foothills and waterways of the Swan and Canning River basins for more than 40,000 years prior to European contact, living a well-ordered life of complex social and spiritual values, in connection with the natural environment in the region. Campsites and gathering places at **Bull Creek**, **Alfred Cove**, **North Lake**, **Murdoch Drive** and **Blackwall Reach** are noted as being relevant in the European fabric of the City today.

- In 1827, **Captain James Stirling** came by water to appraise the land for settlement and agriculture between **Point Walter** and **Riverton**, noting the high ground at **Point Heathcote**.

- In 1829, Stirling's Surveyor General marked out large rural locations with riverine frontages at **Melville Water** and **Lower Canning**.

- By 1831, settlers at **Bull Creek** built houses and an inn, clearing land for orchards and vegetables and grazing of stock. Transport by water facilitated ferry services for people and goods in the Canning Valley.

- **Alfred Waylen** at **Point Walter** built an inn to service ferries in the Swan River, cutting a channel through the spit to facilitate that water transport.

- Infertility of the land in Melville and clashes with the Bibbulmun people soon saw the departure of early settlers such as **Alfred Waylen**, **Henry Bull**, **Archibald Butler**, the **Velvick brothers**, **Lionel Lukin** and **William Habgood** to take up land at Guildford, Upper Swan and the Avon Valley.

- 1833 **Midgegooroo** and **Yagan** declared outlaws, captured and executed.

- After 1840, Fremantle businessmen acquired land for grazing cattle and horses, firewood cutting, and land speculation. **John Duffield**, who owned the southern half of **Bicton**, built a house, planted a vineyard, and fenced in his property.

- 1841 influenza epidemic spread throughout Perth, number of deaths unknown.

- After 1850, a small number of convicts who qualified for retirement were granted small rural lots between **Willagee Swamp** and **North Lake**.

- In the 1850s, **Samuel Caporn**, who had taken over the inn at **Point Walter**, assisted local prosperity by river traffic transporting sandalwood, timber, building stone, firewood, hay and people – in and out of the district.

- By the middle of the decade, larger ferries plied the river, the channel in the spit at Point Walter silted up and Caporn moved on. **Point Walter** became a popular picnic recreational place.

- **Canning Bridge** opened in 1850 but the roadways remained sandy stretches at Canning, Rockingham and Preston Point Roads.

- Gold rushes in the late 19th century brought prosperity to Perth and

Fremantle. Butchers, livestock agents, dairymen, poultry farmers and market gardeners took up land in Melville.

- The **Bateman family** established a successful farming estate (with a homestead **'Grasmere'** at **Bull Creek**) in the future suburbs of **Mount Pleasant**, **Bateman**, **Brentwood** and **Bull Creek**.

- **Alexander Matheson** in 1896 began the subdivision of 1,200 hectares of Melville from **Deepwater Point** to the **Point Walter Estate**, and from **Melville Water** to the future **Leach Highway**. **'Melville Water Park'** covered most of the future **Attadale**; and subdivisions proceeded in **Applecross** with its river jetty.

- Fishermen and ferry workers settled at **Coffee Point** and the **Canning Bridge Hotel** prospered.

- **Palmyra** was subdivided as a working-class suburb in support of the increased workforce following the extension of Fremantle's Inner Harbour in 1897.

- *Aborigines Act 1905* and the *Native Administration Act 1905* came into action, commencing the beginning of the removal of children classed as 'half-caste'. These children later became known as the Stolen Generation

- In 1917, Bicton became a suburban settlement. By the 1920s, five dairies had been established in **Bicton** and **Alfred Cove**.

- The inaugural meeting of district's **Roads Board** took place at the **Canning Bridge Hotel** in March 1901. The first purpose-built office was completed in 1913 at the corner of **Stock Road and Canning Road**.

- The **Fremantle Tramway** system was extended up Canning Road to Stock Road and to Point Walter.

- The **Rambler Charabanc Service** commenced operations in 1924 providing a bus service linking **Palmyra** with Perth – later to become part of the South Suburban Bus Company.

- Progress and settlement promoted the introduction of shops along **Canning Road** and corner shops in **Palmyra**. **Leopold Hotel** and **Majestic Hotel** opened. Shops and community facilities sprang up to cater for the resort trade at **Point Walter**, **Bicton Foreshore** and **Canning Bridge**. State Schools opened in **Bicton**, **Applecross** and **Palmyra**. Active church congregations developed their own separate church buildings.

- In the 1920s, the **district halls** were in constant use for moving picture shows; and tennis, football, cricket and swimming clubs proliferated.

- The **Bicton Race Course** opened in 1904, closing in 1917 when the land was subdivided for residential development.

- In 1911, the **Bicton Animal Quarantine Station** opened adjacent to **Blackwall Reach** and the **Bicton Foreshore**.

- In 1926, the **Applecross Pine Plantation** was established on endowment land belonging to the University of Western Australia.

- The **Point Heathcote Reception and Mental Home** opened in 1929 at **Point Heathcote**.

- **Eric Tompkins**, as Melville Roads Board Secretary, was instrumental in returning the Board's finances to a sound basis.

- In 1938, **Canning Bridge** was replaced to cater for the rapid expansion in traffic and resident population, and road construction increased.

- The **Applecross District Hall** opened in the 1930s.

- The first **Town Planning Scheme** was completed in 1935.

- **Santa Maria College** opened in Attadale in 1938.

- Sporting activity made a recovery after The Great Depression; in the late 1930s, cricket and football clubs proliferated; tennis clubs on private courts flourished; and the **Melville Yacht Club** was founded in 1933.

- Following the entry of Japan in World War Two, conscription intensified and the pre-embarkation **Military Training Camp** opened at **Point Walter**.

- Residential development exploded in the post World War Two decades – in **Applecross**, **Ardross**, **Alfred Cove** and **Mount Pleasant**, as well as in **Palmyra** and **Bicton**. The State Housing Commission developed Government housing in **Willagee** and **Brentwood**, and the former Military Camp at Point Walter was adapted as a **Migrant Reception Centre**.

- In the 1940s and 1950s, Aboriginal camps in **Willagee** and **Palmyra** were abolished.

- Suburban expansion followed the opening of the Narrows Bridge and the Kwinana Freeway of 1959. As a consequence, new shopping centres replaced the earlier corner shops; banks and chain stores appeared. Schools, kindergartens, infant health centres; churches, libraries, community centres and sporting amenities proliferated. The **South of Perth Yacht Club** relocated to its present site at this time.

- Reclamation works proceeded at the foreshore at **Point Walter**, **Applecross** and **Deepwater Point**.

- In the late 1950s and 1960s State House Department built houses for Aboriginal people in **Willagee** and other locales.

- In 1961, Melville Roads Board became a **Shire**, in 1962 took on **Town** status, and in 1968 was proclaimed a **City**. **Garden City Shopping Centre** was developed.

- In the 1970s the new residential localities of **Leeming** and **Winthrop** were developed. **Murdoch University** was established. The **Atwell House Art Centre** and a museum at **Miller Bakehouse** in Palmyra, the park and Museum at **Wireless Hill Park**, and the Alfred Cove Wildlife Centre, and other community facilities, indicated a diverse community interest in the cultural and environmental significance of the **City of Melville**.

The more recent **All Saints College** and **Corpus Christi College**, new churches, **St. John of God Hospital** and the **Melville Civic Centre** are sound evidence of the growth and solidarity of the Melville community – an ongoing historic journey.

Place, locality and street names have arrived over a period of time, often after the significant events and notable personalities have passed. For an appreciation of some of the nomenclature of Melville's namings, the following is included in this Local Heritage Survey:

Places:

Alfred Cove
Named after Alfred Waylen, pioneer landowner, who took up an extensive land grant in 1830/31

Blackwall Reach
To the Bibbulmun people, the area is known as 'Jenalup', the place where the feet make a track (Jena means feet). This whole area is very sacred and has very strong ties with the Dreaming Stories of all Western Australian Aboriginal Peoples. It was also known for its fresh water supplies. Coined Blackwall Reach in 1896 by

Commissioner L. R. Dawson RN, Admiralty Surveyor, after an area on the Thames River near Greenwich in England.

Bluegum Reserve

The land where the reserve and lake reside was granted to Thomas Middleton in 1830. Later, in 1886 it became Bateman land used for market gardening, cattle grazing and poultry, and timber cutting

Booragoon Lake

In the late 1800s, it was part of farming land owned by John Bateman for livestock grazing and timber milling; dairy farm in the 1940s.

Canning River

Named after Lord Canning, British MP at the time of Captain James Stirling's visit

Coffee Point

The site of a boat slipway and wharf and for regular ferry services in 1897

Deepwater Point

North Lake

Piney Lakes

Piney Lakes is a very significant site for the traditional custodians of the area as well as being a sacred place for women. It was the women's area to perform ceremonies, to discuss women's business and to take young boys through their level one initiation. The land was developed for agriculture, such as a piggery, horse stables and cattle grazing and a pine plantation in the 1920s.

Point Dundas

The traditional owners call this site 'Moondaap', the blackness of the river bank. The name Point Dundas was coined by Captain James Stirling in 1827 after Viscount Melville's family name 'Dundas'.

Point Heathcote

Named Point Heathcote by Captain James Stirling after midshipman G.C. Heathcote during the expedition along the Swan River in 1827. It is known as 'Goolugatup' to the traditional owners, which means the place of the children. It was a permanent lookout, fishing and camping ground. The point is where the men passed through their level two initiation ceremonies. The area was also known as "*Kooyagoordup*" (the place of the "Kooyar"- a species of frog).

Point Walter

Named Point Walter by Captain James Stirling in 1827 after his Uncle Walter. The traditional owners call the land 'Dyoondalup', meaning place of the long white flowing hair – describing the sand bar and the white waves breaking into the sand. Fish would have been caught in the shallow rocky waters just north of the cliffs and yams dug up from the river bank.

Point Waylen

Named after Alfred Waylen who acquired extensive land from 1830/31

Preston Point

Named Preston Point after Wm. Preston, 2nd Lieutenant of *HMS Success* 1827. Bibbulmun people call this area '*Niergarup*' and used this area as a ceremonial and camping ground. The whole area is known as an "Important Place". It was also the

first sighting area of white people, exploring the river.

Quenda Wetland

An original Aboriginal site, named for the Quenda (the southern brown bandicoot)

Swan River

Troy Park

Named after Alfred Troy, Government Minister 1927-30 and 1933-39.

Localities:

Alfred Cove

This suburb takes its name from the sheltered cove that forms its northern boundary. The cove was named after Alfred Waylen, the original grantee of Swan Location 74 which took in most of the present day localities of Myaree and Alfred Cove. Though recognised well before, Alfred Cove was made a postal district in 1955 and the locality was gazetted on 3rd September 1982.

Applecross

The area now comprising the suburb of Applecross was originally part of Swan Location 61 assigned to Lionel Lukin on the 28 May 1830. The land was finally acquired by Sir Alexander Percival Matheson in February 1896. Matheson, a Scot, formed the Western Australian Investment Company Limited and instigated the subdivision of the area, giving it the name of Applecross after a small fishing village on the North West coast of Scotland. The area was gazetted as a townsite on 1st January 1935 and listed as a postal district 1955, with the locality being Gazetted on 3rd September 1982

Ardross

This suburb is another area of land acquired by the Scotsman, Sir Alexander Percival Matheson in 1896. In Matheson's subdivision of the adjoining suburb of Applecross, he created 'Ardross Street' naming it after either the town of Ardrossan on the Scottish west coast or Ardross Castle, located about 40km north of Inverness. The suburb derives its name from this street. Like many of the localities in this area in was approved as a postal district in the 1950s with the locality being Gazetted on 3rd September 1982.

Attadale

The land comprising the suburb of Attadale was granted to Archibald Butler in 1830 and was acquired by the Scotsman, Sir Alexander Percival Matheson in 1896. Matheson is believed to have named Attadale after a small town in Scotland on the eastern shores of Loch Carron, not far from Applecross. The first subdivision of A. P. Matheson's Water Park Estate in 1896 was known as the Attadale Town site. It proved to be too isolated an area and remained sparsely populated for many years. The area was recognised in 1955 with an approved postal boundary and was Gazetted as a locality on 3rd September 1982.

Bateman

The name is taken from Bateman Road which was itself named after the Bateman family. The family arrived in the colony on the 'Medina' in 1830. John Bateman built a store in Fremantle dealing in merchandise of many kinds and became postmaster at Fremantle in 1833. First subdivisions occurred in the early 1960s but the area was not fully developed until some 10 years later.

Bicton

The present suburb of 'Bicton' once comprised four grants taken up in 1830 by Alfred Waylen, Joseph Cooper, William Habgood and John Hole Duffield respectively. Bicton was the name of an estate in his home village in South Devon, England. In 1917 the first subdivision included land that had been the Bicton Race Course. In 1921 Gold Estates began to subdivide Castle Hill. In 1924, what was left of Duffield's original land passed to Edward George and Wilfred Malsbury Higham and was developed from 1925 when the majority of the roads were named. Newer subdivisions have occurred at Castle Hill and on the site of what was the Quarantine Station.

Booragoon

Booragoon is the Aboriginal name for the lower reaches of the Canning River. Booragoon was developed over nearly 20 years from the mid-1960s until 1983.

Brentwood

Named after a town north-east of London in England. This was the birthplace of John Bateman Junior who adopted the name for his homestead. Subdivision of the area was begun by the State Housing commission in the early 1950s and the name was adopted at the request of the Bateman family.

Bull Creek

Developed in the 1970s it is adjacent to the area originally known as Bull's Creek, named after Lieutenant Henry Bull of the Royal Navy who explored the Canning River and took up land in the area in 1830.

Kardinya

Aboriginal origin believed to mean 'sunrise', and was first used for a road name in this area in 1955. Developed as a suburb in the 1970s. Much of this area was originally farming land renowned for its piggeries, but part was pine plantation and University of Western Australia Endowment Land.

Leeming

Originates from Leeming Road which was the southern boundary of the district. The name commemorates George Waters Leeming, a surveyor, who laid out the roads for the Jandakot Agricultural area in 1889. In 1901 he was acting Surveyor General but died the following year at the age of 43. Leeming was established in the late 1970s.

Melville

The suburb of Melville is named after Melville Water on the Swan River. Melville Water was named after Robert Dundas, the second Viscount Melville, by Captain James Stirling during explorations in March 1827. The area was first proposed for development in 1896 as Melville Park Estate, but it really only forged ahead after WWII.

Mount Pleasant

In 1911 James Herbert Simpson built a house on 40 acres by the river which, because of its shape, became known as the Castle on the Hill. Simpson named it Mt. Pleasant, the name which now adorns the suburb. Mt Pleasant, like its neighbouring suburbs, experienced boom times after the completion of the Kwinana Freeway from Perth to the Canning Bridge which made the suburb, being so close to the city centre, and having attractive river views, extremely desirable real estate.

Murdoch

Murdoch is named for Murdoch University located within its boundaries. This suburb is named after Sir Walter Logie Forbes Murdoch. Murdoch was born in 1874, and in 1912 was appointed Professor of English at the new University of Western Australia. He was Chancellor of the University from 1943 to 1947, and died in 1970 shortly before Perth's second university was named in his honour. The suburb was named in 1974.

Myaree

Prior to 1954, the suburb now named Myaree was generally known as part of Melville and consisted of poultry farms and several industries. The Melville Road Board acquired land and planning for an urban residential area in conjunction with an industrial area was begun. The name, Myaree, which is Aboriginal word meaning 'foliage', was suggested and street names were chosen commemorating men of the district who died on active service in WWI and old residents who had played an active part in the development of the area. Development of the area commenced in 1955.

Palmyra

Like much of Melville in the early years, this area was covered in Zamia Palms. These palms were toxic to stock and had to be removed. The name Palmyra was chosen from a competition run by the Melville Road Board - Palmyra, meaning City of Palms, was a famous Syrian city. The street names chosen, e.g. Zenobia, Cleopatra, Solomon, Aurelian, Antony etc., are names associated with ancient history in the Middle East area.

Willagee

Willagee was named after Wilgee Lake in 1878. The area was part of the lake systems that were quite prevalent in the days before settlement. The Noongar word "wilgee" means red ochre, which was found in abundance in and around the lakes in Willagee. Willagee is also an important creation site as the Dreaming for the area is the emu. The area was known to be a large emu breeding ground. The area was developed in the early 1950's, and the name approved in 1954.

Winthrop

The suburb of Winthrop was originally part of the Applecross Pine Plantation, owned by the University of Western Australia since 1904. The name Winthrop was proposed in December 1977 by the City of Melville and supported by the University of WA, who were developing the land. It is named in commemoration of Sir John Winthrop Hackett, the first Chancellor of the University of WA. As the pines were gradually removed, development occurred from the late 1970s to the mid-1980s.

Personalities:

Atwell, Walter
Built 'Atwell House' in 1935 on his dairy property at Alfred Cove; now Atwell House Arts Centre

Bateman family
John Bateman acquired the property Swan Loc. 28 in 1881; John Wesley Bateman, merchant and ship owner, acquired the property in 1885 and built 'Grasmere' which survives at Bull Creek

Bull, Henry
Early settler and owner of the later Bateman Reserve at Bull Creek; built the jetty and boat ramp into Bull's Creek

Duffield, John
Bicton pioneer settler; built the house which survives at 230 Preston Point Road, Bicton, in 1913 on Duffield's original land granted in 1830

Fraser, Charles
Colonial Government Botanist accompanying Captain James Stirling

Groves, Arthur
Dairy farmer and early settler; built 'The Cove' in 1919 as the farmhouse on his extensive Alfred Cove dairy property

Lukin, Lionel
1801-1863 – farmer and pastoralist, the first settler granted 300 hectares at Swan Loc. 61 at Point Heathcote

McMillan, William
Bought the Pearse land at Point Heathcote in 1886

Matheson, Alexander
Bought the McMillan's Swan Loc. 61, Loc. 74 and Loc. 73 at Point Heathcote, and subdivided the Point Heathcote surrounding area for residential development in 1896; built a house at Point Dundas in 1897, which became Hotel Melville (the site of the later Majestic Hotel); MLC for Northeast Provence 1897-99

Middleton, Thomas
Original grantee of Swan Loc. 28 in May 1830 at Bull's Creek

Midgegooroo
A Whadjuk Noongar elder, played a key role in Indigenous resistance to colonisation in the Perth area.

Miller, Henry
Baker who constructed his bakery in 1925 and house in 1929 in Palmyra

Pearse, Silas and George
Bought Wellard's Swan Loc. 61 and Loc 74 in 1865 at Point Heathcote; ferrymen, dairy farmers and butchers

Stirling, Captain James
Lt. Governor who founded the Colony in 1829, naming Point Heathcote in 1827

Troy, Michael
Minister for Lands and Migration 1927-30 and 1933-39

Waylen, Alfred
1805-1856 – bought Lukin's Swan Loc. 61 in 1842; acquired land in 1830/31 extending from Point Walter to Alfred Cove; built a villa at Point Walter in 1830

Wellard, John
1826-1885 – bought Waylen's Swan Loc. 61 in 1856 for grazing; a surveyor, storekeeper, hotelier, chairman, and partner with Wm. Padbury

Yagan
A Whadjuk Noongar man, son of Midgegooroo. A leader and resistance fighter during the early years of the Swan River Colony.

Butler, Archibald
Caporn, Samuel
Habgood, William
Tompkins, Eric
Early settlers who left the Colony or moved away soon after arrival to more fertile land in the Colony

ALERT

The City of Melville is a finite entity. Options exist for a sound and wholesome future lifestyle for the Melville community and the administrative governing body, the Council of the City of Melville.

A further major issue is the presence and ongoing protection of the existing reserves, parklands, lakes and swamps, as well as the natural bushland areas and river foreshores of fundamental value which provide a critical 'lung' for the wellbeing and recreation activity of the resident community.

The City of Melville is well endowed with these special and precious spaces; their protection and encouragement of community use is critical.

HISTORIC FRAMEWORK

The Municipal Heritage Inventory dated January 1995 was prepared for the City of Melville and included a 'Historic Framework' prepared by Cooper & McDonald of the Centre for Cultural Heritage Studies at Curtin University of Technology.

The author of this document acknowledges the authorship of the 'Historic Framework' dated January 1995 which forms the basis for the following section. The 'Historic Framework' has been reviewed and updated by the City of Melville's Museums and Local History team, to reflect a more contemporary understanding, for inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey 2019.

CITY OF MELVILLE MUNICIPAL HISTORIC FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

The Melville Historic Framework is a thematic overview of developments in what is now the City of Melville, from the time prior to European contact to the present. The overview which follows not only identifies themes as they emerge both in time and through time, but also describes major stories and events within these thematic categories.

The Framework is intended to be the basis of a Local Heritage Survey of Historically Significant Places within the City of Melville. It is a guide for the establishment of a comprehensive list of significant buildings, features, and places which reflect the history of the City, and which its citizens may wish to protect or mark for the pleasure and education of current and future residents and visitors.

THEMES IN TIME Pre-1827

The Bibbulmun people have occupied the plains and foothills south of the Swan and Canning Rivers for 40,000 years. In summer they would camp near the rivers and beside the swamps in Bull Creek, North Lake and Alfred Cove, where fish, turtles, crustaceans and wildfowl were abundant. They grew no crops and kept no animals, migrating seasonally through a succession of different environments when food and water were available in turn.

Sometimes referred to as firestick farmers, the Aboriginal people ignited the bush in late summer, to encourage the winter growth of fresh shrubs and grasses which would attract wild game, and also to keep the woodlands open so that the men could hunt down the bigger animals. It was the women's responsibility to collect seeds, fruit, birds' eggs and insect larvae, and to dig the edible roots and vegetables which were the main element in their diet.

The Bibbulmun shared an ancient body of laws and customs which prescribed rights and obligations in relation to all aspects of their society and landscape. Strong spiritual beliefs governed their views of the world, and mythical creatures, stories and obligations were associated with many geographical features of their landscape. Strict protocols applied to visitors; they were expected to announce their arrival, bring food and goods in exchange for access to the land, and pay due respect to the land and its custodians, so that economic and ecological systems were preserved.

Possible remnants from and markers for the period:
Aboriginal campsites at Bull Creek, Alfred Cove, North Lake, Murdoch Drive between Leach Highway and Farrington Road;
Traditional wells behind the limestone cliffs above Blackwall Reach.

Major Theme for this period:
A complex society and a fragile economy.

1827-1840

The Swan and Canning Rivers dominated the process of early white settlement in the future City of Melville. In 1827 Stirling and Fraser came by water when they made their appraisal of the lands between Point Walter and Riverton, being deceived by the green banksia woodland into thinking that the soils were fertile. The first meetings with the Bibbulmun people were peaceful, as the Bibbulmun believed the white men were the returning spirts or reincarnates of their own dead, however, cultural conflict developed between the original landowners (the Bibbulmun) and the new land occupiers.

In 1829, after deciding not to proceed with the establishment of the Colony's capital at Point Heathcote, Stirling ordered his Surveyor-General to mark the riverine boundaries of large rural locations on the lands overlooking Melville Water and the Lower Canning.

By 1831 a handful of Bull Creek settlers had built houses and an inn, and had cleared land for orchards and vegetable patches. The Creek was also for a time an important ferry terminus for goods and people proceeding up the Canning Valley. Most of the land grants facing Melville Water, however, lay idle. One exception was at Point Walter where Alfred Waylen, aiming to make money from passing ferries, built an inn and cut a channel through the spit.

This resulted in the Bibbulmun having very little land left. The natural game on which they depended on for food was rapidly depleted. Raiding of farms and violent conflict ensued. Many hundreds of Aboriginal people died or were forcibly removed. Bibbulmun survivors fled to Coolbellup/Walliabup lake area, which is an ancient principal campsite for all south west Bibbulmun people.

The early short-lived occupation of Melville was the result of several factors, of which the general infertility of the land was probably the most important. Settlement failure in the Middle Canning also contributed to the collapse of the Bull Creek settlement, which could no longer serve as a river port and ferry station. Finally, clashes with the Bibbulmun frightened several families away. The disappearance of the child Bonny Button from his parents' home in 1830, which was blamed upon the Bibbulmun, precipitated violent and bloody exchanges between soldiers and the local indigenous people.

By 1832, Yagan and Midgegooroo were declared outlaws and bounties were placed on their heads. It wasn't until October that Yagan was captured. He was taken to the Round House prison in Fremantle and then exiled to Carnac Island. After six weeks, he escaped by boarding an unattended dinghy.

Midgegooroo was captured on May 17 1833. He was sentenced to death without a trial on May 22 and a few hours later led out in front of Perth Gaol. After his escape, Yagan eluded capture until July 1833 when he was shot by two young shepherd boys on the Upper Swan.

Within a decade, every settler on Melville's river frontages had departed. Some, like Archibald Butler, left the colony. Other, more enterprising pioneers like Alfred Waylen, Henry Bull and William Habgood sought more promising opportunities at Guildford, Upper Swan and the Avon Valley. Several settlers, including Lionel Lukin, blamed the hostility and violence for their decision not to proceed with the development of their Melville lands.

Possible remnants, from and markers for the period:
Point Walter; Bull Creek.

Major themes for this period:
Neglect and abandonment of land grants; cultures in collision.

1841-1885

In 1841, an influenza epidemic spread throughout Perth, the number of deaths is not known. Introduced diseases such as measles and influenza killed many Bibbulmun people, as they did not have the immunity to them.

A number of the larger Melville land grants changed hands after 1840. The new owners were mainly Fremantle businessmen interested in acquiring bush grazing land for cattle

and horses, stands of jarrah and banksia for timber and firewood cutting, and properties for the purpose of speculation. Only John Hole Duffield, who owned the southern half of the future suburb of Bicton did more than erect post-and-rail fences, for he built a house, planted a vineyard and carried out other improvements. Later, when several of the guards who came out with the convicts after 1850 qualified for retirement, eleven of them were granted small rural lots on the fertile grounds between Willagee Swamp and North Lake. Each property was to change hands many times before being developed for agriculture.

Increasing river traffic in the early 1850s, handling a wide variety of imports, sandalwood and timber for export, and local deliveries of building stone, firewood, hay and people, brought a brief period of prosperity to Samuel Caporn, who had taken over the inn at Point Walter. By the middle of the decade, however, the channel through the spit had silted up, Caporn had moved to Perth, and larger steam ferries were coming to dominate river trade. Point Walter began a new phase of its existence, becoming a popular picnic spot.

Canning Bridge was opened in 1850, but the future Canning Highway was to remain a sandy stretch for decades. Even after the gazettal in 1871 of the Fremantle Road District, which extended east from the coast to Armadale and south from the Swan to Rockingham, road development was slow. Nevertheless the Roads Board continued to devote all of its meagre funds to the improvement of Canning, Rockingham and Preston Point Roads, and the future Leach Highway.

Possible remnants from and markers for the period:
Canning Bridge; the major roads;
Point Walter and its spit.

Major themes for this period:

Bush grazing and timber cutting; river transport technology and the changing role of Point Walter; Canning Bridge and the beginnings of a road network.

1886-1900

The Gold Rushes brought an unprecedented period of prosperity to Perth and Fremantle, and to Melville landowners who could at last benefit from selling or subdividing their extensive holdings. As the Town of Fremantle expanded, local butchers, livestock agents, dairymen, poultry farmers and market gardeners took up land in Melville, to replace their Fremantle blocks which had been subdivided for housing. In addition many parents, unhappy at the thought of raising their children in a port city with its expected social and environmental problems, were attracted by the Arcadian dream of living on and developing a nearby hobby farm, with the head of the house commuting daily to work in Fremantle.

In the future suburb of Leeming a number of settlers struggled in vain to farm the hungry sands on the northern fringe of the newly gazetted Jandakot agricultural area. Meanwhile the Bateman family, who owned much of the future suburbs of Mount Pleasant, Bateman, Brentwood and Bull Creek, established a successful farming estate, its homestead `Grasmere' being built on a low rise overlooking the head of Bull Creek.

In 1896 expatriate Scottish aristocrat and entrepreneur Alexander Matheson began the subdivision of the 1,200 hectares of Melville which he had acquired, from Deepwater Point to the Point Walter Estate, and from Melville Water to the future Leach Highway. The first subdivision in what he called Melville Water Park covered most of the future suburb of Attadale and was aimed at wealthy city commuters, for whom a ferry service was provided. Although Matheson had few takers, he proceeded with further subdivisions in the Applecross area. In addition a settlement

of fishermen and ferry workers sprang up at Coffee Point, where the boatyards were located, and the Canning Bridge Hotel became firmly established.

Possible remnants from and markers for the period:
Applecross Jetty; Grasmere;
Canning Bridge (Raffles) Hotel; Coffee Point.

Major themes for this period:
Agriculture on Fremantle's rural fringe; Arcadians and yeomen; suburban subdivision and the middle-class ferry-based commuter.

1900-1929

Aboriginal camps were set up throughout Perth from the early 1900s; many were located near rivers or swamps. The camps could be either temporary or long-term structures that Bibbulmun people built and occupied. Homes were usually made of strips of salvaged tin or trunks of wood held together by rags or other fabric. A typical meal was damper, kangaroo meat or canned food. The *Aborigines Act 1905* and the *Native Administration Act 1905-1936* came into action and determined many aspects of Aboriginal lives in towns and around the camps. These laws restricted Aboriginal rights by specifying more restrictive conditions than those applied to the general population.

Once Fremantle became the State's main port after the Inner Harbour commenced operations in 1897, its workforce increased extremely rapidly, prompting the first subdivision of the working-class suburb of Palmyra. Suburban settlement in Bicton on the other side of Canning Road, which did not begin until 1917, was aimed at buyers from the upper end of the real estate market. By 1927 there were 600 houses in these two suburbs, which were linked to Fremantle, not Perth. By contrast the pace of development in Applecross and Mount Pleasant remained slow, most people choosing to live there only because they worked in the district or were attracted to the leisurely lifestyle on the banks of the river. A number of absentee landowners built weekend or holiday shacks, and others simply camped on their blocks from time to time. By the 1920s there were also five dairies in Bicton and Alfred Cove, serving customers as far afield as Fremantle and Como.

Although relatively few in number, by 1900 Melville residents had persuaded the authorities that the district should have its own Roads Board. That body had its inaugural meeting at the Canning Bridge Hotel on 13 March 1901. Although it made steady progress with the introduction of by-laws covering a wide range of matters and with the establishment of a road network, it was not until 1913 that it could occupy its own office. The new building was located in a bush setting, on the corner of Stock and Canning Roads and in between its two widely separated centres of population.

At a time when most local authorities confined themselves to road construction and public health, the Melville Roads Board soon became heavily involved in other developments as well. Its undertakings included the extension of the Fremantle tramway system up Canning Road to Stock Road and hence to Point Walter, the development and upkeep of the increasingly popular Point Walter Reserve; and the supply of electricity to its ratepayers.

As population grew and Canning Road was progressively improved by the Main Roads Department, it became feasible to open a bus service linking Perth and Palmyra via Canning Bridge. The Rambler Charabanc Service, which commenced operations in 1924, was later absorbed into the South Suburban Bus Company.

As transport and communication improved, a wide range of services and

community activities also became available. There were shops along Canning Road between Petra Street and Point Walter Road, and corner stores in Palmyra. The Leopold and Majestic Hotels were opened, and a variety of shops and other facilities sprang up to cater for the resort trade at Point Walter, Bicton and Canning Bridge. Social cohesiveness grew as halls, schools and churches were built. Largely as a result of parental efforts the Bicton, Applecross and Palmyra State Schools and St. Gerard's Parochial School in Palmyra were opened, and continued as foci for community involvement. Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics all had active congregations in different parts of the road district.

World War I drew people together in the various Melville communities, to raise money, to farewell and welcome back local servicemen and, later, to establish sub-branches of the Returned Servicemen's League. In the 1920s the district's halls were in constant use for a wide variety of social occasions including moving picture shows, and tennis, football, cricket and swimming clubs flourished, despite having to travel long distances for competition.

A.O Neville became Chief Protector of Aborigines from 1915 until 1940. He was dominant in developing government policy to assimilate Aboriginal into the wider population. This was to be done through training children to become domestic and farm workers and controlling marriages to 'breed out the coloured population'[1]. Under the *Aborigines Act 1905* the Chief Protector was the 'legal guardian of every Aboriginal and half-caste child until such child attains the age of sixteen years'[2]. This control was to remove children from camps to missions and government-run settlements. The aim was to bring them up away from their Aboriginal culture so that they could assimilate better into non-Aboriginal society. This was known as The Stolen Generation and continued up to the 1970s.

With the majority of Melville's area still being idle, the district attracted a number of space-demanding non-urban uses after 1900. The Bicton Race Course was opened in 1904 but closed in 1917, when the land was subdivided for suburban development. In 1911 work commenced on the Applecross Wireless Station, which was for most of the century the centre of Western Australia's international radio communications. The Bicton Animal Quarantine Station overlooking Blackwall Reach was opened in 1917. In 1926 the Applecross Pine Plantation was established, on endowment land belonging to the University of Western Australia, and in 1929 the Point Heathcote Reception and Mental Home was officially opened.

Even before the trauma of the Great Depression, the Melville Roads Board faced a major crisis in the 1920s over the defalcations of its Secretary. Fortunately, by the end of the decade the administration was again on an even keel. Under Chairman Victor Riseley and newly appointed Secretary Eric Tompkins, finances returned to normal and the Board was proceeding to dispose of most of its large and financially draining business ventures.

Possible remnants from and markers for the Period:
Atwell and Groves houses; Leopold Hotel;
Palmyra State School; Applecross Hall;
The Wireless Hill Museum;
St. George's Church, Applecross; Heathcote Hospital;
Miller Bakehouse (?).

Major themes for this period:
Suburbanisation of Palmyra and Bicton; day trippers, weekenders and holiday-makers;

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[1] Cook, D. That Was My Home, UWA Publishing, 2019, p.26
[2] Aboriginal Act 1905, p.53

the Melville Roads Board – commitment and trauma; trams and buses; the growth of social cohesiveness; urban fringe activities.

1930-1945

Many Palmyra and Bicton wage-earners lost their jobs during the Great Depression, prompting the involvement of over a dozen Melville organisations in providing relief, and culminating in the formation of the Melville District Unemployed Social Committee in 1931, with its wide range of fund-raising activities. The Roads Board made good use of the Sustenance scheme and of its own funds, to provide road work for a large number of unemployed men.

The Depression brought both an increase in criminal activity and a strong though unsuccessful secession movement among Applecross ratepayers. Despite the prevailing economic circumstances, there was a rapid increase in motor traffic, causing service stations to proliferate and serious traffic accidents to become common occurrences. Canning Bridge, with its narrow carriageway and central hump, soon became a major traffic hazard, but was not replaced until 1938.

Meanwhile the Melville Roads Board was preparing itself for a rapid expansion in population once the Depression was over. The Applecross District Hall was built and there were substantial improvements in the facilities at the Bicton foreshore. Road construction proceeded apace, including the innovative use of oyster shell and furnace slag for foundations, and a comprehensive bituminising program. Building by-laws were tightened up, and in 1935 the Board announced its first Town Planning Scheme. The announcement was well-timed, for the popularity of Melville's residential suburbs was growing rapidly as the Depression receded. Nevertheless, apart from the provision of infant health clinics and diphtheria immunisation programs, the opening of Santa Maria College and widespread screening of talking pictures in cinemas, halls and open air gardens, public amenities were slow in coming. There was, for example, no official post office and no medical practitioner in the whole Road district prior to World War II.

Sporting activity, which had been badly hit by the Depression, made a rapid recovery in the late 1930s as cricket and football clubs proliferated, and backyard tennis clubs were an important link to the district's social network. Sports such as women's hockey, rugby and bicycle racing made their first appearance, and the Melville Yacht Club was founded in 1933. Four years later work began on the provision of a wide range of sporting facilities at the Melville Reserve, opposite the Roads Board office.

With the outbreak of World War II the Melville Roads Board joined sporting and social clubs in actively supporting the War Effort. The fund-raising Applecross Grand Prix in 1940, for example, was jointly organised by the Board and the Western Australian Sporting and Light Car Club. Once Japan entered the war, activity intensified, with many Melville residents, both male and female, donning their country's uniform, anti-aircraft batteries making their appearance in the district, and the authorities setting up a pre-embarkation military training camp at Point Walter.

In the 1940s, there were complaints about Aboriginal camps on Carrington Street. The Police District Officer gave instructions for his constable to 'Inspect the Native Camps and if necessary get them to camp elsewhere. They should not be permitted to camp in places where they cause annoyance to local residents'. The constable reported that he 'found that the camps were very small, constructed of bags, leaves, and rushes, and in a dirty condition. The natives although sufficiently clothed were very dirty and tattered.[3]' The constable told the population of the camp to move on and they were

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[3] Cook, p.66

given fares to go to Pinjarra and Carrolup, thus clearing the camp.

Possible remnants from and markers for the period:
Applecross Hall; Santa Maria College; Canning Bridge; Melville Reserve; Bicton foreshore.

Major themes for the period: the Depression – positive and negative outcomes; planning for suburban growth; World War II – Point Walter Camp; the War Effort.

1946-1968

In common with the future City of Stirling, the Melville Road District experienced a building boom and a population explosion in the immediate post-war years. There was rapid growth, not only in the prestige brick-and-tile suburbs of Applecross, Ardross, Alfred Cove and Mount Pleasant and in the more modest Palmyra and Bicton, but also in the new State Housing Commission estates of Willagee and Brentwood. In addition the former military camp at Point Walter was put to use as a migrant reception centre.

In the 1950s, there was an Aboriginal camp on Stock Road. Peter Jackson lived there most of the time by himself. It was made from sticks and bits of tin, and Jackson used to sell props and rabbits. Jackson fought to stay in the camp, but in the end was moved on. Today, the camp is commemorated with a plaque on the edge of Stock Road and Absolon Street, Palmyra. As well as commemorating the camp and Peter Jackson, the plaque refers to a nearby increase site, which is a sacred site for the Bibbulmun with powers able to help renew certain species of living plants and animals.

In a metropolitan region where the movement of people was increasingly dependent upon the privately owned motor car, Melville's historic isolation was finally overcome with the opening of the Narrows Bridge and the first stage of the Kwinana Freeway in 1959. As a result the pace of suburbanisation accelerated sharply, shopping centres sprang up to take the place of the former comer stores, and banks and chain stores made their appearance. The vigour of expansion was also reflected in the proliferation of schools, kindergartens, infant health centres, churches, progress associations, municipal libraries, community centres and sporting groups. Included among the last was the South of Perth Yacht Club, whose earlier site on the Como foreshore had been preempted by the Kwinana Freeway.

Due to the foresight of the Roads Board, extensive reserves had been set aside in the new suburbs, and playing fields were in the process of development. In the early 1960s also, in response to the enormous popularity of the river foreshores, extensive reclamation work was carried out at Point Walter, Applecross and Deepwater Point.

Because the Roads Board lacked the resources immediately to meet the legitimate needs of its rapidly expanding suburbs, it is not surprising that the old rift between East and West temporarily widened once again. Nevertheless Melville, which had, like every other Road District, become a Shire in 1961, was granted the status of a Town in 1962. Although its population had grown six-fold to 40,000 since 1945, it lacked the distinctive civic centre, hall and cultural facilities which were the pre-requisite of city status. With the speed of recent growth which the district had been experiencing, it is scarcely surprising that the local authority had concentrated upon the provision of more fundamental services and amenities.

In the late 1950 and 1960s, the State Housing Department began building houses for the Aboriginal people in Willagee and other locales. These houses were to further the Western Australian government's move to integrate Aboriginal people into the wider community and Aboriginal people from other areas began shifting from the old

reserves in the wheat belt to houses in these suburbs.

Possible remnants from and markers for the period:
Schools; Churches;
Infant Health Centres;
Roy Edinger Community Centre; Alick Bracks Library;
Amateur Rowing Association Headquarters and Commonwealth Games Rowing Course;
South of Perth Yacht Club;
Australian pre-cut and SHC cottages in Willagee and Brentwood respectively.

Major themes for the period:
Suburban explosion; social diversity and the provision of amenity; improvements in individual and social living standards; the motor car, Kwinana Freeway and the end of isolation.

1969-Present

Melville achieved its first true geographical focus after 1968, following its proclamation as a city and the completion of its administrative headquarters and civic centre. The sandy rise between Riseley Street and Wireless Hill was soon to be occupied as well by buildings catering for a wide range of community activities, by office blocks and by the enormous Garden City Shopping Centre. Meanwhile, as suburban subdivision continued to extend southwards, a modem road network linked to the Kwinana Freeway and based upon Leach Highway, South Street and major north-south lines such as Stock and North Lake Roads, was developed to cater for the rapidly expanding population of car drivers.

Modem shopping complexes with their extensive car parks were built in the new suburbs, and landowners in the older retailing ribbons such as those on Canning Highway in Palmyra and Canning Bridge, were forced to seek innovative solutions to the problem of providing parking space for motor cars.

Despite the ongoing costs of providing amenities in its still expanding suburban frontier in new localities such as Leeming and Winthrop, and despite the fact that it was, in many respects, a creation of the post-war years, the City rapidly acquired a sense of maturity. For one thing there was provision for people of all ages, from infant health centres and pre-primary schools, to State and independent secondary schools, Murdoch University, suburban community centres, retirement villages and private hospitals. As well as the golf courses, swimming pools and sporting complexes which catered for a wide range of physical activities, the City had also invested heavily, frequently in cooperation with other interested parties, in attempting to preserve its cultural and environmental heritage. Its interests and involvements included such diverse institutions as the art and craft centre in the old Atwell homestead in Alfred Cove, the Historical Society's Miller Bakehouse Museum in Palmyra, the park and museum on Wireless Hill, and the Alfred Cove Wildlife Reserve.

As the 20th century drew to a close the City Council was also being confronted with a set of new issues relating to the changing nature of occupancy in some of its older suburbs. The difficulties inherent in resolving the often conflicting interests of residents, developers and the community at large had emerged, with reference to such controversies as the redevelopment of the site of the former Majestic Hotel, and the future of Heathcote Hospital.

Possible remnants from and markers for the period:
Kwinana Freeway and Mount Henry Bridge; Civic
Centre and Garden City Shopping Centre; Suburban
shopping centres;
Suburban community centres; Murdoch

University;
All Saints and Corpus Christi Colleges; St.
John of God Hospital.

Major themes for the period:
The City of Melville and its first real geographical focus; suburban expansion and the motor car; a mature community; sequent occupancy and its challenges.

**CITY OF MELVILLE MUNICIPAL HISTORIC FRAMEWORK
PREPARED BY HOCKING PLANNING & ARCHITECTURE PTY LTD IN
ASSOCIATION WITH BILL COOPER & GILBERT MCDONALD**

[January 1995]
[Edited 2019]

2.3   OTHER ISSUES

The following issues are relevant to the process of identification of significant places, their assessment and listing in the Local Heritage Survey 2019, and to subsequent possibilities for management and development:

- additions and alterations to places listed in the Local Heritage Survey are permissible, with Council's preference being for work that does not compromise the heritage values of the place;

- all proposed works on a listed place are subject to the provisions of the current Local Planning Scheme, i.e. Planning Approval and Building Licence; and may require the preparation of a full Heritage Assessment and/or Heritage Impact Statement at the discretion of the Council of the City of Melville;

- all proposed works on a place included in the Heritage List which forms part of the Local Planning Scheme are subject to the scrutiny and approval of Council as a measure to protect the identified cultural heritage significance of the place;

- demolition of a listed place constitutes development and is subject to the scrutiny and approval of Council; such approval may involve the preparation of a full Heritage Assessment, a Heritage Impact Statement and an Archival Record, to be prepared by Council or by heritage professionals at the expense of the owner of the place as Council may determine; time constraints for replacement development should be in place, as well as documentation of proposed development for Council examination prior to the issue of a demolition licence;

- adaptation of a listed place is permissible provided the identified heritage values of the place are not adversely compromised in the view of the Council;

- places constructed in the 20th century or close to the present day in the 21st century can be included in the Local Government Inventory provided one or more of the assessment criteria is satisfied; 'cultural heritage significance' is defined in the *Heritage Act 2018* as follows:

    cultural heritage significance means, in relation to a place, the relative value which that place has in terms of its aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, for the present community and future generations;

- 'place' means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings, and can include contents, spaces and views;

- for the purposes of the Local Heritage Survey 2019 document, the term

house is used to denote a house, dwelling, residence or cottage;

- the Local Heritage Survey 2019 includes the existing Heritage List, provided the listed places are still relevant, as well as 20th and 21st century places and the following places where such places are culturally significant:

  buildings including Churches, Schools, Hospitals and Universities;

  sites of historic provenance including campsites;

  landscapes including bushland, wetlands and lakes;

  reserves and regional parks;

  rivers and characteristic landform elements;

  burial grounds including Cemeteries;

  corner shops – but not major shopping centres;

  public buildings;

  bridges and jetties;

  memorials;

  industrial b u i l d i n g s /sites/structures;

  convict artefacts;

  wrecks, barges;

  other relevant elements of cultural heritage significance.

3.0   CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

3.1   LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY AND CONSERVATION

The following text is extracted from the City of Melville 2014 Local Government Inventory and included in the Local Heritage Survey 2019 as relevant and important information relating to the process of heritage assessment and entry into the Local Heritage Survey 2019.

The Local Government Inventory and its role in Conservation

One of the major functions of the City of Melville Local Heritage Survey is to provide Council with sound information relating to places of heritage value in the district. This information will assist planners to make important decisions about the future management of the places on the Inventory.

As the LHS is **not a statutory document**, it will carry no additional implications for owners, apart from the regulatory planning scheme provisions which apply to all properties in the district.

Local Heritage Surveys have an important role in the conservation of our heritage places in that they can:

- in association with the planning scheme, contribute to the management of the community's resources and environment, and help to ensure that change, as it inevitably occurs, is managed with proper regard for heritage values;
- contribute to other community projects such as townscape studies, the development of local heritage trails, cultural tourism, or the preparation of local histories;
- assist to define a community's sense of place by identifying the places that are the tangible embodiment of its cultural, aesthetic, historical and social values;
- contribute to a body of reference information against which to judge the significance of individual places; and most importantly
- foster a sense of community ownership of the municipal heritage and the subsequent management of the places.

3.2   DEVELOPMENT CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following text is extracted from the City of Melville 2014 Local Government Inventory and included in the Local Heritage Survey 2019 as relevant and important information relating to the process of heritage assessment and entry into the Local Heritage Survey 2019.

Development Control Recommendations

The City of Melville Local Heritage Survey has five recommended development control codes. The various codes realise the heritage value of the listed property not only to the local community but also to the state and nation. Sites listed as "National Significance" and "State Significance" have the highest rating in that they impact on the community of the nation or the state respectively and are subject to the requirements of other legislation. Sites listed as "Local Significance" are significant to the citizens of the City of Melville and may be affected by the heritage

provisions of the Local Planning Scheme. Sites listed as "Site of Heritage Significance" or "Other Sites" once contained a significant building that has since been removed, or is a site of general interest only and are not subject to any heritage provisions.

Places listed on the State Register of Heritage Places by the Minister of Heritage are brought under the protection of the Heritage of Western Australia Act. Sites currently listed on the State or National Register are so designated in the Local Heritage Survey.

The 2002 Municipal Heritage Inventory incorporated seven Management Categories. The 2014 Local Government Inventory Review proposed a reduction of Management Categories to four to simplify the assessment of heritage values and the understanding of graduated Categories. This approach has been maintained for the Local Heritage Survey 2019.

Development Control Codes

The five Control Codes in the following list originated in the 1995 Municipal Heritage Inventory prepared by Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty. Ltd. This schedule of Codes has been taken from the 1995 for the Inventory Local Government Inventory 2014 and is included in the Local Heritage Survey 2019 to explain the levels of significance for places, which levels lead to inclusion in the heritage lists – National, State, Local and Sites.

<div align="center">

CITY OF MELVILLE

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY RECOMMENDED

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODES

</div>

N – National Significance

> This Heritage Place is considered to be of special significance to Australia, it is recommended for entry into the Register of the National Estate and the State Register of Heritage Places. It should also be subject to the heritage provisions of the Local Planning Scheme.

S – State Significance

> This Heritage Place is considered to be of special significance to the State of Western Australia, it is recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places and should be subject to the heritage provisions of the Local Planning Scheme.

L – Local Significance

> This Heritage Place is considered to be of special significance to the City of Melville and should be subject to the heritage provisions of the Local Planning Scheme.

H – Site of Heritage Significance

> This site is of heritage significance and should be incorporated into the Local Heritage Survey. Development on the site should allow for adequate recognition of its significance.

O – Other Sites

> These sites do not currently meet the criteria for listing as Heritage Sites under the *Heritage Act 2018* but are listed for interest only and are not

subject to the heritage provisions of the Local Planning Scheme.

3.3 REGISTER OF ABORIGINAL SITES

City of Melville Local Planning Scheme 6 does not include reference to places on the State Register of Aboriginal Sites.

The 2014 Review recommended that the Local Government Inventory and the Local Planning Scheme are reviewed to include recognition of Registered Aboriginal Sites within the City of Melville and incorporated a Schedule of Registered Places. Refer to Clause 8.2 City of Melville Places on the Register of Aboriginal Sites in the Local Heritage Survey 2019.

4.0   HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

4.1   HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES (2004 - 2014)

The following were the seven Heritage Management Categories added in June 2004 to the 2002 inventory (effective 2004 – 2014):

City of Melville
Municipal Heritage Inventory

Management Category Descriptions

Category A+

Already recognised at the highest level – the WA State Register of Heritage Places. Redevelopment requires consultation with the Heritage Council of WA and the City of Melville. Provide maximum encouragement under the City of Melville Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place.
Incentives to promote heritage conservation should be considered.

Category A

Worthy of the highest level of protection: recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places which gives legal protection; development requires consultation with the City of Melville. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Melville Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place.
Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

Category B

Worthy of high level of protection: provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Melville Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any major redevelopment. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

Category A/B

Where a place is made up of a complex of buildings each part may have a different management category, with some having possible State significance while the rest have local significance.

Category C

Retain and conserve if possible. Endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the Scheme. A more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement may be required before approval given for any major redevelopment or demolition. Photographically record the place prior to demolition.

Category D

Significant but not essential to the understanding of the history of the district. Photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

Category E

Historic Site without built features.

Recognise with a plaque, place name or reflection in urban or architectural design.

4.2   HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES (2014 - 2019)

The 2014 Local Government Inventory Review of the 2002 Municipal Heritage Inventory changed the seven Heritage Management Categories to four categories (effective 2014 - 2019) as follows:

Category A

A place of Considerable cultural heritage significance to the City of Melville and to the State of Western Australia.

Provide the highest level of protection; recommend entry into the State Register of Heritage Places, and onto the Heritage List in the Local Planning Scheme.

Promote conservation of the significance of the place in consultation with the owner.

Category B

A place of Some/Moderate cultural heritage significance to the City of Melville.

Encourage retention and conservation of the place wherever reasonable.

Promote the preparation by the owner of a Heritage Assessment and a Heritage Impact Statement prior to any major work proceeding to change, adapt or remove any built or landscape elements.

Category C

A place of Little cultural heritage significance.

Require an Archival Record be prepared by the owner prior to any change or removal of built or landscape elements.

Category D

A place which is intrusive or assessed to have no cultural heritage significance, such that conservation is not mandatory and archival recording is an option.

Explanation Text Relating to the Proposed Categories

- Places of Considerable cultural heritage significance are important, for cultural reasons, as an appreciation of the history of development of the City of Melville. Such places should be conserved. Care should apply to the application of any change, adaptation to new uses, additions and removal of existing elements, to ensure heritage values are enhanced and not affected adversely.

  Applications for change can be referred by the City of Melville to the State Heritage Office for advice and direction, prior to the issue of Development Approvals and Building Licences.

- All work proposed to be enacted on the fabric of a heritage listed place of Considerable cultural heritage significance shall be subject to the scrutiny and formal approval of the City of Melville.

- Expert advice will be available for the City of Melville to determine the validity or otherwise of proposed changes to places of Considerable cultural heritage

significance.
- Liaison between the City of Melville and property owners/developers shall be a mandatory requirement to be satisfied prior to any formal submissions for change to or removal of elements at a place.

4.3 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES (2019 - Present)

The Heritage Council Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys 2019 require the assessment of a place to include a classification identifying the contribution of a place to local cultural heritage. Classification, including determination as to whether a place meets the threshold for inclusion in the LHS, should be guided by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage professional. 'Classifications of Significance' to be consistent with the following:

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

4.4   CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The following Assessment Criteria conform to the criteria promoted by the State Heritage Office and are extracted from the State Heritage Office document 'Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas' March 2012.

AESTHETIC VALUE

Criterion 1: It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place or area included under this criterion will have characteristics of scale, composition, materials, texture and colour that are considered to have value for the local district.

This may encompass:
- creative or design excellence;
- the contribution of a place to the quality of its setting;
- landmark quality;
- a contribution to important vistas.

A place will not necessarily need to conform to prevailing 'good taste', or be designed by architects, to display aesthetic qualities. Vernacular buildings that sit well within their cultural landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale or massing, may also have aesthetic value.

For a place to be considered a local landmark it will need to be visually prominent and

a reference point for the local district.

In the case of a heritage area, the individual components will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant aesthetic characteristics.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area is not normally included under this criterion if:
- its distinguishing features have been lost, degraded or compromised;
- landmark or scenic qualities have been irreversibly degraded by surrounding or infill development;
- it has only a loose association with creative or artistic excellence or achievement.

HISTORIC VALUE

Criterion 2: It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place or area included under this criterion should:
- be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases that have played an important part in the locality's history;
- have a special association with a person, group of people or organisation important in shaping the locality (either as the product or workplace of a person or group, or the site of a particular event connected with them);
- be an example of technical or creative achievement from a particular period.

Contributions can be made in all walks of life including commerce, community work and Local Government. Most people are associated with more than one place during their lifetime and it must be demonstrated why one place is more significant than others.

The associations should be strong and verified by evidence and, ideally, demonstrated in the fabric of the place.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area will generally be excluded if:
- it has brief, incidental or distant association with historically important activities, processes, people or events;
- it is associated with events of interest only to a small number of people;
- it retains no physical trace of the event or activity.

A place reputed to be the scene of an event, but for which there is no evidence to support the claim, is not normally considered under this criterion.

RESEARCH VALUE [Scientific Value]

Criterion 3A: It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion may be a standing structure or archaeological deposit and will generally be an important benchmark or reference site.

A place of research value should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, evidence about past activity. This may include important information about construction technology, land use or industrial processes not available anywhere else.

The information should be inherent in the fabric of the place.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place will not normally be included under this criterion if:
- there is little evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological deposits;
- the place is not able to provide useful information through the fabric;
- it is likely to yield similar information to other places;
- it is likely to yield information that could easily be obtained from documentary sources.

Criterion 3B: It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion should:
- show qualities of innovation or represent a new achievement for its time;
- demonstrate breakthroughs in design or places that extend the limits of technology;
- show a high standard of design skill and originality, or innovative use of materials, in response to particular climatic or landform conditions, or a specific functional requirement, or to meet challenge of a particular site.

Many of the places included under this criterion are industrial sites, though examples of engineering (such as bridge construction and road design) might also meet this criterion.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place would not normally be considered under this criterion if its authenticity were so diminished that while the achievement was documented, it was no longer apparent in the place.

SOCIAL VALUE

Criterion 4: It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

Guidelines for Inclusion

Most communities will have a special attachment to particular places. A place would be considered for inclusion under this criterion if it were one that the community, or a significant part of the community, has held in high regard for an extended period.

Places of social value tend to be public places, or places distinctive in the local landscape, and generally make a positive contribution to the local 'sense of place' and local identity.

They may be symbolic or landmark places, and may include places of worship, community halls, schools, cemeteries, public offices, or privately owned places such as hotels, cinemas, cafés or sporting venues.

Places need not be valued by the entire community to be significant. A significant group within the community may be defined by ethnic background, religious belief or profession.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place will not normally be considered if its association is commonplace; or of recent origin; is recognised by only a small number of people; or if the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.

Of all the criteria, social value is the hardest to identify and substantiate. Care should be taken not to confuse cultural heritage significance with amenity or utility. There must be evidence that the building/place is valued over and above the activities that occur there.

RARITY

Criterion 5: It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

Guidelines for Inclusion

This criterion encompasses places that either are rare from the time of their construction, or subsequently become rare due to the loss of similar places or areas.

A place or area of rarity value should:
- (a) provide evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process; or
- (b) demonstrate a custom, way of life or process that is in danger of being lost; or
- (c) demonstrate a building function, design or technique of exceptional interest.

Guidelines for Exclusion

A place or area will not normally be considered under this criterion if:
- it is not rare in the locality;
- it appears rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise;
- its distinguishing features have been degraded or compromised.

REPRESENTATIVENESS

Criterion 6: It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A place included under this criterion should provide a good example of its type.

A place may be representative of a common building or construction type, a particular period or way of life, the work of a particular builder or architect, or an architectural style.

To be considered a good representative example, the place should have a high level of authenticity.

Guidelines for Exclusion

Places will be excluded if their characteristics do not clearly typify their class, or if the representative qualities have been degraded or lost.

CONDITION, INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

While Condition and Integrity are considerations in assessing the significance of a place, it is possible for a place of poor condition or poor integrity to be identified as significant on the basis of a value to which Condition and Integrity are relatively unimportant (e.g. a ruin with high historic value).

Places identified in a Local Government Inventory will usually have a Medium to High degree of Authenticity.

However it is possible to include places of Low Authenticity if they exhibit evolution of use and change that is harmonious with the original design and materials.

The three terms are defined as follows:

Condition	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor.
Integrity	The extent to which a building retains its original function, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.
Authenticity	The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.

HERITAGE AREAS [Heritage Precincts]

A Heritage Area [Heritage Precinct] will be of significance for the local district if:

(a) it meets one or more of the criteria under the headings of Aesthetic, Historic, Research or Social significance; and

(b) it demonstrates a unified or cohesive physical form in the public realm with an identifiable aesthetic, historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development.

This extra test, clause (b), sets Heritage Areas [Heritage Precincts] apart from heritage places.

Heritage Areas [Heritage Precincts] typically exist on a much larger scale than individual places, contain a large number of built elements and property holdings, and their designation potentially has more far-reaching planning implications than the listing of a single place. Areas [Precincts] require a commensurate level of care in their assessment and documentation.

Guidelines for Inclusion

A Heritage Area [Heritage Precinct] should always be established on the basis of a clear statement of significance, and a clear identification of the significant physical

fabric in the area.

The individual components of an area will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.

In some cases, the development of a Heritage Area [Heritage Precinct] may span an extended period and some of the characteristics of the area may be composite or varied. In such cases it may be worthwhile to analyse the different phases of growth as part of the assessment, while also demonstrating the 'unifying thread' that holds the area [Precinct] together as a meaningful whole.

Guidelines for Exclusion

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of urban character.

Heritage values can be conserved, diminished, destroyed, or restored, but (unlike other amenity values), cannot be improved or replicated.

An entire Local Government Area can be divided into 'urban character areas' or planning precincts. However, Heritage Areas [Heritage Precincts] are select areas with special qualities and will generally be quite rare.

4.5   LEVELS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The following levels of cultural heritage significance were adopted as part of the Local Government Inventory 2014 and generally conformed to the categories promoted by the State Heritage Office.

4.5.1 HERITAGE PLACES LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE 2014 - 2019

Places listed individually in their own right.

Level of Significance	Description	Desired outcome
Considerable significance Category A	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of Integrity and Authenticity.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Some/Moderate significance Category B	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Little significance Category C	Does not fulfil the criteria for entry in the local Heritage List.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

Intrusive Category D	A place of no cultural heritage significance; considered to be intrusive.	Archival recording is recommended but is not mandatory.

4.5.2 HERITAGE PLACES CLASSIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE 2019 - PRESENT

The Heritage Council Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys 2019 require the assessment of a place to include a classification identifying the contribution of a place to local cultural heritage. Classification, including determination as to whether a place meets the threshold for inclusion in the LHS, should be guided by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage professional. 'Classifications of Significance' are to be consistent with the following.

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

For the purpose of the Local Heritage Survey 2019, existing 'Level of Significance' categories adopted as part of the Local Government Inventory 2014 have been updated to reflect the Heritage Council Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys 2019 as follows:

Level of Significance Classification 2014	Level of Significance Classification 2019
Category A – Considerable significance	Category 1 – Exceptional, or, Category 2 - Considerable
Category B - Some/Moderate significance	Category 3 - Some/moderate
Category C - Little significance	Category 4 - Little
Category D - Intrusive	Category 4 - Little

4.5.3 HERITAGE PRECINCTS

Heritage Precincts are select areas with special qualities, and will generally be quite rare within a locality. There is generally no need to assign a level of significance to a Heritage Precinct as a whole (in terms of Considerable, Some/Moderate significance).

However each place within the Heritage Precinct should be graded according to the level of contribution that it makes to the significance of the area.

City of Melville
Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List 2019

Level of Significance	Description	Desired outcome
Considerable contribution	Very important to the significance of the Heritage Precinct; recommended for entry in the Heritage List.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
Some/Moderate contribution	Contributes to the significance of the Heritage Precinct.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any external alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.
No contribution	Does not contribute to the significance of the Heritage Precinct.	Existing fabric does not need to be retained. Any new (replacement) development on the site should reinforce the significance of the area, in accordance with the Design Guidelines.

4.6   MOVABLE HERITAGE

Movable heritage comprises any natural or manufactured object, or a collection of objects, of cultural heritage significance. Movable heritage can be found in collections owned by Government, Local Government, museums and private owners/collectors.

The significance of movable heritage items is greatest when the items remain in their original place where the items can serve to enhance the heritage values and interpretation of a place. However, whereas removing items can diminish or damage the significance of the place or the items themselves, it may be practical or desirable to remove the items for research, for conservation treatment or exhibition, or to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the movable heritage items. In some cases, keeping movable heritage at the place of origin but in a secure, conserved and accessible location at that place is preferable to removal away from the place.

Significance derives from relationship to a region, locality, building or site, and this relationship should be respected and understood as a valuable element of interpretation for the place and those people associated with the history and development of the place. Movable heritage relocated away from the place of origin for sound reasons derived from security and conservation should be able to be interpreted at the original location by alternative means, such as photographs, text or replicas labelled as reproductions.

5.0   STATE REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

(STATE HERITAGE OFFICE)

5.0   STATE REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

5.1   STATE HERITAGE OFFICE – THEMATIC HISTORIES

The following text has been extracted from the State Heritage Office document 'Basic Principles for Local Government Inventories':

Thematic Histories

This part of a local government inventory addresses the history of the physical development of the local district.

The objectives of a thematic history are to:

1. identify and explain the themes or 'story lines' that are crucial to understanding the area's historic environment as it exists today.

2. provide a context for the comparative assessment of heritage places in the locality.

3. provide preliminary information as to local places of potential significance (which may subsequently be documented separately, in individual place record forms).

The thematic history should be concise (no more than 5,000-7,000 words) and analytical. It will normally comprise the following elements:

(a) A concise narrative of the chronological history of the area, addressing the key events (they may be grouped under thematic headings but this is not essential).

(b) A summary of the key themes in a tabular form (a 'matrix') showing the periods of development along one axis, and the themes along the other. Entered into the cells of the grid are events (not places, except where their construction are key events).

The Historic Themes published by the Heritage Council should be used as a checklist in identifying themes relevant to the locality.

Completion of a Thematic History is typically an iterative process, with the history being 'filled in' and revised as a result of fieldwork and assessment concerning individual heritage places (and vice versa).

5.2   STATE HERITAGE OFFICE – THEMES

The following text has been extracted from the State Heritage Office document 'Heritage Themes':

1   Demographic settlement and mobility

101	Immigration, emigration and refugees
102	Aboriginal occupation
103	Racial contact and interaction
104	Land allocation and subdivision
105	Exploration and surveying
106	Workers (including Aboriginal, convict)
107	Settlements
108	Government Policy
109	Environmental change
110	Resource exploitation and depletion

111	Depression and boom
112	Technology and technological change
113	Natural disasters

2   Transport and communications

201	River and sea transport
202	Rail and light rail transport
203	Road transport
204	Droving
205	Air transport
206	Mail services
207	Space exploration
208	Newspapers
209	Technology and technological change
210	Telecommunications

3   Occupations

301	Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
302	Rural industry and market gardening
303	Mining (including mineral processing)
304	Timber industry
305	Fishing and other maritime industry
306	Domestic activities
307	Intellectual activities, arts and crafts
308	Commercial services and industries
309	Technology and technological change
310	Manufacturing and processing
311	Hospitality industry and tourism

4   Social and civic activities

401	Government and politics
402	Education and science
403	Law and order
404	Community services and utilities
405	Sport, recreation and entertainment
406	Religion
407	Cultural activities
408	Institutions
409	Environmental awareness

5   Outside influences

501	World wars and other wars
502	Refugees
503	Natural disasters
504	Depression and boom
505	Markets
506	Tourism
507	Water, power, major transport routes

6   People

601	Aboriginal people
602	Early settlers

5.3 CITY OF MELVILLE PLACES ON THE STATE REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

The following City of Melville places are entered on the State Heritage Office State Register of Heritage Places, as at time of review in 2019:

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'

01543 Applecross District Hall

01544 Raffles Hotel
    Registration includes database entry Place No. 03926 'Raffles Hotel Precinct'

01546 Grasmere

01548 Millers' Bakehouse Museum

03289 Heathcote Hospital

03518 Wireless Hill Park
    Registration includes database entry Place No. 03823 'Wireless Hill Park Museum Group'

16178 Canning Bridge.

6.0   REGISTER OF CLASSIFIED PLACES

(THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (WA))

6.0   REGISTER OF CLASSIFIED PLACES

6.1   THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (WA) – CLASSIFICATION

The National Trust of Australia (WA) assesses the cultural heritage significance of places in the Built Environment in Western Australia. That assessment is subjected to expert professional scrutiny and research. Classification, that is entry into the Register of Classified Places, is the prerogative of the Full Council of the National Trust.

6.2   CITY OF MELVILLE PLACES ON THE REGISTER OF CLASSIFIED PLACES

The following City of Melville places are entered on The National Trust of Australia (WA) Register of Classified Places, as at February 2014:

- Grasmere (fmr. Bateman Homestead)
  Classified: 5 February 1979
- Applecross Primary School (original Schoolroom and Quarters)
  Classified: 5 June 1984
- Millers' Bakehouse
  Classified: 5 September 1988
- Heathcote Hospital Precinct/Heathcote
  Classified: 6 March 1991
- Wireless Hill Park Museum (Group)
  Classified: 3 August 1992
- Applecross District Hall
  Classified: 6 September 1993
- Raffles Motor Hotel
  Classified: 3 July 1995
- Bon Scott's Memorial and Grave at Fremantle Cemetery
  Classified: 12 September 2005.

7.0   NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST AND REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

7.1   AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, as amended July 2019, determines the Functions of the Australian Heritage Council as follows (the following text has been extracted):

5 Functions

These are the functions of the Council:

(a)   to make assessments under Divisions 1A and 3A of Part 15 of the
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999;

(b)   to advise the Minister on conserving and protecting places included, or being considered for inclusion, in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List;

(c)   to nominate places for inclusion in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List;

(ca) to advise the Minister, in accordance with section 390P of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, in relation to the inclusion of places in, and the removal of places from, the List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia;

(d)   to advise the Minister on:

(i)   promotional, research, training or educational activities relating to heritage; and

(ii)   national policies relating to heritage; and

(iii)   grants or other financial assistance relating to heritage; and

(iv)   the monitoring of the condition of places included in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List; and

(v)   the Commonwealth's responsibilities for historic shipwrecks; and

(vi)   other matters relating to heritage;

(e)   to promote the identification, assessment, conservation and monitoring of heritage;

(g)   to organise and engage in research and investigations necessary for the performance of its functions;

(h)   to provide advice directly to any person or body or agency either of its own initiative or at the request of the Minister;

(i)   to prepare reports in accordance with Part 5A;

(j)   to perform any other functions conferred on the Council by the

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

7.2 AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEMES

The following text has been extracted from the Australian Heritage Council document 'Australian Historic Themes Framework' 2001:

1. TRACING THE EVOLUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT

The environment exists apart from being a construct of human consciousness. However, a thematic approach recognises the human factor in the natural

environment, and how our understanding and appreciation of the environment has changed over time.

1.1   Tracing climatic and topographical change

1.2   Tracing the emergence of Australian plants and animals

1.3   Assessing scientifically diverse environments

1.4   Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

2. PEOPLING AUSTRALIA

This theme group recognises the pre-colonial occupations of Indigenous people, as well as the ongoing history of human occupation from diverse areas.

2.1   Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants

2.2   Adapting to diverse environments

2.3   Coming to Australia as a punishment

2.4   Migrating

2.4.1   Migrating to save or preserve a way of life

2.4.2   Migrating to seek opportunity

2.4.3   Migrating to escape oppression

2.4.4   Migrating through organised colonisation

2.4.5   Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration

2.5   Promoting settlement

2.6   Fighting for land

2.6.1   Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals

2.6.2   Displacing Indigenous people

3. DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

While Geoffrey Blainey conceived of Australian history as dominated by the 'tyranny of distance' this concept is alien to Indigenous Australians. Eighteenth and nineteenth century developments in technology made it possible to link the continent to distant marketplaces, and the incentive for almost every expedition by the first European 'explorers' was the search for valuable resources. Much subsequent Australian history has revolved around the search for a staple on which to base regional economic development.

3.1   Exploring the coastline

3.2   Constructing capital city economies

3.3   Surveying the continent

3.3.1   Looking for inland seas and waterways

3.3.2   Looking for overland stock routes

3.3.3   Prospecting for precious metals

3.3.4   Looking for land with agricultural potential

3.16   Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure

    3.16.1   Dealing with hazards and disasters

3.17   Inventing devices

3.18   Financing Australia

    3.18.1   Raising capital

    3.18.2   Banking and lending

    3.18.3   Insuring against risk

    3.18.4   Cooperating to raise capital (co-ops, building societies, etc.)

3.19   Marketing and retailing

3.20   Informing Australians

    3.20.1   Making, printing and distributing newspapers

    3.20.2   Broadcasting

3.21   Entertaining for profit

3.22   Lodging people

3.23   Catering for tourists

3.24   Selling companionship and sexual services

3.25   Adorning Australians

    3.25.1   Dressing up Australians

3.26   Providing health services

    3.26.1   Providing medical and dental services

    3.26.2   Providing hospital services

    3.26.3   Developing alternative approaches to good health

    3.26.4   Providing care for people with disabilities

4.   BUILDING SETTLEMENTS, TOWNS AND CITIES

Although many people came to Australia in search of personal gain, they realised the need to co-operate in the building of safe, pleasant urban environments. Australian urbanisation and suburbanisation have special characteristics which set them apart from similar phenomena elsewhere in the world.

4.1   Planning urban settlements

    4.1.1   Selecting township sites

    4.1.2   Making suburbs

    4.1.3   Learning to live with property booms and busts

    4.1.4   Creating capital cities

    4.1.5   Developing city centres

4.2   Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)

4.3   Developing institutions

4.4   Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness

4.5   Making settlements to serve rural Australia

4.6   Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

5.   WORKING

Although a lot of what we call work is related to the economy, most of it is not undertaken for profit. A great deal of the work done in the home is neither paid nor counted as part of the national economy. Some of the most interesting recent social history written about Australia concerns work and workplaces.

5.1   Working in harsh conditions

    5.1.1   Coping with unemployment

    5.1.2   Coping with dangerous jobs and workplaces

5.2   Organising workers and work places

5.3   Caring for workers' dependent children

5.4   Working in offices

5.5   Trying to make crime pay

5.6   Working in the home

5.7   Surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated economy

5.8   Working on the land

6. EDUCATING

*Every society educates its young. While European education places a great
emphasis on the formal schooling system, education encompasses much more.*

6.1   Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education

6.2   Establishing schools

6.3   Training people for the workplace

6.4   Building a system of higher education

6.5   Educating people in remote places

6.6   Educating Indigenous people in two cultures

7. GOVERNING

*This theme group is as much about self-government as it is about being governed.
It includes all the business of politics, including hostility to acts of government.*

7.1   Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire

7.2   Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

    7.2.1   Protesting

    7.2.2   Struggling for inclusion in the political process

    7.2.3   Working to promote civil liberties

    7.2.4   Forming political associations

7.3   Making City-States

7.4   Federating Australia

7.5   Governing Australia's colonial possessions

7.6   Administering Australia

    7.6.1   Developing local government authorities

    7.6.2   Controlling entry of persons and disease

    7.6.3   Policing Australia

    7.6.4   Dispensing justice

    7.6.5   Incarcerating people

    7.6.6   Providing services and welfare

    7.6.7   Enforcing discriminatory legislation

    7.6.8   Administering Indigenous Affairs

    7.6.9   Conserving Australian resources

    7.6.10   Conserving fragile environments

    7.6.11   Conserving economically valuable resources

    7.6.12   Conserving Australia's heritage

7.7   Defending Australia

    7.7.1   Providing for the common defence

    7.7.2   Preparing to face invasion

    7.7.3   Going to war

7.8   Establishing regional and local identity

8. DEVELOPING AUSTRALIA'S CULTURAL LIFE

Australians are more likely to express their sense of identity in terms of a way of life rather than allegiance to an abstract patriotic ideal. One of the achievements of this society has been the creation of a rich existence away from the workplace. While some of the activities encompassed in this theme are pursued for profit – horse racing and cinema, for instance – their reason for being is the sheer enjoyment of spectators. While many people could not pursue careers in art, literature, science, entertainment or the church without being paid, those activities do not fit easily into the categories of economy or workplace.

8.1   Organising recreation

    8.1.1   Playing and watching organised sports

    8.1.2   Betting

    8.1.3   Developing public parks and gardens

    8.1.4   Enjoying the natural environment

8.2   Going to the beach

8.3   Going on holiday

8.4   Eating and drinking

8.5   Forming associations

    8.5.1   Preserving traditions and group memories

    8.5.2   Helping other people

    8.5.3   Associating for mutual aid

    8.5.4   Pursuing common leisure interests

8.6   Worshipping

    8.6.1   Worshipping together

    8.6.2   Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies

    8.6.3   Founding Australian religious institutions

    8.6.4   Making places for worship

    8.6.5   Evangelising

    8.6.6   Running city missions

    8.6.7   Running missions to Australia's indigenous people

8.7   Honouring achievement

8.8   Remembering the fallen

8.9   Commemorating significant events

    8.9.1   Remembering disasters

    8.9.2   Remembering public spectacles

8.10   Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences

    8.10.1   Making music

    8.10.2   Creating visual arts

    8.10.3   Creating literature

    8.10.4   Designing and building fine buildings

    8.10.5   Advancing knowledge in science and technology

8.11   Making Australian folklore

    8.11.1   Celebrating folk heroes

8.11.2   Myth making and story-telling

8.12   Living in and around Australian homes

8.13   Living in cities and suburbs

8.14   Living in the country and rural settlements

8.15   Being homeless

9. MARKING THE PHASES OF LIFE

Although much of the experience of growing up and growing old does not readily relate to particular heritage sites, there are places that can illustrate this important theme. Most of the phases of life set out below are universal experiences.

9.1   Bringing babies into the world
9.1.1   Providing maternity clinics and hospitals
9.1.2   Promoting mothers' and babies' health

9.2   Growing up
9.2.1   Being children
9.2.2   Joining youth organisations
9.2.3   Being teenagers
9.2.4   Courting

9.3   Forming families and partnerships
9.3.1   Establishing partnerships
9.3.2   Bringing up children

9.4   Being an adult

9.5   Living outside a family/partnership

9.6   Growing old
9.6.1   Retiring
9.6.2   Looking after the infirm and the aged

9.7   Dying
9.7.1   Dealing with human remains
9.7.2   Mourning the dead
9.7.3   Remembering the dead

7.3   CATEGORIES OF HERITAGE PLACES

The Australian Heritage Council has established categories of heritage places in accordance with different types of legal status:

- **World Heritage List**
  Data is recorded by the Australian Government. A nomination is prepared and presented to the World Heritage Committee for assessment by the World Heritage Committee and its associated professional organisations.

- **National Heritage List**
  The National Heritage List is Australia's list of places or groups of places with outstanding heritage value to the nation – whether natural, indigenous or historic or a combination of these. Places on this List are protected to the full extent of Federal Government powers.

- **Commonwealth Heritage List**
  The Commonwealth Heritage List comprises natural, indigenous and historic heritage places, owned or controlled by the Commonwealth. These include places connected to defence, communications, customs and other

Government activities that also reflect Australia's development as a nation.

- **Register of the National Estate Archive**
  The Register of the National Estate is now a restricted archival list of places, formerly assessed to have an appropriate high level of cultural heritage significance relevant to the Australian context. In 2007 and 2012, the Australian Government formalised the Register of the National Estate as a non-statutory archive and educational resource, with cessation of addition or removal of places on that Register from 19 February 2007.

Other specific categories are identified as follows:

- **Indigenous Heritage**
  Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people's heritage is an important part of the whole of Australia's heritage. Indigenous heritage places hold great meaning and create continuous links between the people and the land.

- **Movable Cultural Heritage**
  Objects that people create or collect, whether artistic, technological or natural, can be an important part of our cultural heritage. With the increase in international trade in movable cultural heritage objects, the Commonwealth can regulate the export of Australia's significant cultural heritage objects and can act to return illegally exported objects to their country of origin.

- **Historic Shipwrecks**
  More than 6,500 historic shipwrecks lie just beyond Australia's shores. Few of us will ever see them, but each has its own unique story and forms an important part of our heritage. The Commonwealth has a duty to protect historic wrecks and relics that lie in Commonwealth waters between the low water mark and the edge of the continental shelf.

7.4 CITY OF MELVILLE PLACES ON THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST AND THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

There are no places in the City of Melville entered on the World Heritage List nor the Commonwealth Heritage List.

The following City of Melville places are listed in the Australian Heritage Council National Heritage List and Register of the National Estate:

- **National Heritage List**
  Listed Place, not yet Declared:
  105940   Wireless Hill Park – No longer eligible.

- **Register of the National Estate Archive**
  Registered Places:
  10643   Blue Gum Swamp
           Registered: 21 March 1978
  10644   Grasmere
           Registered: 28 September 1982
  13835   Applecross Primary Schoolroom and Teachers Quarters
           Registered: 14 May 1991
  17818   Alfred Cove - Point Waylen Area
           Registered: 28 May 1996
           - comprises Alfred Cove section of Swan Estuary Marine Park
  14862   Beeliar Regional Park and Adjacent Areas
           Interim List: 24 June 1997
           - for the Perth Metropolitan Region and comprises:
             Blue Gum Swamp

Booragoon Lake
Piney Lake
Murdoch Swamp and bushland [Quenda]

Listed Places, not Registered:

10645   Wireless Hill Park – Indicative Place

100375   Ken Hurst Park and Adjacent Areas – Indicative Place

100634   Point Walter Migrant Reception Centre – Indicative Place

102855   Raffles Hotel – Identified through State processes.

8.0   REGISTER OF ABORIGINAL SITES

8.1   DEPARTMENT OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS – ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

Archaeological evidence indicates the Bibbulmun [sometimes referred to as Noongar] people have occupied the south-west of Western Australia for at least 40,000 years.[1]

Following the foundation of the Swan River Colony in 1829, their presence in what became known, for example, as the Avon Valley, was noted by the first Europeans to venture into those regions. Settlers were seeking out fertile country. The open park-like nature of parts of the country, ideal for the pasturing of European stock, was largely the result of indigenous land management over many millennia. However, at the time this was not understood nor appreciated by the settlers. They soon became aware of the seasonal fire-stick practice that cleared the land and encouraged the growth of new grass to attract kangaroos and other wild game. The settlers saw the land as ready for development and hoped the Aboriginal people would either accommodate to their ways and provide labour, or leave the area. There was no understanding and no wish to understand that the land belonged to these indigenous people. It was there for the taking.

While contacts between the settlers and the Bibbulmun people were at first amiable, the inevitable clash between the two cultures lead to violence and bloodshed. The loss of traditional lands saw Aboriginal numbers diminish, a situation made worse through contact with European illnesses and epidemics which took a considerable toll on the indigenous people. Some worked for the settlers; some of the sick and elderly becoming dependent on the settlers for food and shelter.

8.2   CITY OF MELVILLE PLACES ON THE REGISTER OF ABORIGINAL SITES

The following City of Melville places are entered on the Department of Aboriginal Affairs Register of Aboriginal Sites for the State of Western Australia:

Registered Sites:

3294	North Lake
3298	Booragoon Lake
3536	Swan River
3538	Canning River
3630	Murdoch University
18623	Goolugatup
	- comprises Point Heathcote
18725	Melville Scarred Tree

Other Heritage Places:

3297	Applecross Pine Plantation
3299	Bull Creek
3397	Murdoch Drive Camp
3650	Blackwall Reach, Bicton
3661	Agincourt, Willetton
3708	Murdoch Drive, Camp
3726	Fremantle
	- comprises part of Fremantle Cemetery

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[1]   Green, N., *Broken Spears*, Focus Education Services, Perth, 1984, p. 3.

4104   Burke Drive

4105   Warragoon Crescent

4355   Bateman Road, Rossmoyne

4356   Nolan Way, Bateman

20442   Raffles Hotel Site

21469   Piney Lakes

27842   Mitchell Street Scar Tree

30640   Murdoch Drive Isolated Artefacts.

According to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, these sites reveal evidence of Aboriginal presence or have mythological significance.

The Bibbulmun people are known to have occupied the plains and foothills south of the Swan and Canning Rivers for 40,000 years or more. They would camp near the rivers and swamps in summer at Bull Creek, North Lake and Alfred Cove, where fish, turtles, crustaceans and wild fowl were abundant. They grew no crops and kept no animals, migrating seasonally through a succession of different environments where food and water were available in turn.

The Bibbulmun shared an ancient body of laws and customs which prescribed rights and obligations in relation to all aspects of their society and landscape. Strong spiritual beliefs governed their views of the world, and mythical creatures, stories and obligations were associated with many geographical features of their landscape.

Possible remnants from this period are:[2]

• Aboriginal campsites at Bull Creek, Alfred Cove, North Lake, Murdoch Drive (Leach Highway and Farrington Road); and

• traditional wells behind the limestone cliffs above Blackwall Reach at the Swan River.

One further place known to be associated with the Aboriginal people is a relatively recent (1970), but nonetheless significant place. The place has been identified as Ardross Hostel in Ardross, an Institutional Housing place for student housing attended by Aboriginal people.

Refer to Clause 3.03 Register of Aboriginal Sites in the Local Heritage Survey 2019.

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[2]   City of Melville Municipal Historic Framework, prepared for the City of Melville Municipal Heritage Inventory, January 1995, pp. 1 and 2.

9.0   HERITAGE LIST – CITY OF MELVILLE
LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME 6

9.0 HERITAGE LIST – CITY OF MELVILLE LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME 6

9.1 CITY OF MELVILLE HERITAGE LIST

The City of Melville Heritage List comprises of the most significant places on the Local Heritage Survey and is associated with the statutory protection mechanisms of the Local Planning Scheme. It is not however a protection mechanism for all the properties on the Heritage List. The purpose of the Heritage List is to recognise the historical and heritage value of places of heritage importance in the community and, as a consequence, makes management recommendations to encourage the conservation of those places. Those recommendations are for the Melville City Council to progress in agreement with the property owners.

9.2 LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME 6 – HERITAGE PLACES AND INCENTIVES

On 17 June 2014 the City of Melville formally adopted the Heritage List under Community Planning Scheme No. 5. When Local Planning Scheme 6 was Gazetted in May 2016 the Heritage List automatically became effective under Part 3 of the Deemed provisions for local planning schemes in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.*

The Heritage List provides the City with a level of development control that can help protect a place from random or inappropriate loss, alteration or redevelopment.

Under Clause 61 of the deemed provisions in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* a development application is required for all works (including demolition and signs) on any place on the Heritage List.

In general, the City will consider development proposals as opportunities for mutually satisfying outcomes. In such circumstances further heritage advice may be required. Clause 11 of the deemed provisions in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* gives Council authority to request further heritage assessments to be made as part of the development approvals process.

Where it is considered desirable to facilitate the built heritage conservation of a heritage place, the Council may, in accordance with Clause 12 of the deemed provisions under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015,* vary any provision of the Scheme.

Should the City believe that the variation of a provision is likely to affect any owners or occupiers in the general locality or adjoining the site which is the subject of consideration, the City must then:

(a) consult the affected parties by following one or more of the provisions dealing with advertising uses pursuant to Clause 64 of the deemed provisions in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*; and

(b) have regard to any expressed views prior to making its determination to vary the site or development requirements.

The Council may also enter into a Heritage Agreement under Part 7 of the *Heritage Act 2018* with an owner who would benefit from a Scheme variation. The Heritage Agreement may specify the owner's obligations and require memorials to be noted on relevant Certificates of Titles.

Should a listed place be inadequately maintained, clause 13 of the deemed

provisions in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* gives the City authority to issue a written notice to the owner requiring specified repairs to be effected within a timeframe of at least 60 days. Should the owner fail to comply with the notice, it is also possible under clause 13 for the City to enter the heritage place and cause the repairs, with costs to be recovered by the City in a court of appropriate jurisdiction.

Owner of listed properties who are aggrieved by Council's decisions may appeal in the normal manner to the Minister for Planning or the State Administrative Tribunal.

9.3 HERITAGE LIST 2014 – effective prior to 2019 review

The following places constituted the 2014 Heritage List of the City of Melville under Community Planning Scheme No. 5.

Code	MI Ref	Place	Address
H1	AC01	Atwell House Arts Centre	586 Canning Hwy, Alfred Cove
H2	AC02	Alfred Cove Reserve	Alfred Cove and Attadale foreshores
H3	AC06	Swan Estuary Marine Park	Swan River, Alfred Cove
H4	AP01	Heathcote	Point Heathcote, Applecross
H5	AP02	Point Dundas, Majestic Hotel Site, Boardwalk and Applecross Jetty	Point Dundas, Applecross
H6	AP05	Applecross RSL Memorial Hall	98 Kintail Road, Applecross
H7	AP06	Applecross Primary School, including School House, Pavilion and Bell Tower	65 Kintail Road, Applecross
H8	AP08	Applecross District Hall	2 Kintail Road, Applecross
H9	AP09	Raffles Hotel	70 Canning Highway, Applecross
H10	AP20	Canning Bridge	Canning Highway, Applecross
H11	AP22	Heathcote Lower Land	Duncraig Road, Applecross
H12	AR01	Wireless Hill Park, Museum, Four Houses, Heritage Trails, Moreton Bay Fig Tree and Eucalyptus Tree	Wireless Hill, Ardross
H13	AR11	Scar Tree	Verge at 131 Ardross Street, Ardross
H14	AT05	Santa Maria College Administration Building and Chapel	21-38 Moreing Road, Attadale
H15	BC01	RAAF Aviation Heritage Museum	12-18 Bull Creek Drive, Bull Creek
H16	BN01	House	230 Preston Point Road, Bicton
H17	BN04	Workshop Leighton Panel and Paint	3 Point Walter Road, Bicton
H18	BN06	Point Walter Reserve, including Point Walter Golf Course and Blackwall Reach Reserve	Honour Avenue, Carroll Drive and Blackwall Reach Parade, Bicton
H19	BO01	Booragoon Lake	Leach Highway, Bicton
H20	BO02	Scar Tree	Melville Civic Centre, off Davy Road, Booragoon
H21	BR01	Grasmere Homestead	11 Spinaway Crescent, Brentwood
H22	BR02	Bateman Reserve, including Bateman Park	Moonllight Cove, Brentwood
H23	MP03	Blue Gum Reserve	Canning Avenue, Mount Pleasant
H24	MP04	Deep Water Point Reserve, including Jetty and Sculpture Park	The Esplanade, Mount Pleasant
H25	MU01	Quenda Wetland	Murdoch Drive, Murdoch
H26	PA02	Shops and Houses	58 Carrington Street, Palmyra
H27	PA03	Shop and House	61 Carrington Street, Palmyra
H28	PA05	Original Melville Roads Board Building	391 Canning Highway, Palmyra
H29	PA10	Miller Bakehouse Museum and Park	59 Elvira Street, Palmyra
H30	PA11	Palmyra Primary School	60 McKimmie Street, Palmyra
H31	PA14	House	60 Petra Street, Palmyra
H32	PA15	Fremantle Cemetery and House	Carrington Street, Palmyra
H33	PA19	Police Houses and Lock Up	349 Canning Highway, Palmyra
H34	PA23	Miller House	56 Hammad Street, Palmyra
H35	WN01	Piney Lakes Reserve	Leach Highway, Winthrop
--	--	Reserves and Small Parks (other than as listed above)	Refer to Schedule at Section 10.4 in this document

9.4 PLACES REMOVED FROM THE 2014 HERITAGE LIST

No places are proposed to be removed from the 2014 Heritage List.

9.5 2019 HERITAGE LIST

The Local Heritage Survey 2019 review proposes no changes to the 2014 Local Government Inventory Heritage List. The following places constitute the 2019 Heritage List of the City of Melville under Local Planning Scheme No. 6.

Code	MI Ref	Place	Address
H1	AC01	Atwell House Arts Centre	586 Canning Hwy, Alfred Cove
H2	AC02	Alfred Cove Reserve	Alfred Cove and Attadale foreshores
H3	AC06	Swan Estuary Marine Park	Swan River, Alfred Cove
H4	AP01	Heathcote	Point Heathcote, Applecross
H5	AP02	Point Dundas, Majestic Hotel Site, Boardwalk and Applecross Jetty	Point Dundas, Applecross
H6	AP05	Applecross RSL Memorial Hall	98 Kintail Road, Applecross
H7	AP06	Applecross Primary School, including School House, Pavilion and Bell Tower	65 Kintail Road, Applecross
H8	AP08	Applecross District Hall	2 Kintail Road, Applecross
H9	AP09	Raffles Hotel	70 Canning Highway, Applecross
H10	AP20	Canning Bridge	Canning Highway, Applecross
H11	AP22	Heathcote Lower Land	Duncraig Road, Applecross
H12	AR01	Wireless Hill Park, Museum, Four Houses, Heritage Trails, Moreton Bay Fig Tree and Eucalyptus Tree	Wireless Hill, Ardross
H13	AR11	Scar Tree	Verge at 131 Ardross Street, Ardross
H14	AT05	Santa Maria College Administration Building and Chapel	21-38 Moreing Road, Attadale
H15	BC01	RAAF Aviation Heritage Museum	12-18 Bull Creek Drive, Bull Creek
H16	BN01	House	230 Preston Point Road, Bicton
H17	BN04	Workshop Leighton Panel and Paint	3 Point Walter Road, Bicton
H18	BN06	Point Walter Reserve, including Point Walter Golf Course and Blackwall Reach Reserve	Honour Avenue, Carroll Drive and Blackwall Reach Parade, Bicton
H19	BO01	Booragoon Lake	Leach Highway, Bicton
H20	BO02	Scar Tree	Melville Civic Centre, off Davy Road, Booragoon
H21	BR01	Grasmere Homestead	11 Spinaway Crescent, Brentwood
H22	BR02	Bateman Reserve, including Bateman Park	Moonllight Cove, Brentwood
H23	MP03	Blue Gum Reserve	Canning Avenue, Mount Pleasant
H24	MP04	Deep Water Point Reserve, including Jetty and Sculpture Park	The Esplanade, Mount Pleasant
H25	MU01	Quenda Wetland	Murdoch Drive, Murdoch
H26	PA02	Shops and Houses	58 Carrington Street, Palmyra
H27	PA03	Shop and House	61 Carrington Street, Palmyra
H28	PA05	Original Melville Roads Board Building	391 Canning Highway, Palmyra
H29	PA10	Miller Bakehouse Museum and Park	59 Elvira Street, Palmyra
H30	PA11	Palmyra Primary School	60 McKimmie Street, Palmyra
H31	PA14	House	60 Petra Street, Palmyra
H32	PA15	Fremantle Cemetery and House	Carrington Street, Palmyra
H33	PA19	Police Houses and Lock Up	349 Canning Highway, Palmyra
H34	PA23	Miller House	56 Hammad Street, Palmyra
H35	WN01	Piney Lakes Reserve	Leach Highway, Winthrop
--	--	Reserves and Small Parks (other than as listed above)	Refer to Schedule at Section 10.4 in this document

**10.0 PLACE RECORD FORMS – CITY OF MELVILLE
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2019**

10.1   MAP OF CITY OF MELVILLE – showing localities and City context
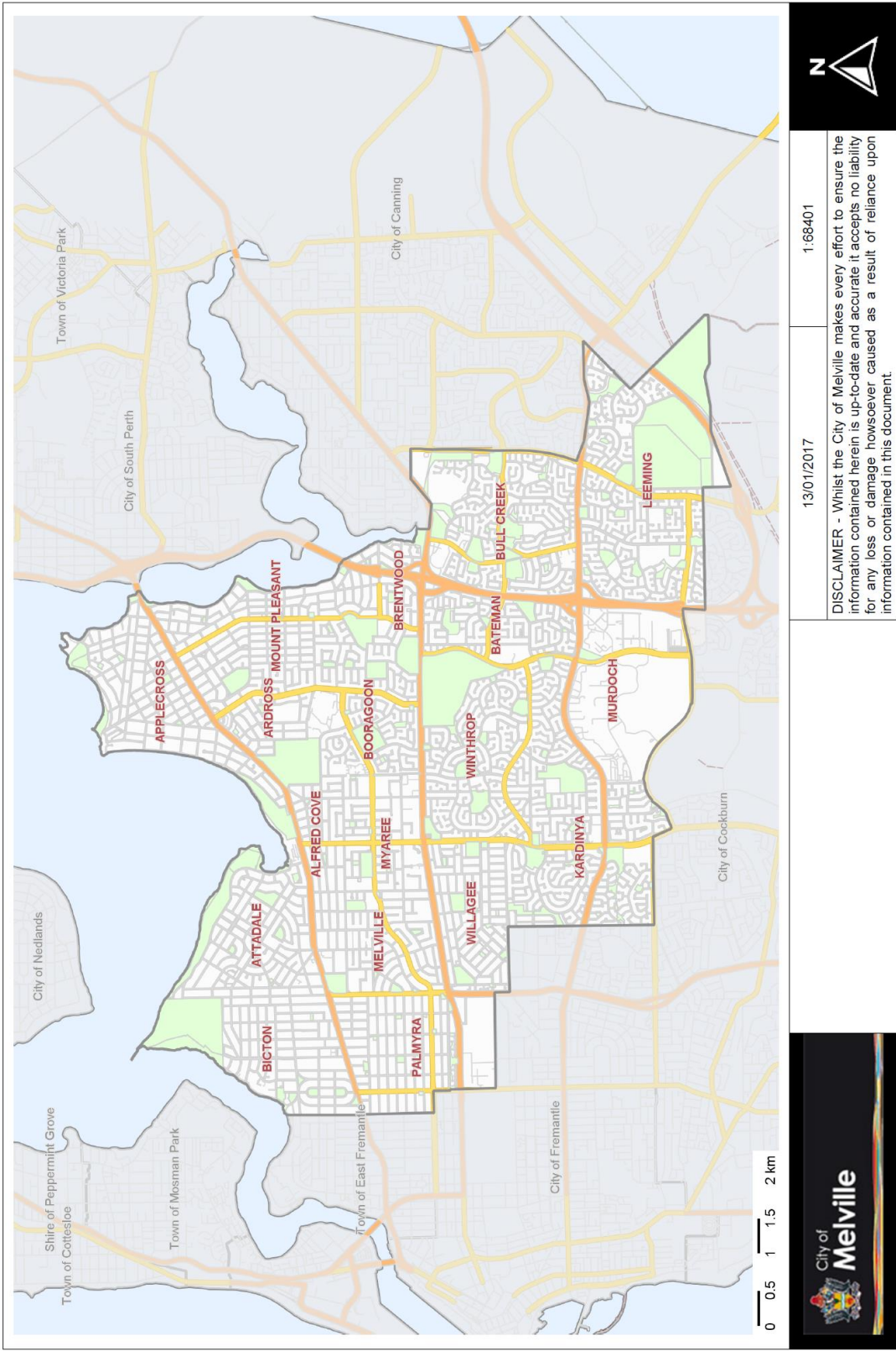
10.2   PLACES FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE ASSESSMENT

Places which, at some time in the future, may be assessed to have cultural heritage significance for the City of Melville are as follows; this is not a definitive list:

Kwinana Freeway
Mount Henry Bridge
Civic Centre and Library, Booragoon
Garden City Shopping Centre, Booragoon
Suburban shopping centres
Murdoch University, Murdoch
St. John of God Hospital, Murdoch
All Saints College, Bull Creek
Corpus Christi College, Bateman

Whereas such places may already have social or historic value for the community, close to the present time, the Melville community may come to value them for heritage values which warrant their recognition as elements in the ongoing development of the City.

10.3   SCAR TREES

Scar trees have been identified, and two were assessed to have heritage value at a level suitable for inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey 2019 as Scar Trees. The two scar trees in Ardross and Booragoon are Registered by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and are included in the Register of Aboriginal Sites. The surviving scar trees are important and representative of significant indigenous elements. In time, others may be identified.

The scar trees are in the public domain, are vulnerable and therefore need to be protected by inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey 2019, and possibly included in the Heritage List.

10.4 RESERVES AND SMALL PARKS

These places are assessed to have heritage value at a level suitable for inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey 2019 as Reserves, Parks, or public open spaces unlikely to be subjected to development. Such places contribute to the character of the street or locality and should be monitored to ensure inappropriate change does not happen.

Such places are identified for inclusion in the City of Melville Local Heritage Survey 2019 and are listed below.

The following reserves and small parks are NOT included in the Local Heritage Survey 2019 as separately recorded places. These reserves and small parks which constitute Public Open Spaces, places freely accessible to the community as green recreational places, are considered to be important in the context of the localities for their environmental quality, and are listed in the following schedule for recognition of significance. These places are protected from inappropriate development as a consequence of their designation as reserves in the Local Planning Scheme. The list is not necessarily complete:

Alfred Cove
Bill Sweet Park, Kennedy Street
Grove of Ficus Trees, Mick Jahn Reserve, Groves Avenue
Tompkins Park, Canning Highway

Applecross
Bill Bennett Park, Macleod Road
Gairloch Reserve, Gairloch Street
Jack Howson Reserve, Dunvegan Road
Jeff Joseph Reserve, The Strand
Warwick Wild Park, Nisbet Way

Ardross
Al Richardson Reserve, Grimsay Road
Jim Ainsworth Reserve, Blaven Way
Mount Pleasant Bowling Club, Bedford Road
Shirley Strickland Reserve, Coogee Road

Attadale
Elsie Williams Garden and 4 Canary Island Palm Trees, Money Road
Ern Stapleton Reserve, Luff Crescent
Harry Sandon Park, Kingsall Road
Mick Jahn Reserve, Groves Avenue
Wal Hughes Reserve, Loyola Way

Bateman
Chamberlain Circle Reserve, Chamberlain Circle
Bill Ellson Reserve, Mandala Crescent
Bray Court Reserve, Bray Court
George Welby Park, Scouler Way
Harry Buckley Park, Parry Avenue
Tom Firth Park, Joyce Place
William Murray Park, Broadhurst Crescent

Bicton
Bicton Quarantine Park, Braunton Street
Fred Jones Reserve, Canning Highway

Harry Grose Reserve, Birdwood Circle
John Dickenson Reserve, Birdwood Circle
Rob Campbell Park, Preston Point Road

Booragoon
Bunning Park, Shields Court
Civic Centre Bushland (Lots 2335 and 2674), Davy Street
Connelly Park, Connelly Way
Hatfield Park, Hatfield Way
Hugh Corbet Park, Riseley Street
Karoonda Park, Karoonda Road
Ken Ingram Park, Marmion Street
Layman Park, Layman Street
Len Shearer Reserve, Marmion Street
Ratcliffe Park, Ratcliffe Road
Robert Crawford Park, Marmion Street

Brentwood
Alec Lambert Park, Freeth Court
Rick Vosper Reserve, Reddington Way
Thomas Middleton Park, Pulo Road
Trevor Knowles Park, Regent Way

Bull Creek
Alan Eddy Reserve, Donnes Street
Bob Gordon Reserve, Parry Avenue
Brockman Park, Karel Avenue
Bull Creek Park, Karel Avenue
Carmody Court Reserve, Carmody Court
Elizabeth Manion Park, Vance Place
Gemmell Park, Bull Creek Drive
John Bray Park, Salmond Way
John Creaney Park, Parry Avenue
Noel Kroll Reserve, Henry Bull Drive
Reg Bourke Reserve, Leach Highway
Richard Lewis Park, Leach Highway
Ron Carroll Reserve, Bull Creek Drive
Stringfellow Reserve, Stringfellow Drive
Trevor Gribble Park, Parry Avenue

Kardinya
Alan Edwards Park, North Lake Road
Alison Harris Park, Weston Way
Bill Dixon Park, Hanrahan Loop
Dick Piercy Park, North Lake Road
Emma George Park, Barclay Road
Frank Cann Park, Petterson Avenue
Frederick Baldwin Park, Le Souef Drive
Harold Field Reserve, Ochiltree Way
Harry Patterson Park, Stanbury Place
Jack Jefferey Park, Weston Way
Laurie Withers Reserve, Dalston Crescent
Leonard Goold Park, Reid Street
Morris Buzacott Reserve, Prescott Drive
Ormond Bowyer Park, Le Souef Drive
Ralph Trotter Park, North Lake Road
Richard Angeloni Reserve – Farrington Road

Leeming
Beasley Park, Beasley Road
Bill Brown Park, Hartfield Crescent
Brandwood Reserve, Casserly Drive
Cedric Smith Park, Calley Drive
Classon Gardens, Casserly Drive
Douglas Freeman Park, Farrington Road
Dudley Hartree Park, Westall Terrace
Ernest Wild Park, South Street
Harry Baker Park, Hartfield Crescent
Heatherlea Park, Heatherlea Parkway
John Connell Reserve, Dundee Street
Ken Hurst Park, Roe Highway
Montague Hillary Park, Burnett Avenue
Peter Bosci Park, Aulberry Parade
Peter Ellis Park, Farrington Road
Phillip Jane Park, Beasley Road
Robert Weir Park, Aulberry Parade
William Hall Park, South Street

Melville
Anthony Dodd Reserve, McLean Street
Art Wright Reserve, Coleman Drive
Melville Reserve, Kitchener Road
Olding Park, Olding Way
Willaim Renton Park, Marmion Street
W M Malcolm Reserve, Luffingham Street
Yadidjiny Park, Kitchener Road/Curtis Road

Mount Pleasant
Deepwater Point Reserve, The Esplanade
Harry Bridle Reserve, Glenelg Street
Ken Douglas Reserve, Reynolds Road
Mt Henry Bridge Reserve, Curruthers Road
Mount Pleasant Bowling Club, Bedford Road
Trevor Knowles Park, Regent Way

Murdoch
Banksia Woodland Reserve, Farrington Road
Bert Jeffrey Park, Murdoch Drive
Chelodina Wetland Reserve, Campus Drive
Norm Godfrey Reserve, Windelya Road

Myaree
Edgar Saul Reserve, Haywood Street
Evershed Park, Marmion Street
Harry Clemens Reserve, Stammers Place
Herb Napthally Reserve, Bolas Court
Marmion Reserve, Marmion Street
Pitman Park, Pitman Street
Prosser Park, Prosser Way

Palmyra
Bill Sheehy Park, McGregor Road
Carrington Park, McGregor Road
Dinosaur Park, Carrington Street
Emily Main Park, Palin Street
Geo Thompson Park, McKimmie Road
John O'Sullivan Park, Baal Street

Lou Stonham Park, Stock Road
Oz Park, Justinian Street
Woolshed Parks, McGregor Road

Willagee
Four Seasons Park, Antill Street
George Humes Park, Archibald Street
Harmony Park, Paitt Street
Harry Bailey Park, Garling Street
Joan Williams Park, Norkus Way
Roy Neal Reserve, Harrison Street
Webber Reserve, Webber Street
William Reynolds Park, Harrod Street
Winnacott Reserve, Winnacott Street

Winthrop
Hill Park, Jackson Drive
Juett Park, Paterson Garden
Moss Park, Ten Seldam Crescent
Robert Smith Park, Aitken Drive
Robert Street Park, Northmore Crescent
Ross Park, Simmonds Parade
Somerville Park, Somerville Boulevarde
Winthrop Park, Winthrop Drive

10.5   LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2019

This review incorporates the Local Heritage Survey 2019, with alterations, deletions and new listings as noted. This Local Heritage Survey is subject to consideration by and endorsement by the Council of the City of Melville.

Classification of Significance

Category 1 - Exceptional

Essential to the Heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.

Category 2 - Considerable

Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Category 3 – Some/moderate

Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Category 4 - Little

Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

LHS Ref	Place	Address	Category
AC01	Atwell House Arts Centre	Canning Hwy, Alfred Cove	2
AC02	Alfred Cove Reserve	Alfred Cove and Attadale foreshores	1
AC06	Swan Estuary Marine Park	Swan River, Alfred Cove	2
AC07	Lemon Scented Gums	596 Canning Highway, Alfred Cove	4 – new listing
AC08	Melville Bowling and Recreation Club	592 Canning Highway, Alfred Cove	4 – new listing
AP01	Heathcote	Point Heathcote, Applecross	1
AP02	Point Dundas, Majestic Hotel Site, Boardwalk and Applecross Jetty	Point Dundas, Applecross	2
AP03	Lemon Scented Gum Tree	Verge at 124 Kintail Road, Applecross	3
AP04	Sir James Mitchell's Tree	Eastern Verge at 85 Kintail Road, Applecross	3
AP05	Applecross RSL Memorial Hall	98 Kintail Road, Applecross	2
AP06	Applecross Primary School, including School House, Pavilion and Bell Tower	65 Kintail Road, Applecross	1
AP07	St George's Church	80 Kintail Road, Applecross	2
AP08	Applecross District Hall	2 Kintail Road, Applecross	1
AP09	Raffles Hotel	70 Canning Highway, Applecross	1
AP11	German Jetty Site	Melville Beach Road, near Cunningham Street, Applecross	3
AP13	Charabanc Terminus Site	Verge at 76 Ardross Street, Applecross	3
AP14	Coffee Point Boatyard/Slipway/Wharf Site	Canning Beach Road, near Flanagan Street, Applecross	2
AP20	Canning Bridge	Canning Highway, Applecross	1
AP21	Jacaranda and Plane Trees	Verges around Applecross	2
AP22	Heathcote Lower Land	Duncraig Road, Applecross	2
AP23	South of Perth Yacht Club	2 Canning Beach Road, Applecross	3
AR01	Wireless Hill Park, Museum, Four Houses, Heritage Trails, Moreton Bay Fig Tree and Eucalyptus Tree	Park, Museum, Heritage Trails, Moreton Bay Fig Tree and Eucalyptus Tree at Wireless Hill, Houses at 2,4,6 and 8 Hickey Street, Ardross	1
AR10	Lemon Scented Gum Tree	Verge at 17 Hickey Street, Ardross	3
AR11	Scar Tree	Verge at 131 Ardross Street, Ardross	2
AR12	Applecross Senior High School Site and Landscapes	30 Links Road, Ardross	2
AR13	Ardross Hostel	7 Hallin Court, Ardross	3 – new listing
AT01	Pine Trees	Rear 314 Preston Point Road, Attadale	4
AT05	Santa Maria College Administration Building and Chapel	21-38 Moreing Road, Attadale	1
AT06	Attadale Reserve and Troy Park	Burke Drive, Attadale	2
AT07	The Cove, former house	568 Canning Highway, Attadale	3

MI Ref	Place	Address	Category
BC01	RAAF Aviation Heritage Museum	12-18 Bull Creek Drive, Bull Creek	1
BN01	House	230 Preston Point Road, Bicton	2
BN02	Memorial Drive	Honour Avenue, Bicton	3
BN03	Bicton Foreshore and Reserves, including Stam's Tearooms Site	4 Durdham Crescent, Bicton	1
BN04	Workshop Leighton Panel and Paint	3 Point Walter Road, Bicton	2
BN06	Point Walter Reserve, including Point Walter Golf Course and Blackwall Reach Reserve	Honour Avenue, Carroll Drive and Blackwall Reach Parade, Bicton	1
BN07	Point Walter fmr Army Camp Site including Watch House	Honour Avenue and Blackwall Reach Parade, Bicton	1
BN11	Hammersmith House	62-64 Waddell Road, Bicton	1
BO01	Booragoon Lake	Leach Highway, Bicton	1
BO02	Scar Tree	Melville Civic Centre, off Davy Road, Booragoon	2
BR01	Grasmere Homestead	11 Spinaway Crescent, Brentwood	1
BR02	Bateman Reserve, including Bateman Park	Moonlight Cove, Brentwood	2
MP01	Rookwood Street Jetty and Foreshore	The Esplanade, near Rookwood Street, Mount Pleasant	3
MP02	Swan River Rowing Clubhouse	The Esplanade, Mount Pleasant	2
MP03	Blue Gum Reserve	Canning Avenue, Mount Pleasant	1
MP04	Deep Water Point Reserve, including Jetty and Sculpture Park	The Esplanade, Mount Pleasant	2
MU01	Quenda Wetland	Murdoch Drive, Murdoch	1
PA02	Shops and Houses	58 Carrington Street, Palmyra	2
PA03	Shop and House	61 Carrington Street, Palmyra	2
PA05	Original Melville Roads Board Building	391 Canning Highway, Palmyra	2
PA10	Miller Bakehouse Museum and Park	59 Elvira Street, Palmyra	1
PA11	Palmyra Primary School	60 McKimmie Street, Palmyra	1
PA14	House	60 Petra Street, Palmyra	2
PA15	Fremantle Cemetery and House	Carrington Street, Palmyra	1
PA19	Police Houses and Lock Up	349 Canning Highway, Palmyra	2
PA21	House	27 Hammad Street, Palmyra	3
PA22	House	25 Hammad Street, Palmyra	3
PA23	Miller House	56 Hammad Street, Palmyra	2
PA24	House	19 McKimmie Road, Palmyra	3
PA25	House	46 McKimmie Road, Palmyra	3
PA27	House	46 Zenobia Street, Palmyra	3
PA28	Corner Shop and House	63 McKimmie Road, Palmyra	3
PA30	House	33 Zenobia Street, Palmyra	3
PA31	House	66 Zenobia Street, Palmyra	3
PA32	House	54 Carrington Street, Palmyra	3
PA33	House	5 Adrian Street, Palmyra	3
PA34	House	3 Adrian Street, Palmyra	3
PA35	House	26 Harris Street, Palmyra	3
PA36	House	7 Palin Street, Palmyra	3
PA37	House	32 Zenobia Street, Palmyra	3
PA38	House	211 Forrest Street, Palmyra	3 – new listing
WN01	Piney Lakes Reserve	Leach Highway, Winthrop	1
WN03	Lemon Scented Gum Trees	North Lake Road, Winthrop	2
--	Reserves and Small Parks (other than as listed above)	Refer to Schedule at Section 10.4 in this document	

10.6   PLACES RECOMMENDED TO BE NEW ADDITIONS IN THE LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2019

The following places are recommended as new additions to be included in the Local Heritage Survey 2019. Reference numbers are in numerical succession to existing retained Reference numbers.

1.   NEW PLACES RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2019

AC07   'Lemon Scented Gum Trees'
- new listing
AC08 - 'Melville Bowling and Recreation Club'
- new listing
AR13 - 'Ardross Hostel'
- new listing
PA38   'House', 211 Forrest Street
- new listing

2.   PLACES ON THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY 2014 TO BE REMOVED IN THE LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2019

No places are proposed for removal.

10.7   INDEX OF PLACES BY LOCALITY

INDEX OF PLACES BY LOCALITY

BC   BULL CREEK
    BC01   'RAAF Aviation Heritage Museum'

BN   BICTON
    BN01   'House', 230 Preston Point Road
    BN02   'Memorial Drive – Honour Avenue'
    BN03   'Bicton Foreshore and Reserves, including Stam's Tearooms Site'
    BN04   'Workshop – Leighton Panel and Paint'
    BN06   'Point Walter Reserve, including Point Walter Golf Course and Blackwall Reach Reserve'
    BN07   'Point Walter fmr. Army Camp Site – whole site incorporating the Watch House'
    BN11   'Hammersmith House'

BO   BOORAGOON
    BO01   'Booragoon Lake'
    BO02   'Scar Tree'
    BO03   'War Memorial Clock'

BR   BRENTWOOD
    BR01   'Grasmere Homestead'
    BR02   'Bateman Reserve, incorporating Bateman Park'

KA   KARDINYA

LE   LEEMING

ME   MELVILLE

MP   MOUNT PLEASANT
    MP01   'Rookwood Street Jetty and Foreshore'
    MP02   'Swan River Rowing Clubhouse'
    MP03   'Blue Gum Reserve'
    MP04   'Deep Water Point Reserve, including Jetty and Sculpture Park'

MY   MYAREE

MU   MURDOCH
    MU01   'Quenda Wetland'

PA PALMYRA

PA02	'Shops and Houses', 58 Carrington Street
PA03	'Shop and House', 61 Carrington Street
PA05	'Original Melville Roads Board Building'
PA10	'Miller Bakehouse Museum and Park'
PA11	'Palmyra Primary School'
PA14	'House', 60 Petra Street
PA15	'Fremantle Cemetery and House'
PA19	'Police Houses and Lock-up'
PA21	'House', 27 Hammad Street
PA22	'House', 25 Hammad Street
PA23	'Miller House'
PA24	'House', 19 McKimmie Road
PA25	'House', 46 McKimmie Road
PA27	'House', 46 Zenobia Street
PA28	'Corner Shop and House', 63 McKimmie Road cnr. Aurelian Street
PA30	'House', 33 Zenobia Street
PA31	'House', 66 Zenobia Street
PA32	'House', 54 Carrington Street
PA33	'House', 5 Adrian Street
PA34	'House', 3 Adrian Street
PA35	'House', 26 Harris Street
PA36	'House', 7 Palin Street
PA37	'House', 32 Zenobia Street
PA38	'House', 211 Forrest Street

WE WILLAGEE

WN WINTHROP

WN01	'Piney Lakes Reserve'
WN03	'Lemon Scented Gum Trees'

10.8   PLACE RECORD FORMS – LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2019

A blank **Place Record Form** is incorporated in this section, to replace the 2014 Forms, to indicate the extent of information provided for all entries into the Local Heritage Survey 2019.

From time to time, omissions, correction of errors or adjustments to Place Record Forms can be introduced, new Forms added or existing forms removed, as Council may decide. For that reason, Place Record Forms are incorporated numerically in **Locality** groupings in the alphabetical order of the Locality Codes. Places are identified by Locality Code numbers as a **Place Reference No.** at the top of each Form.

Locality Codes

AC	Alfred Cove	
AP	Applecross	
AR	Ardross	
AT	Attadale	
BA	Bateman	
BC	Bull Creek	
BN	Bicton	- adjusted from BI for clarity
BO	Booragoon	
BR	Brentwood	
KA	Kardinya	
LE	Leeming	
ME	Melville	
MP	Mount Pleasant	
MU	Murdoch	
MY	Myaree	
PA	Palmyra	
WE	Willagee	- adjusted from WI for clarity
WN	Winthrop	

The 2019 Review endeavors to identify all Places of cultural heritage significance in the City of Melville. The assessment of heritage values is a process which needs to be subjected to review from time to time to accommodate reasonable Local Government policies and appropriate community expectations.

Where appropriate, additional photographs are incorporated to individual Place Record Forms.

CITY OF MELVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY
RECORD FORM**

PLACE REFERENCE NO.:

NAME:

OTHER NAMES:

PIN NO. (Landgate):

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION:

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

PLACE TYPE:

USE: Original Use:
             Current Use:

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

ARCHITECT: BUILDER:

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

CONDITION:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

HISTORICAL NOTES:

HISTORIC THEME/S (HCWA THEME/S):
• Australian Historic Themes:

• HCWA Themes:

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS:

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CODE:

MAIN SOURCES:

ASSESSMENT DATE: 2012

ASSESSOR: Ronald Bodycoat AM.KSJ.LFRAIA