



CITY OF VINCENT

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024 - DRAFT



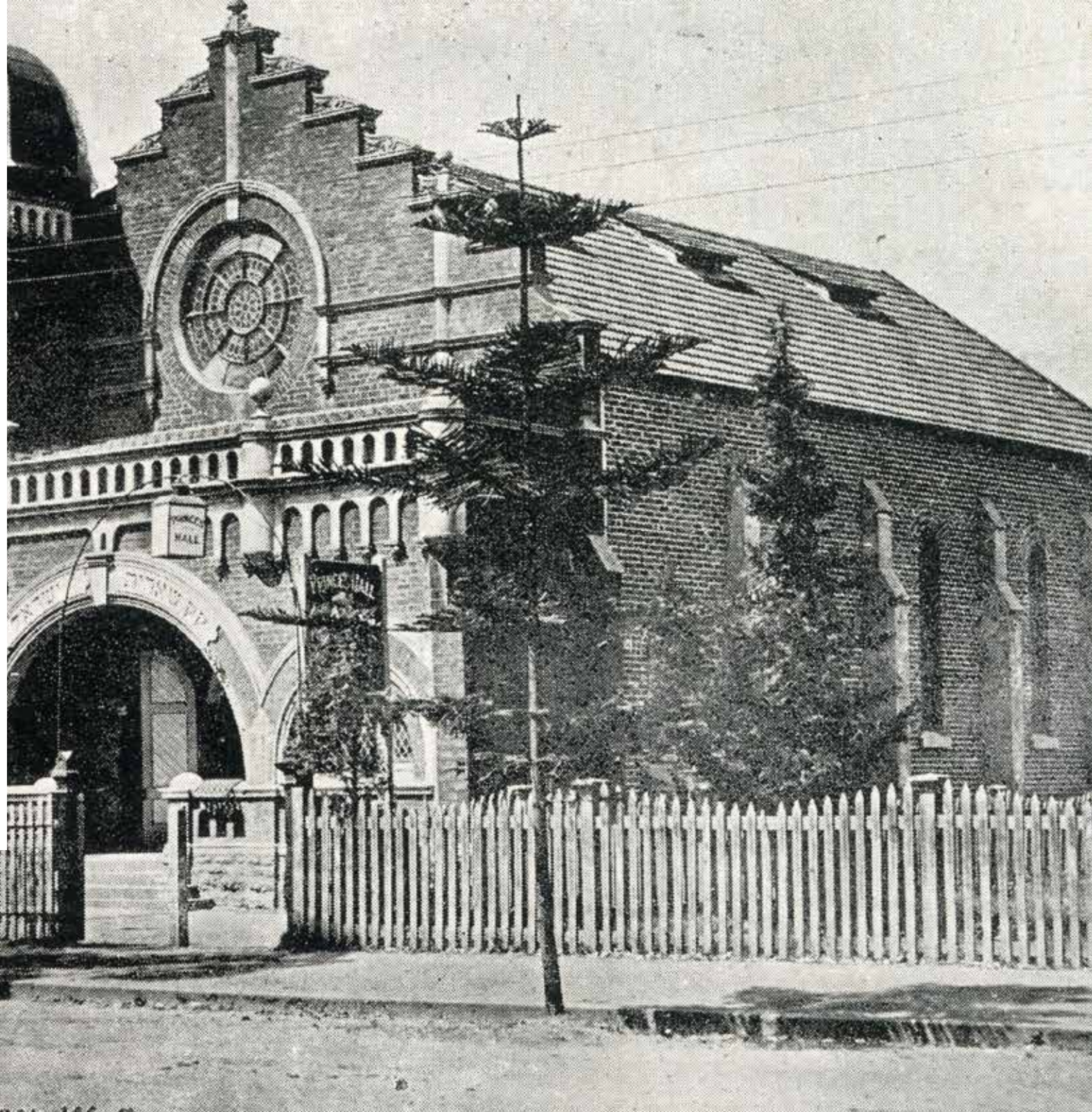
**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF COUNTRY**

The City of Vincent acknowledges the Traditional Owners of this land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar nation and pay our respects to the Elders past and present.

We recognise the unique and incomparable contribution the Whadjuk people have made and continue to make to our culture and in our community.

We would also like to acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders for they hold the memories, the traditions, the culture and hopes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia. We will continue to seek the input of the Traditional Owners.

The land on which we live, meet and thrive as a community always was and always will be Noongar land.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Vincent has a rich and diverse heritage demonstrated within its built and natural environment.

The City first released its Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) in 1995, it was updated in 2007 and has been intermittently updated since then. The MHI has also functioned as the City's Heritage List.

The Central Perth Heritage Inventory (CPHI) comprises a list of places of cultural heritage significance within the former Central Perth Redevelopment Area (CPRA). As part of the normalisation process, places listed under the CPHI have the same protection as those listed in the MHI.

Following changes to heritage legislation, the MHI was renamed as the Local Heritage Survey (LHS). The LHS is a survey of heritage places that are important to the history of the local area. A LHS provides baseinformation needed for local governments to achieve consistency, strategic direction and community support when dealing with heritage matters. Local governments

are required under the *Heritage Act 2018* to prepare a survey of places in its district that in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance.

Section (104) of *Heritage Act 2018* states that: The purposes of a local heritage survey by a local government include:

- a) Identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district.
- b) Assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values.
- c) Providing a cultural and historical record of its district.
- d) Providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district.
- e) Assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme.

In 2024, the City engaged Hocking Heritage and Architecture to review the existing MHI and CPHI and prepare an updated LHS. The review and update included the following:

- Review of the documentary and physical evidence of the 286 existing places on the MHI and 20 existing places Central Perth Heritage Inventory.
- New documentary and physical evidence of 15 places nominated for inclusion on the LHS.
- Allocation of management categories of all places (existing and new).
- Review and updating of the Thematic History and Thematic Framework of the LHS.
- Recommendation of places for inclusion on the heritage list.

This review has been in accordance with the following publications prepared by the Heritage Council of Western Australia:

- Thematic History of Western Australia.
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places.
- Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys.
- Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List.

INTRODUCTION

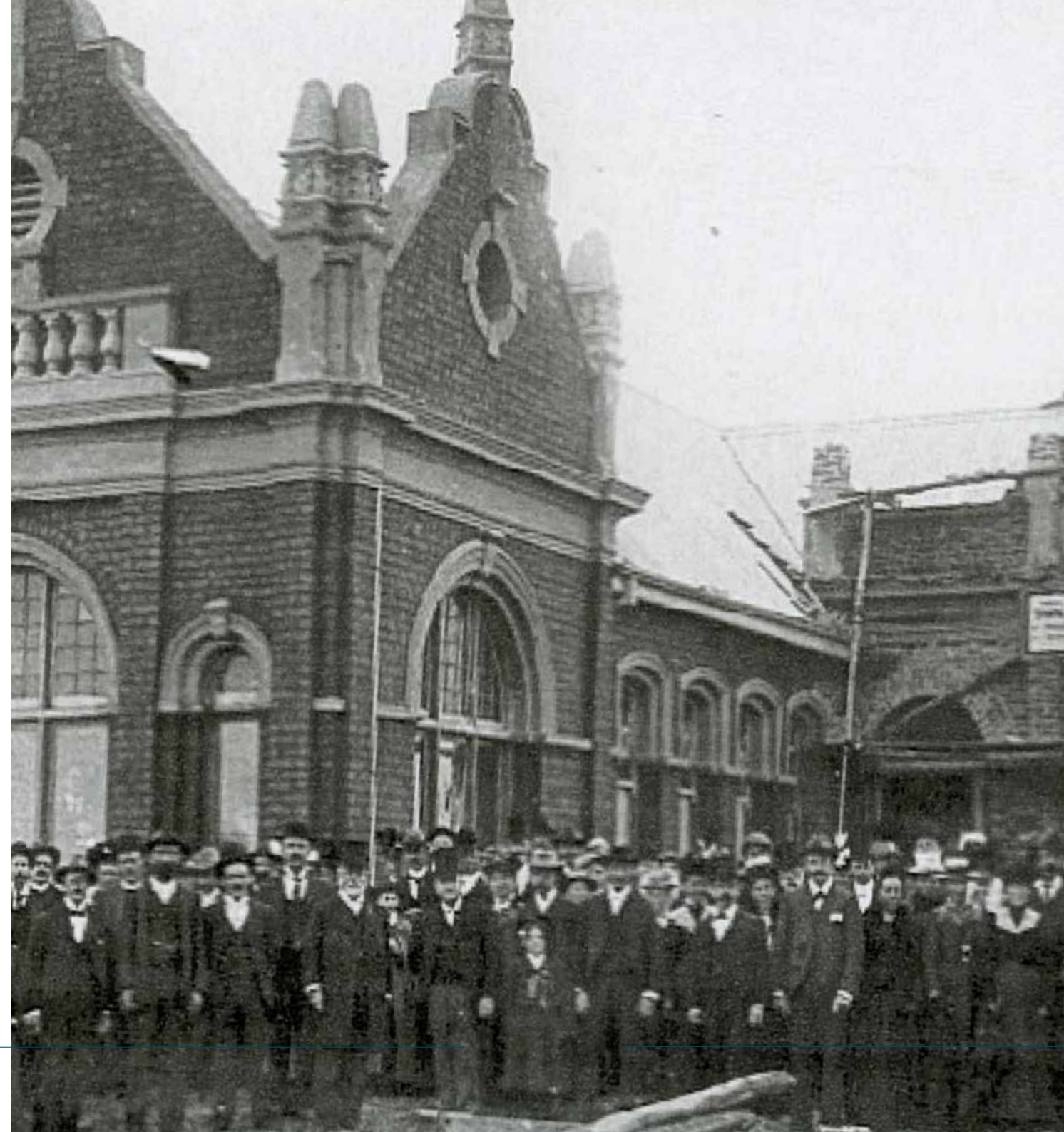
The City of Vincent encompasses an area of 11.3 square kilometres and sits immediately north of the Perth CBD. The City forms part of the central sub-region of the Perth Metropolitan area and includes the suburbs of North Perth, Leederville, Highgate, Mt Lawley, Mt Hawthorn, and parts of Perth, West Perth, East Perth, Coolbinia and Osborne Park.

The City sits west of Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River), east of Galup (Lake Monger) and is on land that forms part of an area known as Mooro, frequented by Yellagonga and his band. There are nine sites of Aboriginal significance for the Whadjuk Noongar people. The City acknowledges the Whadjuk people as the traditional custodians of the greater Mooro/Vincent area, having inhabited the land for tens of thousands of years prior to European settlement.

The years following European settlement in 1829 saw the widespread dispossession of land and displacement of traditional landowners, in favour of the Swan River Colony expansion. By the mid-1850s to 1883, the principal lakes in the area were drained and, following the establishment of Perth as a municipality under the 1871 Municipalities Act, Leederville, Highgate and North Perth were put under the control of the Perth Road Board District.

Infrastructure improvements in the 1880s, including the Fremantle to Guildford railway line, saw residential development progress in Highgate and North Perth, with development moving north steadily over time and seeing Mt Hawthorn experiencing subdivision and development between the late 1890s and early 1900s. The population towards the end of the 1800s was more than 1000 people.

A migration peak after the First World War, then led into a decline in activity around the 1930s due to the depression. While the end of the Second World War saw relative population stagnation, the city still saw a steady increase in population into the millennium. The Town of Vincent formally came into effect in July 1994 as part of a City of Perth restructure and later in 2011 became the City of Vincent.



WHAT IS CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE?

The *Heritage Act 2018* defines cultural heritage significance as: *“Aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for individuals or groups within Western Australia. Cultural heritage significance may be embodied in a place itself and in any of its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. A place may have diverse values for different individuals or groups.”*

Heritage places that have undergone an evaluation process that considers and analyses documentary and physical evidence relating to the cultural heritage significance of the place may be registered on the Local Heritage Survey or the State Register of Heritage Places.

HERITAGE ACT

In September 2018, the Western Australian Parliament passed the Heritage Bill 2017 effectively giving Western Australia a new Heritage Act. It replaces the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.

This Local Heritage Survey was prepared according to the HCWA's Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, which was released in August 2022 to assist the preparation of Local Heritage Surveys in accordance with *Heritage Act 2018*.

Key changes to the new Act include amended processes for entering a place in the State Register, guidelines for the development of heritage places, better protections for important heritage places, and increased transparency by publishing the Heritage Council's advice to the Minister for Heritage on the inclusion of a place in the State Register.

WHAT IS THE LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY?

The *Heritage Act 2018* 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.
- b) Assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values.
- c) Providing a cultural and historical record of its district.
- d) Providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district.
- e) Assisting the local government in preparing a heritage or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme.

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 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.

The original City of Vincent MHI was adopted in 1995 and reviewed in 2007. This is the third major review.

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

The 2024 LHS Review includes a synopsis of the culture and involvement of the Aboriginal community in the development of the City of Vincent.

The HCWA Guidelines on Local Heritage Surveys state that “places of significance to Aboriginal communities may be included in the LHS where their cultural heritage significance is not solely connected with Aboriginal tradition or culture. 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”.

HERITAGE LIST

The City’s MHI and CPHI have also functioned as a Heritage List. The City will update its heritage list in accordance the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015* as a separate process following the endorsement of this LHS review.

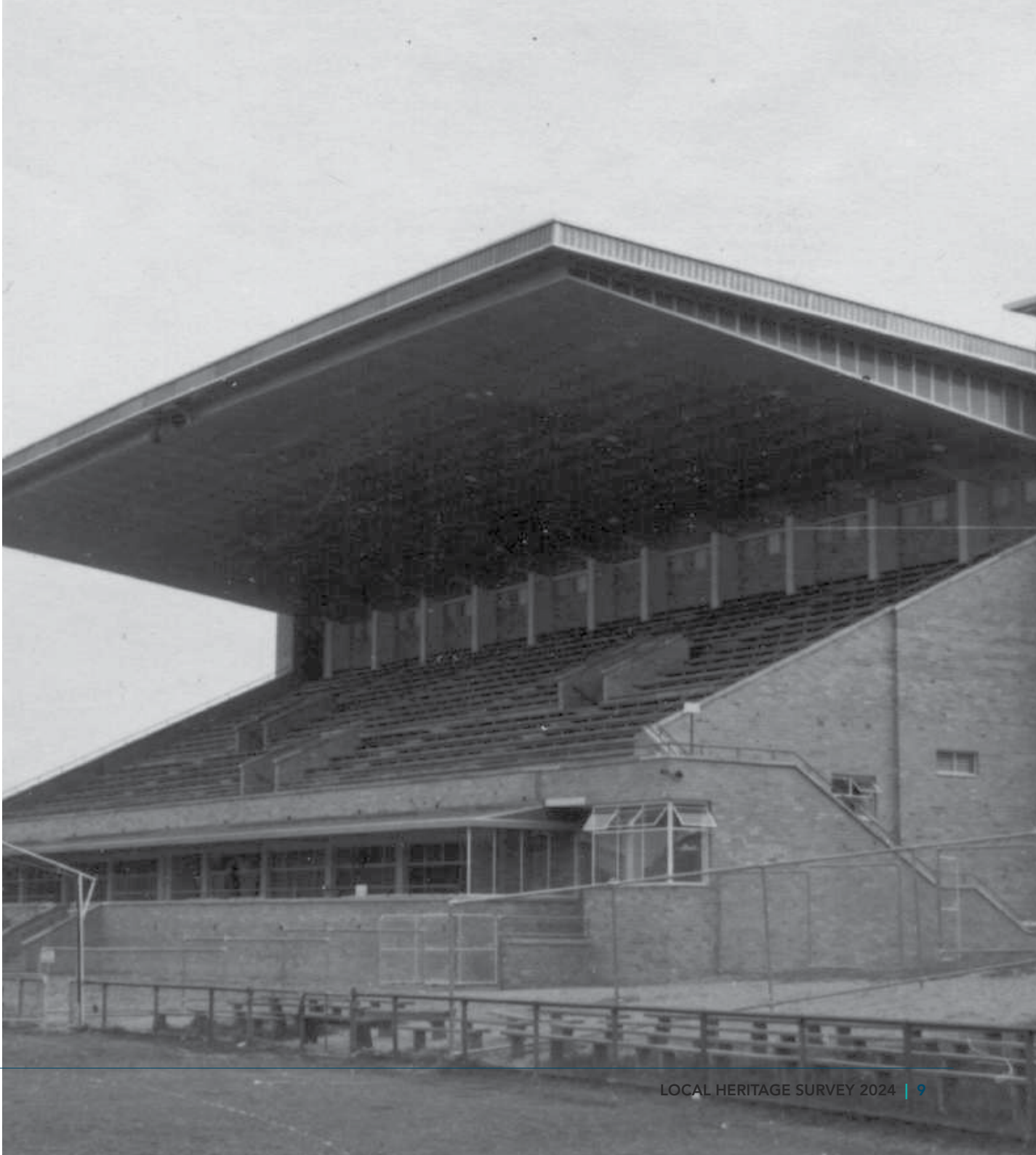


CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural heritage significance may be embodied in a place itself and in any of its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. The assessment of significance – understanding the cultural values and historical importance of a place – is the basis of all good heritage decisions. This is the first step of the conservation management process identified in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for places of cultural heritage significance (the Burra Charter 2013), which guides best heritage practice. The cultural heritage significance of a place should:

- Be expressed in terms of its aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual value.
- Consider matters including rarity and representativeness.
- Be guided by a thematic history of the local district or region.

The heritage value of a place should also be guided by a thematic history of the local district or region. The City’s updated thematic history provides an understanding of its history and development. It uses the Western Australian heritage themes to categorise the history by themes. These themes will be used in the assessment of significance of a place.



MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

Management categories recognise the varying degrees of importance and intactness of heritage places. This review assigns Management Categories in accordance with the HCWA's Guidelines for local heritage surveys which range from one to four. The level of significance for the management categories are defined in the following table:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	OUTCOME
1	Exceptional	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The place should be retained and conserved.Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).Should be included on the heritage list.
2	Considerable	Very important to the heritage of the locality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conservation of the place is highly desirable.Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.Should be included on the heritage list.
3	Some/moderate	Contributes to the heritage of the locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.May be included on the heritage list.
4	Little	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.Recognise and interpret the site if possible.Below the threshold for the heritage list.

METHODOLOGY, OUTCOMES AND TERMINOLOGY

REVIEW STRATEGY

The review of the City of Vincent’s Local Heritage Strategy (LHS) has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage and the conservation philosophy of the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013.

Key documents include:

- Thematic History of Western Australia
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places
- Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys
- Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List
- Practice Note – Understanding and assessing cultural significance (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)
- Australia ICOMOS Charter for places of cultural significance, 2013

REVIEW PHASES

Phase 1: Review and assessment of existing MHI and CPHI. Notification provided to the community of the heritage review and the public were invited to nominate new places.

Phase 2: Review and assess nominated places from the community and City staff.

Phase 3: Draft LHS reviewed by Council and publicly advertised for comments. The draft document included the updated Thematic History and place record forms of existing and nominated places.

Phase 4: Review of submissions.

Phase 5: Preparation of finalised document for endorsement by Council.

THEMATIC HISTORY

The Thematic History was updated by the City and reviewed by the heritage consultant. It is based on the framework prepared in 1995 by Hocking Heritage and Architecture and revised in 2014 by Griffiths Architects.

CONSULTATION STRATEGY

To ensure a successful and positive outcome for the Local Heritage Survey (LHS) review, the City’s consultation strategy was undertaken in accordance with the Community Stakeholder and Engagement Policy.

Consultation activities included:

- notice published on the City’s website
- notice posted to the City’s social media
- notice published in the Local History Centre’s March newsletter
- notice published in the e-newsletter
- notice published in the local newspapers
- notice at the City’s Admin Building, Library and Local History Centre
- notice to the Heritage Council of Western Australia and National Trust WA
- letters distributed to owners and occupiers of existing and nominated heritage places
- drop-in sessions at the Local History Centre

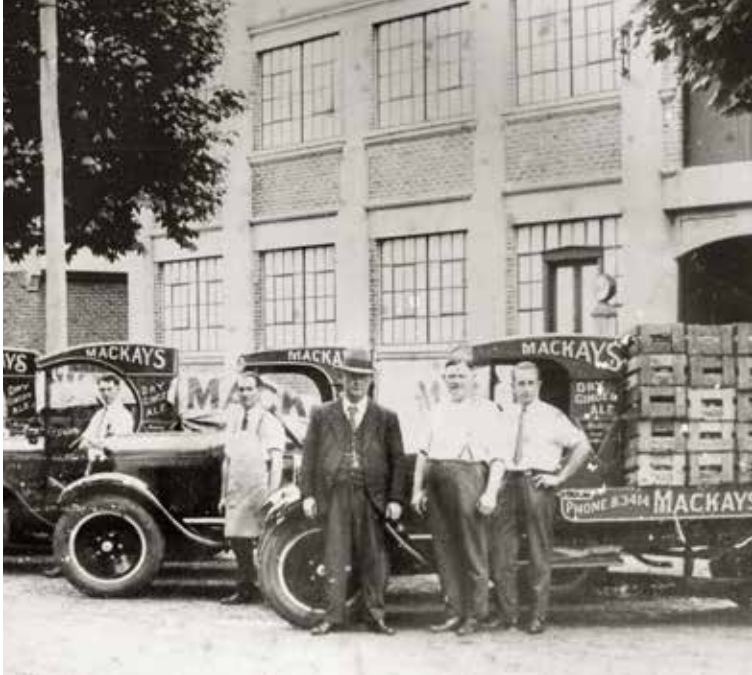
Submissions were recieved from members of the general public

NOMINATED PLACES

The City received 3 new nominations from community members. A further 14 places were nominated for assessment by the consultant. These places were assessed by Hocking Heritage and Architecture in accordance with the HCWA guidelines.

The following 15 places are considered to have cultural heritage significance and are recommended for adoption.

PLACE NAME	PLACE ADDRESS	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Scurlock's Chemist (fmr)	507 Beaufort St, Mount Lawley	Category 4
Presbytery	64 – 66 Mary St, Mount Lawley	Category 3
Castellorizian House	160 Anzac Rd, Mount Hawthorn	Category 2
Mount Hawthorn Community Centre	197 Scarborough Rd, Mount Hawthorn	Category 2
Rosemount Theatre (fmr)	464 Fitzgerald St, North Perth	Category 2
North Perth Chapel	117 Angove St, North Perth	Category 3
St Nikola Macedonian Orthodox Church	60 Angove St, North Perth	Category 2
Interwar Shops, 18 – 44 Angove St	18 - 44 Angove St, North Perth	Category 3
Kyilla Primary School	4 Selkirk St, North Perth	Category 2
Lacey Street Precinct	Brewer St, Brisbane and Lacey St, Perth	Heritage Area
Cheriton St Group	60 – 62 and 64 Cheriton St, Perth	Category 3
Goode Durrant & Murray Clothing Factory (fmr)	34 Palmerston St, Perth	Category 3
Methodist Manse (fmr)	482 – 484 Newcastle St, West Perth	Category 2
Swan Maternity Hospital (fmr)	590 Newcastle St, West Perth	Category 2
Bulwer Street Group	344 – 354 Bulwer St, West Perth	Category 3
Janet Street Heritage Area	Janet St, West Perth	Heritage Area



LIMITATIONS OF THE REVIEW

Physical descriptions of places are based on exterior qualities from the public domain. Where permission was requested and granted, access to private property for places that are difficult to view from public domain was undertaken. The architectural styles of places within the Local Heritage Survey are based on ‘A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present.’¹ Buildings that were noted typical of a specific style were noted solely on the architectural period.

PLACE RECORD FORMS

Place Record Forms have been compiled for each of the places in the Local Heritage Survey. They have been prepared in accordance with HCWA guidelines.

TERMINOLOGY

Place is defined by the *Heritage Act 2018* as

- 1) 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
- 2) For the purposes of the definition of place in subsection (1).
 - a) The area of land may include any number of contiguous or non-contiguous parts.
 - b) The area of land may be included in any number of lots, in separate titles and in different ownerships.
 - c) The area of land includes as much of the land beneath the surface as is required for the purposes of conservation.
 - d) It is immaterial that water covers the area of land at any particular time or at all times.

The following terms have been defined as per the HCWA's Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Places:

- **Aesthetic value:** refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place and should have characteristics of scale, composition, materials, texture and colour that are considered to have value to the City.
- **Historic value:** is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.
- **Scientific value:** has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the locality or region.
- **Social value:** is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.
- **Spiritual value:** is significant because it embodies or evokes intangible values and meanings which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art, and practices of a cultural group.
- **Rarity:** these places demonstrate rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

- **Representativeness:** These places are significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.
- **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.

THEMATIC HISTORY



Map of Perth 1944 (SWLA CN77 40 Chain)

VERSION NUMBER	PURPOSE/CHANGE	AUTHOR	DATE
1.0	Draft for City's Strategic Planning team. Reference use for external consultant in review of Local Heritage Survey.	Dr Susanna Iuliano Senior Librarian	2/9/2023
2.0	Final review by Hocking Heritage and Architecture and Strategic Planning	Hocking Heritage and Architecture and Strategic Planning	2025

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Vincent is an inner-city local government area of Perth covering 11.3 square kilometres. It is located to the north of the Perth central business district and includes the suburbs of Mt Hawthorn, North Perth, Highgate, Leederville and parts of West Perth, East Perth, Perth and Mt Lawley.

Vincent became a local government area distinct from the City of Perth in July 1994. It gained city status (reaching more than 30,000 people) in 2011. Its current resident population is 36,537 (ABS, 2021). Vincent's history is built on a foundation of Aboriginal heritage overlaid with more recent British colonial institutions and multicultural migrant histories. These historical layers are reflected in the diverse mix of its resident population and in its built and natural environment.

There are over 200 places included on the City's Municipal Heritage Inventory (Local Survey). These are places of historical, cultural, architectural, technical or social significance that have been previously identified as worth conserving and protecting under Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations. The survey comprises places which retain a high degree of integrity and authenticity where conservation is deemed essential to the heritage of Vincent (Category A). It also includes properties which contribute to the heritage of Vincent where conservation is recommended but not mandated (Category B). All properties on the survey have statutory protection, which means planning approval is required for any proposed modifications, additions or demolition.

The City is home to 46 State registered places. These buildings and sites have been classified by the Heritage Council under the Heritage Act 2018 as places of highest cultural heritage significance which represent the story of Western Australian's history and development. Places of state significance in Vincent include:

- East Perth Power Station
- The Metropolitan Sewer Vents in Highgate, Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack
- Sacred Heart Church and associated buildings
- The Serbian Orthodox Church of St Sava
- Hyde Park
- Aranmore Catholic College and St Mary's Church in Leederville
- The Leederville Post Office
- Drill Hall and Oddfellows Hall
- St Mary's Church Hall
- ANZAC Cottage
- Tudor Lodge 57 – 59 Chelmsford Road
- Walcott Centre, (former Government Receiving Depot) Mt Lawley
- North Perth Primary School
- North Perth Police Station
- Lee Hop's Cottage in Robertson Park
- North Perth Town Hall and Lesser Hall

- North Perth Fire Station
- North Perth Post Office
- Redemptorist Monastery and Church
- Beatty Park Leisure Centre
- Parry Street Houses, 135 – 137, 145, 147 – 149
- Sewerage Vent in Stuart Street
- Terrace Houses on Beaufort Street, 225 – 7, 235 – 241
- Bowra & O'Dea building 359 Beaufort Street
- Brisbane Street Post Office
- Loton Park Tennis Club
- Dilhorn House Perth
- Perth Oval
- Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites
- Baker's Terrace, 156 – 184 Lake Street
- Highgate Primary School
- Highgate Hill Police Station
- Lindsay Street Flour Mill and Bakery, Stables on Lindsay Street, 12 & 22, 15 – 17 Lindsay Street)
- Brookman and Moir Street Precinct
- Mackays Aerated Water Factory, 10 – 22 Money Street
- the Maltings, 33 – 35 Stuart Street
- Throssell House, 15 Throssell Street
- William Street shops, 452 – 460
- Charles Street Methodist Mission Chapel and Church
- Newcastle Street Government School
- St Alban's Church

There are 24 registered places that have been classified by the National Trust as being of heritage value, with 23 of which are extant (the Norwood Hotel was demolished in 2008). While the classification does not provide any statutory protection, it provides opportunities for advocacy to support conservation and protection of the properties deemed of significance. Further, under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 1972, Vincent is home to nine recognised Aboriginal heritage sites of significance:

- Hyde Park (Boodjamooling, Third Swamp, Third Swamp Reserve) – Heritage Place 4634, Registered Aboriginal Site 3792
- East Perth Power Station – Heritage Place 3318, Registered Aboriginal Site 3767
- Robertson Park (Lake Henderson) – Heritage Place 8705, Registered Aboriginal Site 17849
- Carr Street Precinct – Heritage Place 6623, Registered Aboriginal Site 23108
- Lake Monger Velodrome – Heritage Place 18182, Registered Aboriginal Site 3323
- Stone's Lake (Birdwood Square) – Registered Aboriginal Site 3573
- Dog Swamp – Registered Aboriginal Site 3738
- Swan River – Registered Aboriginal Site 3536
- Weld Square – Registered Aboriginal Site 17848

This Thematic History (2023) is intended as a guiding document for the Local Heritage Survey of historically significant places within Vincent. It is not intended to provide detailed information about all aspects of the history of the Vincent area, nor is it designed to replace existing histories prepared for other purposes. It provides an overview of key themes and events in the Vincent area to help frame, contextualise and inform heritage planning and decision-making. It is based an earlier version of a Thematic Framework prepared in 1995 and revised in 2013 by consultants Hocking Architects. It has been revised in line with the Heritage Council's revised Thematic History of WA (2022) by former City of Vincent Local History Centre Senior Librarian Susanna Iuliano with research support from consultant Lucy Hair, librarian Catherine Lang and research volunteers Liz Millward and Michelle Vercoe.



ENVIRONMENT

The Vincent area is located in a chain of natural wetland and water sources north of Perth that early colonists referred to as the Great Lakes District. This area included small isolated swamps and larger interconnected lakes which drained into the Swan River at Claisebrook in East Perth. Land clearing and loss of wetlands that began from colonisation in 1829 had a major impact on the environment and biodiversity in the area.

Wetland ecosystems are an important feature of the Vincent area. Swamps are biologically diverse and productive areas that support a wide range of plant and animal species. The wetlands were also of practical, social and spiritual to the Whadjuk Noongar people who camped, hunted and moved routinely between swamps and lakes of the coastal wetlands according to the season (Green N., Aborigines & White Settlers, 1981).

Common wetland plants that are found in the Vincent area include trees such as swamp paperbarks, flooded gum and herbaceous species such as sedges and rushes (Marchant et al., 1987). The original pre-European vegetation type in the Vincent area was Woodlands, characterised by 10 to 30 metre tall Jarrah, Marri and Wandoo trees (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, 2013).

Photographs and descriptions by early colonists provide a glimpse into what the natural environment around Perth’s inner suburbs looked like in the early years of the 20th century.



TABLE 1. CURRENT AND FORMER WATER BODIES IN VINCENT

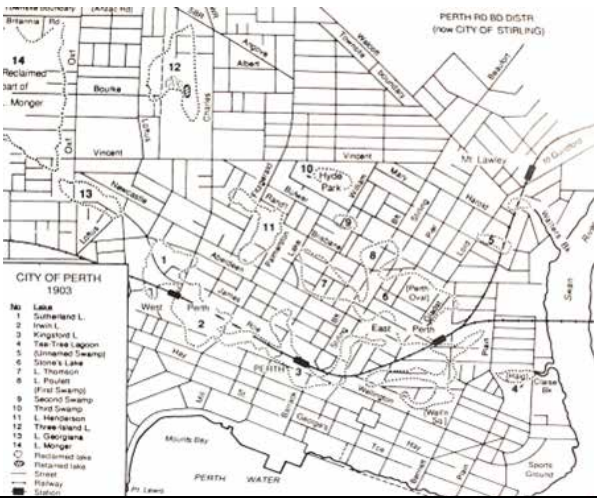
NAME	FORMER NAMES	DESCRIPTION
Lake Monger	Galup, Triangle Lake, Monger's Lake	Second largest remaining lake behind Lake Herdsman. The original area was reclaimed for housing, roads and parks in the 20th century.
Claisebrook Cove	Goongoongup, Tea Tree Lagoon, Clause's Brook, Claise Brook (Haig Park to Arden Street)	Many of the great lakes drained through to Claisebrook, which was a free-flowing seasonal brook that was dry in summer and flooded in winter.
Warndoolier	Banks Reserve, Walter's Brook	A small tidal inlet of the Swan River located in Banks Reserve, Mt Lawley, originally named by Governor James Stirling after his older brother Walter. ⁽⁴⁾ The brook originally flowed much further inland, and was located to the north of an open swamp, near the site of the present-day East Perth railway station. The Mt Lawley Main Drain is located at Walter's Brook, and formerly supplied stormwater to Walter's Brook Engine House at East Perth Power Station. ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾
Smith's Lake (Charles Veryard stretching to Pennant and Howlett Streets)	Danjanberup, Three Island Lake, Charles Veryard Reserve	The area was part of the Leeder Estate, was farmed by Smith family and later the Gooley family who operated a market garden near the site. The estate was resumed by the Perth City Council in 1959, and was drained and subdivided for industrial and residential use. The lake was reduced to approximately 1/30 of its original size.
Hyde Park	Boodjamooling, Third Swamp	The wetland was made into an ornamental lake and split into two lakes in 1914. It was too deep to drain at 2 metres.
Lake Kingsford (Now Perth railway station)	Named for landowner Samuel Kingsford who had been given the right to drain water from it.	Lake Kingsford – near the site of the present day Perth railway station. This was one of the first lakes to be drained and filled in from the 1830s.
Stone's Lake (Now around Perth Oval)	Yoordgoorading, Tea Tree Lake, Loton's Paddock	Named for GF Stone, the first lessee of the land and Attorney-General.
Lake Poulett (Currently Birdwood Square)	Chalyeding, First Swamp	Named in honour of British cabinet member Poulett-Thomson, who served as president of the Board of Trade in the 1830s. It was later renamed Birdwood Square after Lieutenant General Birdwood who fought in the Gallipoli campaign.
Lake Thomson	Mew's Swamp	Partially reclaimed by Thomas Mews. Lay east of Lake and Forbes Streets to Beaufort Street, north to Brisbane Terrace and Robinson Avenue, south to Newcastle Street. Named in honour of British cabinet member Poulett-Thomson who served as president of the Board of Trade in the 1830s.
Lake Henderson (Now Dorrien Gardens and Robertson Park)	Boojoormelup, Lake Henderson (also incorrectly recorded as Anderson's Lake), Robertson Park	Named for Colonel Henderson, head of the Imperial Services of the colony.



Lake Georgiana (now near Freeway interchange south of Lake Monger)		Formerly located south of Newcastle across Cambridge Street, west of Loftus to west of Oxford Street.
Lake Irwin (now Perth Arena)	Between Coolgardie and Milligan Streets across Murray Street to Roe Street	Former lake between Lakes Sutherland and Kingsford. Named for Captain FC Irwin of the Imperial Services who acted as Lieutenant Governor after Stirling's departure.
Lake Sutherland	Padbury's Lake Present day Sutherland & Dyer Streets, City West	Named for Henry Sutherland, a surveyor who became Colonial Treasurer and member of the Legislative Council.
Second Swamp (now William Street near Perth Mosque)		Bulwer Street east of Lake Street – across junctions of Bulwer Street with Irene and William Streets.
Dog Swamp	Beebeenup	Pond at north end of Charles Street



A reconstructed map of Perth wetlands circa 1830 based on John Septimus Roe's map of 1834



The plan of Perth in 1903 with former wetlands overlaid by Margaret Pitt Morison (Bekle H., 1981)

The Great Lakes proved to be an unreliable source of water for the fledgling Perth township and colonists resorted to using groundwater extracted from shallow wells.

Once the wetlands lost their perceived value as a colonial water supply, they were regarded as liabilities restricting further growth of the city and posing flooding and drainage problems. Wetlands were also seen as sources of disease and a place of miasma, pestilence and insect infestation which needed to be eradicated (Lund, 1996).

Drainage of the swamps (or 'lagoons' as they were then called) began as early as 1833 with construction of a drain to power the colony's first water mill near present day Mill Street. Samuel Kingsford built the next mill nearby which drained water from Lake Kingsford by means of a deep open cut (WA Museum & ECU, 2023). As Perth expanded, more swamps were drained to alleviate flooding and allow for development of market gardens and town lot subdivisions (Morel-Ednie-Brown, 2008).

Convict labour from the 1850s – 1870s was used to undertake further drainage works with heavy flooding of the wetlands prompted with

construction of deep barrel drain to Claisebrook in 1873. This drain extended up to Lake Henderson (now Robertson Park) which was taken up for market gardening after it was drained. Further extensions to the drainage systems were made in the early 1900s by the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board, now Water Corporation. (Stannage, 1979, p. 166 – 7).

By the early 1900s, the swamp system had been subsumed into the formal grid of Perth. Claisebrook functioned as an exit point for underground drains that, even today, carry water as part of the Claisebrook Catchment Area. The drain was extended from Robertson Park to Smith's Lake in the 1920s, with later further extensions north. While draining reduced or removed the surface water of the lakes, the groundwater level remains high in many areas across Vincent. In some areas such as Dog Swamp and Smith's Lake, the lakes are still visible opening to the surface (Lake, 2001). In wet winters, the scope and spread of the former wetland chain becomes more evident with the flooding of low lying areas such as Menzies Park and Britannia Reserve.

Many of Vincent's parks and reserves are former wetlands. From colonial times, many of these wetland areas were filled in as rubbish dumps and tip sites and later flattened and used as recreational reserves, sports grounds and ovals. Charles Veryard Reserve in North Perth is located on the site of the former lake known to Noongar as Danjanberup, later called Three Island Lake then Smith's Lake. The lake was progressively drained from the 1850s and used for farming and market gardening, and later partly subdivided for housing. Between the wars, the southern end of the lake was used a dumping ground for rubbish and old vehicles, which reportedly included rusted World War I tanks and armoured vehicles. Many local children in the 1940s and 50s fondly recall scavenging play materials from the wetland dumps at Smith's Lake and Lake Monger.

Some swamps, such as Boodjamooling/Third Swamp (later named Hyde Park in 1899), could not be drained and was instead modified and reinvented as a public garden. Hyde Park exemplified the 'City Beautiful' philosophy championed by William Bold, the Town Clerk of Perth from 1900 – 1944. In this period, many of the parks and reserves in and around Vincent were established and planted with lawns and exotic plant and tree species in an effort to beautify the city and promote social harmony (Stannage T., 1979).



Flooding beside the Leederville Tennis Club, Britannia Reserve July 2021 (COV PHO6346).



Perth City councillors inspecting Hyde Park (formerly Third Swamp Reserve) c 1900 (COV PHO 378)

HYDE PARK

HERITAGE PLACE 04634

Hyde Park is an Arcadian style park established from 1897 and heritage listed in 1998. It is recognised for its scientific and historic importance as a remnant of the former chain of wetlands that extended north of Perth. It is also of cultural significance to Noongar people and to early colonists, and is valued as a source of aesthetic and recreational enjoyment for the community.

There has been significant landscaping and construction works in the park since the late 19th century. Early actions included clearing the water body of reeds and planting hundreds of exotic trees. From 1897 – 1900, many hundreds of exotic trees were planted in the park including the avenue of Plane trees and the various groves of Ficus species (Moreton Bay and Port Jackson figs). Pine trees were planted around the perimeter of the park in 1912, and Jacarandas in the south east corner in 1921. The park includes some remnants of the original vegetation including Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), Flooded Gums (*Eucalyptus rudus*) and Paperbarks (*Melaleuca preissiana*). In more recent years, with declining water levels and quality, the City of Vincent have used more local native trees to gradually replace the exotic trees.

The lakes in their current form are ornamental, built upon the underlying seasonal wetland that existed before their development. In 1914, the original water body was split into two to make way for a proposed road linking Lake to Norfolk

Street. After intense public opposition, the idea of a road was abandoned by the causeway remained. The two lakes were dredged in 1915 and silt was placed in islands within the lakes.

Fish were introduced to the lake in 1915 and the park was home to many varieties of water birds (which attracted hunters during the Great Depression) as well as the oblong turtle (*Chelodina colliei*). Since 2015, the City of Vincent has been working with researchers at the University of Western Australia to monitor the near threatened turtle population and find ways to increase the survival rate of young turtles.

Hyde Park is a flow through lake system in hydraulic connection with the groundwater table. The lakes are used as compensation basins for the Hyde Park drainage system operated by Water Corporation and some minor drains operated by the City of Vincent. Due to lower rainfall, the amount of stormwater run-off in the lakes has decreased in recent decades.

From the 2000s, the City of Vincent has undertaken a number of remedial measures to address the environmental health of the lakes. These have included reducing the lake size with new edging, development of a swale or ‘treatment train’ as a natural bio filter to improve the water quality, revegetation of the islands and landscaping and pruning of the iconic London Plane trees to minimise leaf drop which contributed to high nutrient levels in the lake sediments and water.

Growing environmental awareness in the 1980s and 1990s spurred and supported legislative changes to protect the environment. The WA Government introduced the Environment Protection Act in 1986. At a national level, the Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 was introduced to provide a framework for protect plants, animals, habitats and places of national and international importance (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2021).

The 1990s also saw the growth of local environmental protection groups such as the Claisebrook Catchment Group. Established in 1997 after concerns about algal blooms in the Swan River, Claisebrook Catchment Group has worked for decades to improve water quality, restore wildlife habitats and raise community awareness and involvement in natural resource management of the Claisebrook and Perth CBD water catchment areas. The group has undertaken a number of projects in partnership with Local and State Government bodies including the rehabilitation of Smith’s Lake, North Perth and the wetland construction in Robertson Park (Claisebrook Catchment Group, 2023).

In the early 2000s, the Town of Vincent began efforts to reduce emissions as part of the Cities for Climate Protection program. In 2007, Vincent developed a Sustainable Environment Plan 2007 – 2012 which promoted local efforts to address environmental issues relating to air

quality, water management, energy efficiency, biodiversity and waste management. Since then, the City has undertaken various environmental initiatives from converting its vehicle fleet from petrol to LPG and later electricity, to promoting energy efficiency in its buildings through projects such as the installation of geothermal heating system at Beatty Park Leisure Centre in 2013. Management of waste has been another area of action. From 2008, the City introduced yellow top recycling bins. In 2021, the City oversaw the roll-out of the three-bin FOGO (Food Organics and Garden Organics) service.

In recent years, a major environmental challenge for Perth has been the decline in average rainfall since the 1970s which has placed the City’s water supply systems under pressure. Annual streamflow into Perth’s dams averaged 89 billion gallons from 1911 – 1974, 45.7 billion gallons from 1975 – 2000, 20 billion gallons from 2001 – 2010, and just 13 billion gallons from 2010 – 2014.5 (Gaynor, 2020). In the face this decline, water managers have turned increasingly to the use of groundwater, desalination and more recently aquifer recharge to supply Perth’s water needs (Water Corporation, 2023). The Leederville Aquifer which sits under much of the Swan Coastal Plain is a major source of groundwater in the Perth area (Department of Water, 2017).

The City has responded to the decline in rainfall in a number of ways: promoting water wise home gardens by subsidising the cost of native

plants that tolerate dry conditions for garden and verge plantings, developing verge and street tree policies that encourage the use of natives, and gradually replacing exotic street and park plantings with more drought resistant native trees and plants (City of Vincent, 2018). The City has also undertaken a number of engineering and infrastructure projects to improve water quality including remediation of Hyde Park lakes in 2013 and revegetation works at wetland and river areas such as Banks Reserve. Many drains are now being planted with reed beds and sedges as a way of rehabilitating contaminated post-industrial areas and preventing contaminants flowing into the aquifers and rivers.



Wetland at Smith's Lake North Perth, 2020 (COV PHO6503b)



Boodjar Nakolak Yanginy (Artwork showing Derbarl Yerrigan and Perth wetlands) by Jade Dolman

PEOPLE

Vincent's human history is built on a foundation of Noongar heritage overlaid with more recent British colonial institutions and multicultural migrant histories. These historical layers are reflected in the diverse mix of its resident population and in its built and natural environment.

NOONGAR HERITAGE

Noongar people have lived in the Perth region for at least 45,000 years (Turney, Early Human Occupation at Devil's Lair, Southwestern Australia 50,000 Years Ago, 2001). Noongar boodjar (country) runs from Geraldton to Esperance taking in much of the state's South West. Whadjuk Noongar are the traditional custodians of Boorloo, the specific area we now know as Perth which also encompasses the City of Vincent (Collard & Harben, Nidja Beeliar Boodjar Noonookurt Nyininy, 2009).

The Swan River and coastal wetlands are central to the Noongar creation being called the Waugal (rainbow serpent) who made rivers, lakes, swamps and wetlands and acts as the keeper of all fresh water sources (Nannup, 2003).

Both Noongar knowledge and archaeological evidence confirm that Noongar people often camped in close proximity to Waugal sites near water before and after colonisation. These swamp systems were abundant with foods such as water birds, koolya (frogs), gilgies (freshwater crayfish), yaagan (turtle), and a range of edible plants.

Noongar moved routinely between swamps and lakes of the coastal wetlands along a number of key bidi (tracks) which connected important places in the general area of present day Perth known to Noongar as Boorloo (Green N., Aborigines & White Settlers, 1981). Noongar groups would travel from inland to the coastal and river areas to hunt, camp and fish, hunt, camp and fish, particularly during the Noongar season of Kambarang (Bureau of Meteorology, 2014). They would also conduct ceremonial and cultural business and renew and forge kinship ties around these wetland areas (Harben, 2009).

Boorloo was also a place of trade. In the wetland area of present day Vincent, there were significant wilgi garup (ochre deposit) sites, particularly near Lake Monger/Galup. Wilgi was an important trading commodity for Noongar and other Aboriginal groups and there is evidence that wilgi from Perth travelled as far as the Yankunytjatjara Pitjantjatjara country that crosses the border into South Australia and the Northern Territory (Collard L., Karla Yarning, 2014).



Cultural artefacts including ochre and grindstone from Lake Monger (WA Museum Lake Monger Archaeology Collections A13352)

Another important aspect of Vincent's Aboriginal heritage is that some of the earliest encounters and relationships between Noongar and 'wam' (outsiders) occurred in the area (Moodjar Consultancy, 2022).

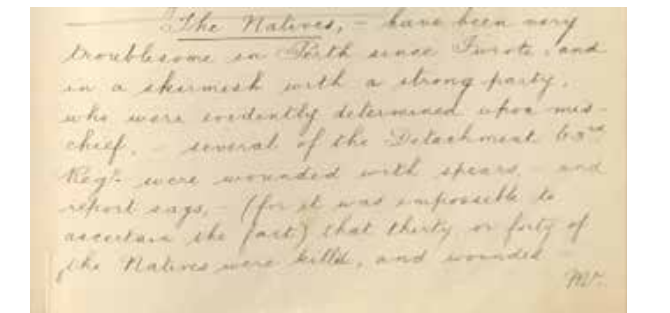
When the Swan River Colony was established in 1829, there were an estimated 3000 Noongar people living along the Swan and Canning rivers (National Museum of Australia, 2023). Early 'cautious accommodation' between early British colonists and Noongar soon gave way to conflict and violence over access to land and resources (Menck, 2022, p. 21). These conflicts, together with the impact of introduced diseases and changes to traditional lifestyles caused by colonial use of land and resources saw a decline in the Noongar population following colonisation (Green N., 2020).

At the time of European colonisation, a key Noongar figure was Yellagonga whose group was displaced from the area around Spring Street

and Mount Eliza (now Kings Park) and forced to relocate to Lake Monger (then known to colonial settlers as Monger's Lake and to Noongar as Galup or Kaarlup (meaning place where one's home fire burns) (Moodjar Consultancy, 2022). "Galup, Monger's lake, to this place, Yellowgonga removed his headquarters, after the formation of the settlement" wrote early colonist Robert Menli Lyon (Hallam, 1990).

In 1830, Monger's Lake/Galup was the site of a massacre of Noongar people noted in both colonial records and Noongar oral histories (Same Drum, 2022). Against the backdrop of increasing aggression and retaliation, a number of Noongar were killed and wounded at the lake on 3 May 1830 (University of Newcastle, 2022). Captain Irwin of the 63rd regiment who took part in what was variously described in colonial records as a 'skirmish' or 'affray', reported to Governor Stirling that the objective of the attack was "impressing a salutary dread of our superiority and arms" (Owen & Bracknell, 2022).

Noongar Elder Doolann Leisha Eatts offered this version of events as told to her by her grandmother: *"Then everything went quiet, and they heard the horses galloping away. The crept back to the camp and others who escaped were coming back as well. They found that some of their family had been slaughtered, their bodies strewn around the campsite. The troopers had shot the elderly who couldn't escape the innocent children and even some of the adults who were caught unaware. The women wailed as they gathered the bodies together and the men tied poles together to make dragging sleds to carry the bodies to the burial places at the northeast base of Kings Park."* (Eatts D. L., 2014)



Extract of account of the attack of 3 May 1830 by colonist John Morgan, 14 July 1830 (Carter, 2005, p. 67 – 75)

Later in 1833, Monger's Lake/Galup was the site of more diplomatic attempts to dissuade Noongar from entering main areas of Perth. In January 1833, colonial leaders invited two Noongar from Albany to an audience with Yellagonga (Galup, 2022). It was hoped that these two men could facilitate discussions and draw on their experience of living with the strangers. This was not as easy a task as first imagined given the distance, language differences and the immediacy of change for Noongar in Perth. In 1834, a bread depot was set up at the lake to attract Noongar away from the main colonial settlement in Perth. The rations depot did not last long. Relationships soon deteriorated with Noongar discouraged from being in the area by the colonial militia (Hunter, 2006).

While Noongar movement through the Perth area was increasingly restricted, those who survived continued to camp and gather around the wetlands and seasonal lakes in the Vincent area. In January 1850, a large meeting of over 300 Noongar was recorded at Robertson Park, which was then known as Henderson's Lake (mistakenly called 'Anderson's Lake' in the newspaper report below). The area was known to Noongar as Boojoormeelup which means 'place of the eye' or 'place of seeing' possibly referencing its significance as a place for seeing or meeting others.

CORROBOREE.—On Friday evening a grand corroboree was held at Anderson's Lake, at the back of the town, by upwards of 300 natives, belonging to tribes inhabiting the country for a circuit of 200 miles from Perth. The glibberish of each peculiar dialect, and the various gestures and antics exhibited in the native dance, afforded much amusement to the spectators. Only one of the cannibals from the Northward was present, who, with the rest of the Champion Bay tribe, has since, we are informed, returned to his own district.

Corroboree at Anderson's Lake (Henderson's Lake) Perth Inquirer, 23 January 1850. (Perth Inquirer, 1850).

The meeting described at Henderson's Lake/ Boojoormeelup in 1850 involving several hundred Noongar travelling from great distances would have only occurred occasionally for ceremonial activities or law business. Such meetings were also opportunities for Noongar to trade, share resources, resolve disputes, educate their young, and arrange betrothals for young people (Harrison et al., 2000).

Lake Monger/Galup also remained an important camping ground for Noongar in the 19th Century. Jessie Hammond, whose grandfather had a home near the lake, recalls Aboriginal people camping there in the 1860s: *"My first knowledge of the natives (sic) was in the year of the great flood, 1862, when many natives (sic) who were cut off from the rest of the tribe by flood waters were left on the north side of the Swan River. They camped at Monger's Lake (Leederville today), close to the home of my grandfather, William Leeder. The times were very hard for the natives (sic), as, owing to the floods, they could not get fish from the river, or freshwater turtles from the lakes, and roots had always been scarce on the north bank of the river. Consequently they had to beg from the whites, and they were not shy in doing it "* (Hammond, 1933)



West Australian Bonnes 40 chain cadastral series, Western Australian Department of Lands & Surveys: CN77 40 Chain Perth, 1926. <https://slwa.wa.gov.au/pdf/maps/CN7740chain.pdf>

There is photographic, archaeological and oral evidence that Lake Monger/Galup continued to be an important Noongar camp and hunting site up until the 1940s (O'Connor, 1989) The last remembered use of the lake as a camping place by Noongar was by Bonny Layland, the son of Daglish Granny who regularly travelled from his camp in 'Native Dog Swamp' (Dogswamp) in the 1940s (O'Connor, 1989, p. 32). Further evidence of Noongar use of the lake exists in the form of several scatters of stone artefacts that have been recorded on the north eastern banks of the Lake Monger/Galup (Harrison et al., 2000).

Hyde Park/Boodjamooling is another important Noongar campsite and meeting place in Vincent (Green, 1984, p. 115). Early European colonists offered first-hand account of Aboriginal camps and gatherings in Hyde Park after 1850: *"I have seen 300 of them (Noongar) at the Third Swamp at one time, waiting for a corroboree. There were tremendous paper bark trees there and the natives used to tear down slabs of bark to make their huts."* (Kennedy, 1927)

As recently as 1978, Noongar are recorded as using Hyde Park for hunting. Historian Denise Cook records that a police patrol pulled up group of Noongar men for what they considered as being 'disorderly' in a public place (Cook, 2019, p. 22). These men had lit a fire to cook turtle caught in the lakes. At this time the area was still considered by Noongar to be: *"A main camp ... an old days living ground. Meeting place. People from York, Northam, right back through the hills came there to camp. Used to follow food and caught plenty of turtle there."* (O'Connor 1989)



Camp at Lake Monger, north of Grantham Street Wembley, 1923 (SLWA 054500PD)

In the late 19th and 20th centuries, Noongar people were pushed further to the limits of Perth and many towns across Western Australia. Under the Aborigines Act 1905, Aboriginal people were forced away from their traditional lands and restrictive conditions were placed on their visits to certain areas within towns and cities, including Perth (Haebich, Forgetting Indigenous Histories: Cases from the History of Australia's Stolen Generations, 2011). Aboriginal people could not move about freely, take on work where they could find it, buy alcohol, live unencumbered where they wanted, or care for their children with relatively little imposition from authorities (Haebich, For their own good, 1988).



Prohibited area in Perth 1927 – 1954 (Initial exclusion zone in red) (State Records Office, 2019)

The Perth Prohibited Area, which was in effect from 1927 to 1954, required Aboriginal people to always carry a permit or 'Native Pass' if they wanted entry for any purpose, including work. When it was first proclaimed, the boundaries of the Perth area were not explicit and stretched well beyond the Perth CBD area to encompass most of the areas which make up present day Vincent, Cambridge and Victoria Park (State Records Office, 2019). In 1947, after a review which found the area was too large to enforce, it was reduced to the Perth CBD (South West Land & Sea Council, 2023). Until the Prohibited Area was abolished in 1954, any Aboriginal person needed a permit to enter the city after a 6pm curfew. This Prohibited Area created serious problems for Aboriginal people looking for work, travelling to and from home or having to care for family who were sick. Irwin Lewis, the first Aboriginal student at the University of Western

Australia who became one of Australia's leading Indigenous public servants in the 1960s recalls the restrictions on his movements when he worked in Perth in the 1950s: *"I had to leave work before 5.30pm. It's not like we are talking about the 1800s or 1700s. This was 1950. It was quite common to see Aboriginal people being taken across the railway line to the local police station."* (Collard, 2014)

The areas just outside the boundaries of the Prohibited Area became a hub and refuge for many Aboriginal people in the inter-war and post-war periods. East Perth was particularly important. It was a semi-industrial area with cheap housing and access to transport, medical and social services in the city as well as proximity to labouring jobs. Many Aboriginal people lived with their families in rental accommodation in semi-detached or 'row' houses common in the East

Perth area, particularly around Bennett, Royal, Brown and Kensington Streets. East Perth became home to many Noongar and other Aboriginal people from around the state who moved to Perth for work, family or health and welfare needs.

The Coolbaroo Club was an important social institution for Aboriginal people in the East Perth area in the late 1940s and 1950s. It was the only Aboriginal-run dance club in Perth and offered a place to meet and socialise at a time when Aboriginal people were effectively segregated in Perth. The Coolbaroo Club was the social arm of the Coolbaroo League which operated in Perth between 1947 and 1960 as an advocacy group for Aboriginal rights. Coolbaroo dances were held at various locations including Edward Street and later Beaufort Street near Weld Square which were outside the Prohibited Area. When the Prohibited Area was rescinded in 1954, dances were also held in the Perth Town Hall and at various other venues including the Braille Hall on the corner Stirling and Newcastle streets and even further afield to some country towns (Darbyshire, 2010). *"Noongar people used to go there from all over to the Coolbaroo Club. Mum used to go just about every weekend and we had to go along. That's how you knew all your cousins, relations, uncles and aunts. It was really good in those days...."* Albert McNamara (McNamara, 2022)



Young people at the Coolbaroo Club, February 1957. (Photo courtesy of Mandy Corunna. Shirley Corunna's Private Collection)

After the Coolbaroo League and dances ended in the early 1960s, many of the group's leaders went onto form the Aboriginal Centre and later the Aboriginal Advancement Council in the late 1960s at 201 Beaufort Street (Kinnane S., 2003). Other important Aboriginal services that were located in East Perth included the Aboriginal Medical Service, formerly at 154 Edward Street (now Derbarl Yerrigan Health Service at 156 Wittenoom Street) and the Aboriginal Legal Service, formerly on James Street then Nash Street, East Perth.

Proximity to family as well as the social, legal and health services available in the area also attracted a transient population of Aboriginal people camping in different parks and secluded areas in and around East Perth. Popular camping areas included Millar's Cave (part of Millar's timber yard off Lord Street near the present day St Bartholomew's House), the bull paddock near present day Claisebrook Cove, near Banks Reserve and the Swan River under the former Bunbury ('Bunno') Bridge and across the river

beside the dump at what was the old Goodwood Racecourse in Burswood, now Optus Stadium (Collard et al., 2017). Noongar Elder Lindsay Calyun recalls the various popular camping spots for Noongar and other Aboriginal people in East Perth in the 1950s – 1970s. *"There were a lot of camping spots – Millar's Cave, the Bull Paddock. Noongars used to camp down by the river here near the Bunno Bridge and in the laneways. Summertime this is where they'd go and they'd walk up to Beaufort Park into the old West Perth where there was the soup kitchen for the old fellas, the Noongars. So that was our footprints going up from East Perth here to Beaufort Park and have a yarn with their families because the Noongars were at the park there. Then they'd walk to the soup kitchen and have a feed at the soup kitchen and then make their way back, or they'd come down to the river – some of them used to come and camp down here."* (Calyun, 2023)



Lindsay Calyun and friends at 'Millar's Cave' 1965 (Photo courtesy The West Australian WAN 0021393)



Participants in the Moorditj Footprints project, East Perth 25 October 2020.

Weld Square on the corner of Newcastle and Beaufort Streets was another popular gathering place for Aboriginal people who continue to meet in the park today. The park is (Registered Aboriginal Site 17484) is noted for its significance as a gathering place from the 1940s. Many Elders fondly recall what was known to many as Beaufort Park as a place where bands would play in the former pavilion and Aboriginal people would meet. *"At Beaufort Park/Weld Square) they had a big gazebo in the middle and we all used to sit around there because it had a big thing undercover. A lot of fellas used to sleep there and all because it was like stairs to walk up and chairs were going right around and you could lay there and go to sleep...A lot of people used to congregate there and yarn there and sit and have our feed there. They took that away..."* (Pryor, 2023).

The continuing Aboriginal connections to Weld Square have been recognised in contemporary art work in the square and in a short documentary Our Patch made by filmmaker Mandy Corunna (Corunna, 2014).

By the late 1970s, there were fewer Aboriginal families living in the East Perth area. Many families moved to cheaper housing in Perth's outer metropolitan suburbs making way for the redevelopment of East Perth (Makin, 1970). Despite their dispersal, a strong sense of shared history and connection to the East Perth area prevails for many in the Noongar community (Jebb M. A., 2011). In 2020, Noongar Elder Lindsay Calyun and a group of former East Perth friends initiated the Moorditj Footprints project to collect and share the stories of East Perth's Aboriginal community. The project captured stories and memories of different places and formal and informal organisations in East Perth that were significant to the Noongar and Aboriginal community (Moorditj Footprints, 2023).

TO BE LET,
THE right of Sawing on 200 Acres of Land, adjoining Perth, late the property of Mr. Monger, averaging about five available Trees per acre.
ALSO,—The Dwelling House, Saw-Pit, Out-Houses, &c., &c. A portion of this Grant adjoining the Lake is well calculated for a good Garden, and also for the growth of the Vine, Orange trees, &c., &c.
 The Rent will be taken in Timber. Some live Stock will be let on shares, and an arrangement probably be made to promote the culture of the Orange-tree, Vine, Hop plants, &c., &c.
 For particulars, apply to **JAMES STOKES,** Perth.

Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal, 18 April 1835.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
A VALUABLE GRANT of 200 Acres of well-timbered LAND, situate on Monger's Lake, which, from its contiguity to Perth, is well adapted for a Dairy or Stock Farm, and particularly eligible for the Timber and Sawyer's Business, for which every facility exists in covered Pits, Stores, &c. A comfortable Dwelling House, Stock-yard, and enclosed Garden.
 Apply to **J. H. MONGER,** Mount Eliza.

Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal, 8 October 1836.

COLONISATION

The British established a military garrison at King George Sound (Albany) in 1826 and a permanent British colony at the Swan River in 1829. Within two and a half years, approximately 1500 colonists arrived and established settlements at Fremantle, Perth and Guildford (Menck, 2022, p. 9).

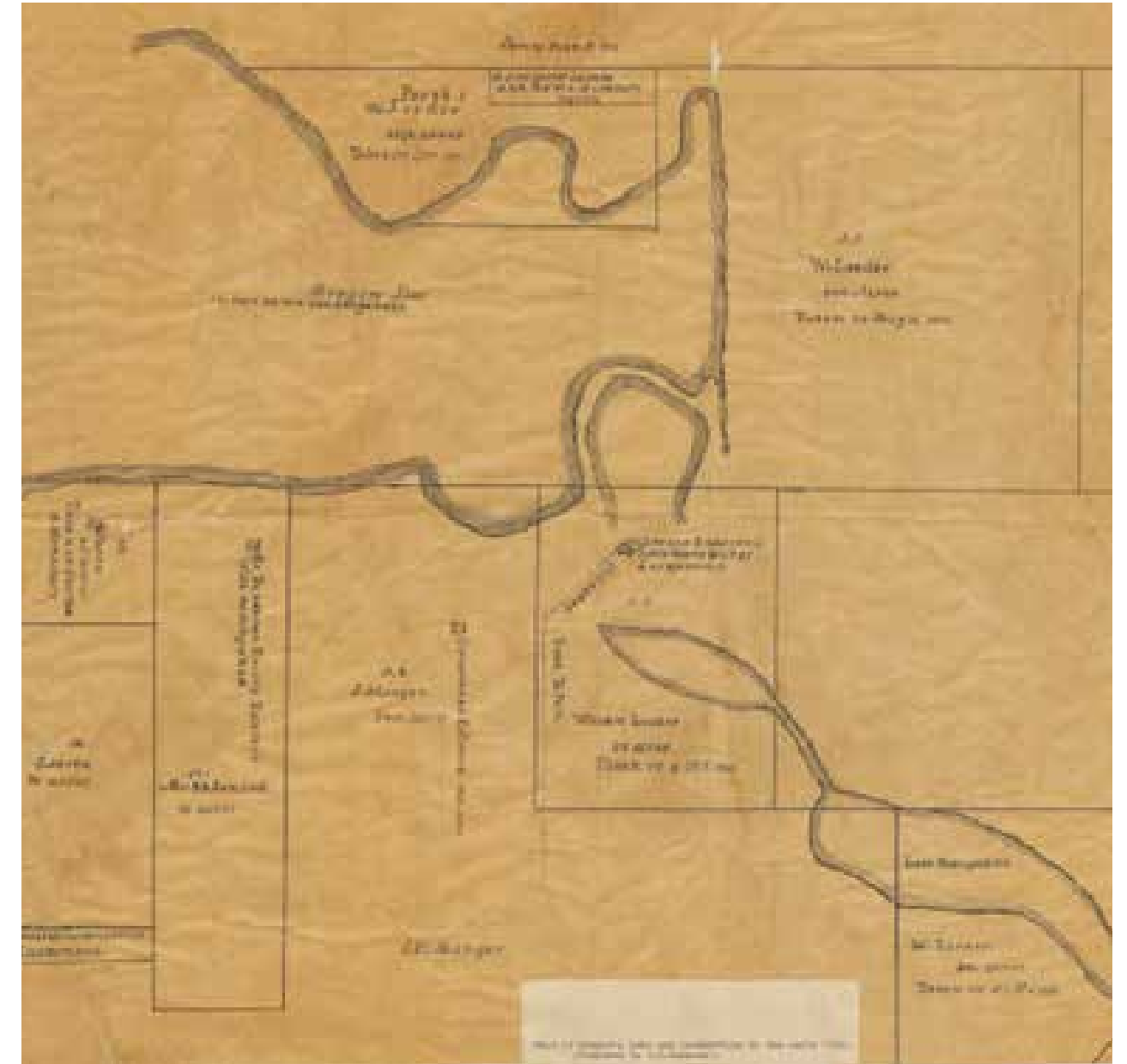
British colonisers regarded the land as ‘terra nullius’ – meaning land belonging to no one and began parcelling it up among settlers, government officials and military personnel. The Swan River Colony was the only British colony in Australia established on the basis of land being granted to colonists in proportion to the value of assets and labour they brought with them. Initially, 40 acres was granted for every £3 of assets invested, and 200 acres for every adult introduced. To discourage land speculation, most grants were for occupation, not full ownership, and were conditional on the land being improved within a certain time period. After 1832, land grants were abolished and crown land was sold off. Within a short period, colonists realised that good farmland was limited to a narrow corridor along the Swan and Canning rivers divided into long, thin allotments each with a sliver of river frontage (Statham, 1984).

While early colonists did not consider the wetland area on the northern side of Perth township as an ideal area for residential settlement, the supply of fresh water made it suitable for farming and market gardening. In establishing the site for the town of Perth, colonial Governor James Stirling was instructed to ‘take care that a square of three miles be reserved for (the towns) future

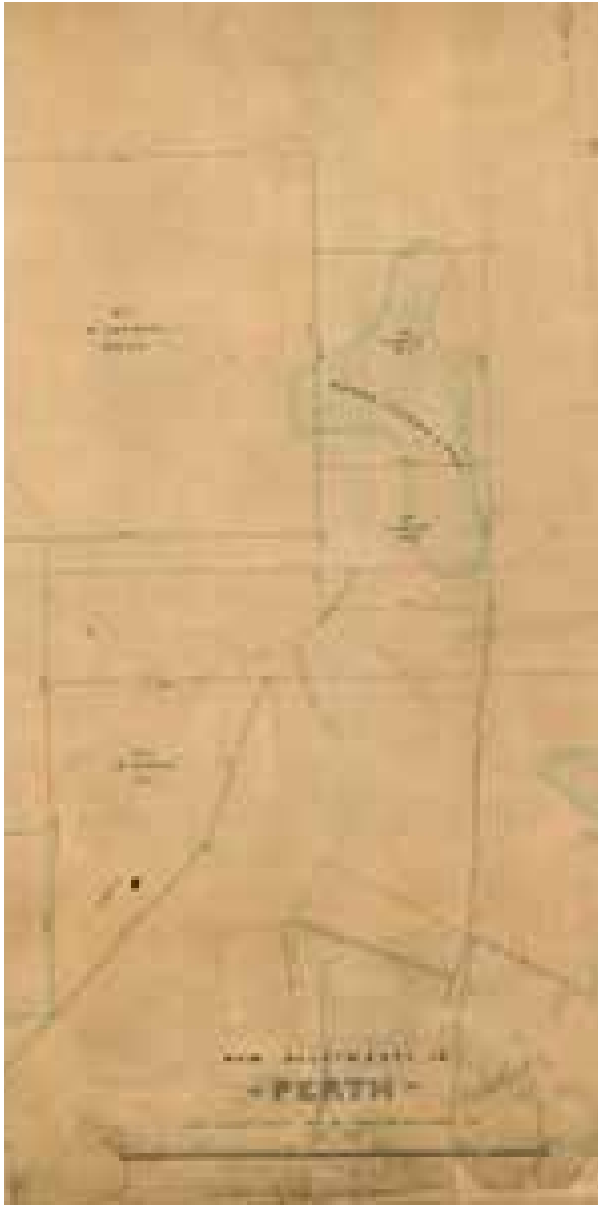
extension’. Land in this area could only be leased for 21 years and not secured by permanent grant. However, the leasehold system did not last long and the Colonial Office soon required that town lots be sold at auction, apparently as a source of revenue (Seddon G., 1986, p. 87).

John Henry Monger (1802 – 1867) was one of the early colonial landholders in the Vincent area whose namesake lives on in Lake Monger. Monger arrived with his wife Mary in 1829 as an indentured immigrant for Colonel Peter Latour who planned a settlement scheme in the Leschenault area. The failure of the scheme freed Monger to take up 200 acres of Perthshire Location Ae abutting the lake known to Noongar as Galup and to early colonists as Large Lake or Triangle Lake where he established a sawmill and house (Nicholls, 1979). After several incidents with “natives” around the lake, including the massacre of Noongar people on 3 May 1830, Monger left the lake and put the Lake Monger property up for a lease or sale and moved to York where he was a publican, storekeeper, mill owner and sandalwood dealer (The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal, 30 April 1836). Monger likely sold to James Stokes who subsequently let the land and buildings from 1836.

Another early colonist and land holder in the Vincent area was the namesake for Leederville, William Henry Leeder. In 1833, William was granted lot Y 19 and his wife Hannah Eliza Leeder was granted Y 18. Leeder took up adjoining land grants at Perthshire Locations Ac and Ad, to which he later added Locations 1, Ax and Ay (Perth Gazette & Western Australian Journal, 2 November 1833). William Leeder's house is marked on Jesse Hammond's hand-drawn map of the 1870s, and is shown near the south-east corner of Lake Monger. A similar L-shaped building is shown a little further east, south of Smith's Lake. In March 1843, Leeder advertised for lease his three bedroom house two miles from Perth with a stock yard and four acres of cleared garden stocked with fruit tree and vines (Perth Gazette & Western Australian Journal, 25 March 1843).



Plan of Monger's Lake and Leederville in the early 1860s prepared by J.E. Hammond (SLWA Map 720c) (Hammond J., 1870)



Map of new allotments in Perth, 1858 (State Records Office: Cons 3868 Item 301)

Thomas Mews, a boat builder and ferryman, was another early colonial landholder in the area. Mews owned an allotment between Lake, Brisbane and Beaufort Streets which included the seasonal lake known as Lake Thomson (also referred to as Mews Swamp). Thomas Mews made one of the first attempts at reclamation of wetlands for gardening (Perth Gazette, 1840).

The East Perth area by the Swan River around present day Bank's Reserve was parceled up as Swan Locations A4 and A5 and granted to Walter Boyd Andrews (Chair of the Perth Town Trust) and Alfred Hawes Stone, the colony's first Crown solicitor. Another early land holder in the area was coachbuilder John Summers who became a Perth City Councillor.

From the 1830s – 1850s, Perth's population languished. The Swan River Colony was less bountiful than advertised and settlement schemes failed to attract new people. In the 1850s, the colony looked to convicts to change its flagging fortunes. From 1850 to 1868, Britain shipped almost 10,000 male convicts to Western Australia. Most were young English labourers of urban backgrounds with limited skills and literacy. Accompanying guards, administrators and families added a further 3500 people to the colonial population. The steady arrival of convicts and Pensioner Guards between significantly swelled the population of the colony. By the end of convict transportation, the colonial population reached 22,915 (Menck, 2022, p. 14).

To meet the greater demand for food for a growing population, market gardens were expanded and established on the northern side of the city in what is now the Vincent area.

In 1840, John Smith, a discharged Sergeant in the 21st Regiment, applied for 400 (roughly 1.6 square kilometres) of land at what was then called Three Island Lake adjacent to Location Ae the north eastern corner of William Leeder's property on the edge of Lake Monger. At that time, commissioned officers who settled in the colony were entitled to land grants, a privilege extended to non-commissioned officers like John Smith in 1837. Smith was granted just over 33 acres (130,000 square metres) and with his wife and six children, and five former convict 'ticket of leave' men, he built a farm and homestead in the area that is now Charles Veryard Reserve (Lake, 2001, p. 8). After John Smith drowned in the Swan River in 1862, the farm was taken over by his eldest son Bernard Smith. The Smith family retained a connection to the land for many years later leasing it to Chinese market gardeners. An 1858 map of the area north of the Perth town site shows town lots extending north around Thomson's Lake and Stone's Lake toward the Highgate area.

The land around Lake Sutherland, (below the present day Old Aberdeen Place north of the railway line) was first farmed by market gardener's and dairy farmers Backshall, Golding and Liddlelow before the lake was mostly reclaimed (Bold, 1939).

In the 1850s, the area around Stone's Lake was filled in and subdivided and sold as market gardens, homes and small farms. One of the early landholders was James Fox who purchased three lots and established a household, comprising a small brick house, timber and iron sheds, a well and windmill (City of Perth, 1873). One of Fox's sons also took up land on Lake Henderson in the 1890s (City of Perth, 1896).



Item Swan 107 – Vicinity of Wanneroo Road locations with names of land holders, 1874 (State Records Office AU WA S236 – cons3869 Swan 107, c.1874)

By the 1870s, Perth was surrounded by gardens which fanned out around the central business area taking in the gardens of James Leeder on Monger's Lake, Richard Gallop's market, orchard and vineyard near today's Brisbane Street and Joseph Gallop's market garden on Cowle Street, West Perth (No. 54 Lot Y207) where he grew vegetables on the drained land that had been Boojoormelup/Henderson's Lake and is now Dorrien Gardens.

Lake Henderson was drained in the early 1870s and Joseph Gallop purchased some of the reclaimed land on Cowle Street (No.54/Lot Y207) and grew vegetables on the lake bed.

The land north of Perth running off Wanneroo Road (later Charles Street) was owned by a variety of investors who owned but did not develop the land. These included Ernest von Bibra, George Throssell, survey Henry Samuel Ranford, E.P. Barrett and Thomas Farmer. Farmer was a Wesleyan Minister and a vocal temperance advocate. After he died in 1891, his wife Lydia sold part of his estate (Swan Location 653) to land developers including Solomon Herman and Thomas Whitton Williams (SRO, 1874).

Early landowners in the present day Mount Hawthorn area included Louis Beurteaux, a dentist who was granted fifty acres of Swan Location 690 in 1875. He took up another fifty acres in 1876 and was granted more land in 1877, by which time the whole district had been taken up in nine 50 acre grants. Other early landholders were M. Banks, E. P. Barrett, H. S. Ranford, E. dePonte and R. Paisley (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p. 65).

John Sherlock Brooking, Inspector of Plans and Surveys from 1885 and Deputy Surveyor General from 1890 – 1896 was another early land holder in the around Lake and Palmerston Streets. Brooking owned Lot N 53 on Palmerston Street, on which he later developed Lakeside and Brooking Park Estate (Perth, Ratebooks, 1884). Aside from some farms in the area, much of the land in the Vincent area was owned by undeveloped until the gold rush led population boom of the 1890s (Perth, Ratebooks, 1884).

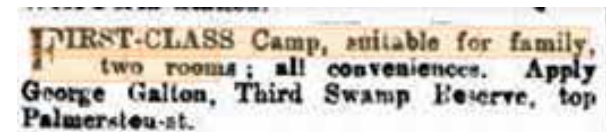


Deering family in makeshift tent accommodation in Hyde Park, 1897. (COV PH06504)

MIGRATION WAVES – 1890s

The discovery on gold in the Eastern Goldfields in the late 1880s and early 1890s transformed Western Australia. The economic activity generated by the gold boom, in manufacturing, commercial, transport, service and building industries as well as the professions, provided better employment prospects than anywhere else. People from interstate and overseas flooded to Western Australia and the population increased dramatically (Menck, 2022, p. 106). In 1884, the population of the Perth district was just over 6000 people. It grew to 9500 in 1891 before experiencing a large increase to 44,000 in 1901. By 1911, the population reached 87,000 (Stannage, 1979, p.193).

As living accommodation in the centre of Perth became overburdened, tent cities sprang up in Perth including at East Perth and Hyde Park. In the late 1890s, hundreds of campers paid a monthly fee to the Perth City Council to live in tents and humpies on Third Swamp Reserve. By November 1896, it was noted that the duties of the city's two health inspectors included collecting and controlling rents and sanitary fees for campers at Third Swamp. The shortage of accommodation in Perth forced families like Benjamin and Amelia Deering (pictured below) to live in temporary tent accommodation in Hyde Park while they waited for more permanent housing to become available. Advertisements for camp sites in Third Swamp such as the following appeared in the local newspapers:



The West Australian, 29 December 1896.

With so many campers, local residents were soon complaining that the reserve had become “an eyesore and a menace” and lobbied to turn the reserve into a public garden (The Daily News, 28 November 1896).

The influx of migrants and newcomers created a ready market for speculative housing. The gold rush and Perth's subsequent population explosion attracted local and interstate developers and investment syndicates who bought and subdivided land in Perth to capitalise on the boom and house the growing population in suburbs fringing Perth. Land was intensively subdivided, then often subdivided again into smaller lots as investors tried to cash in and maximise returns resulting in an uneven patchwork and pattern of lots across East Perth, Highgate and Northbridge (Kelly, 1992).

OTHER SIDERS

The majority of these newcomers were so-called ‘other siders’ from eastern Australia. The combination of an economic depression in the eastern colonies in the 1890s and the promise of gold in WA sparked the largest permanent internal migration in Australian history. Between 1891 and 1901, almost 90 per cent of people who left the colonies of Victoria, South Australia or Tasmania approximately 64,000 people came to Western Australia. The vast majority of these ‘other siders’ were Victorians. By 1901, over half the people in Perth had been in Western Australia for less than five years (Stannage, 1979, p. 248). Most of the interstate migrants stayed and built homes and had families. Their influence is visible in everything from the naming of new suburbs like ‘Mount Hawthorn’, named by a Victorian developer after the suburb of Hawthorn Melbourne, to rise in support for Australian Rules Football, electric trams, electrification in general, and ultimately Australian Federation.

Among the many thousands of ‘other siders’ who came to Perth in the wake of the gold boom were the Washing brothers. Alfred, Charles, Ernest and Frederick Washing were the Australian-born sons of a Chinese father (Wah Hing) who had left his native Canton in 1854 to seek his fortune on the Victorian goldfields. Wah Hing stayed on and married an English migrant Louisa Meyers and the couple had 10 children. After the Victorian gold rush subsided, Wah Shing turned to furniture manufacturing as a new source of income starting a business in Cresswick Victoria and anglicising the family name to ‘Washing’. The downturn in industry and commerce and the introduction of new restrictions on Chinese manufacturing in Victoria in the 1890s, led the family to look west for opportunity. Charles Washing came to Perth in 1898, followed by his family. Together they established and operated Washing Brothers furniture factory in a variety of locations including Lord, William and Murray Streets, moving to 321 – 333 Newcastle Street in 1924 where they remained until 1953, later relocating to Eton Street, North Perth where they traded until 1968 (Heritage Council, 2021).





Charles Washing & children Geraldine, Albert, Gwendoline & Frederick. Photo courtesy of Val Corey.

“The company was noted for the quality of their craftsmanship. They made and restored all kinds of furniture and speciality products like radio cabinets, gramophones and truck beds. They even decked out the New Oxford Theatre. All this at a time when, under the Factories Act 1904, furniture had to be stamped ‘European labour only’ or ‘Asiatic labour’ to encourage buyers to preference or blacklist manufacturers according to their race. Washing Bros prospered in spite of the racist White Australia policies which restricted further Chinese migration and tried to stop Asian migrants from working in particular industries like furniture manufacturing.” David Kennedy grandson of Alfred Washing and great grandson of Wah Hing.” (Kennedy D., 2021)

Immigration associated with the gold rush saw the arrival of groups from non-English backgrounds, including Chinese. About half the Chinese in Perth worked in market gardening. Stone’s Lake, Smith’s Lake, Second Swamp, Lakes Sutherland, Henderson and Georgiana, and the north and eastern edges of Lake Monger were all Chinese market gardening areas within the Town boundaries. The majority of the gardening lands were leased from European owners, and many of the gardeners lived in humpies or other sub-standard accommodation beside their gardens. Only a few had proper housing nearby, among them the group of gardeners who operated under the name of Hop Lee & Company on Lake Henderson, and who lived in a new cottage provided by the land owner, Dr Daniel Kenny, at 176 Fitzgerald Street (Atkinson, Chinese Market Gardens in the Perth Metropolitan Region 1900 – 1920, 1984).

NON-BRITISH MIGRANTS

With Federation came a raft of racist legislation and policies to prevent Asian migration to Australia and limit the livelihoods of existing Chinese people in Australia (Atkinson, Chinese Labour and Capital in Western Australia, 1847 – 1947, 1991). In 1901, there were approximately 1500 people of Chinese background in Western Australia. They were predominantly men living in metropolitan Perth and working in five main occupations – market gardening, laundry work, furniture making, shopkeeping and domestic service. Chinese were especially important on the various market gardens in the Vincent area from the 1890s and early 1900s onwards. The Immigration Restriction Act of 1901, which gave immigration officials the power to exclude any non-European migrants by making them sit a dictation test in any language, prevented the recruitment of new Chinese labour to augment or replenish the ageing male Chinese population in Perth.

Although new migrants from Asia or the Middle East were effectively barred entry, those who had come to the goldfields in the 1890s remained after 1900 often moving to settle in metropolitan Perth where they established businesses and cultural institutions including the Perth Mosque. Merchant and camel owner and carrier Faiz Mahomet, who migrated to Australia in 1892 from what is present day Afghanistan and established a lucrative camel carting business on the Goldfields,

helped fund the construction of the Perth Mosque on William Street in the early 1900s (Fitzgerald, 2023). Afghan cameleers were vital to supply chains and water supply on the WA goldfields from the 1890s to around the 1920s.

Among the former cameleers who settled in the Vincent area after the gold rush was Fakir ‘Frank’ Shah who lived at 106 Richmond Street, Leederville from the 1920s and 1940s and worked as a ‘marine dealer’ (bottle collector) in the area. Further along at 123 Richmond Street lived Massa and Meer Singh, also former cameleers. Massa Singh who migrated from Amritsar Punjab to Western Australia in 1896. Singh was also an amateur wrestler who took part in the ‘catch as can’ wrestling tournaments. He moved to Perth in the 1920s and lived at 123 Richmond Street Leederville with fellow Sikh cameleer Meer Singh until the late 1940s (SBS, 2016). Leederville residents including Ivy Baraiolo recalls the ‘Afghans’ of Richmond Street in the 1940s: *“There used to be an Afghan man (living) on the right...and our parents told us not to talk to them because, they would take us away! And of course we listened! (laughter). We were very, very scared, so we used to walk in the middle of the road ...the Afghan man knew what was going on and he used to come out when we children were going to school and go “boo” at us. He had a big turban on him. I can see him, very much so.” (Baraiolo, 2014)*

While migration from Asia was effectively curtailed from 1901 to the late 1960s, migration from the United Kingdom and continental Europe gathered pace in the 20th century. British migrants were the preferred stock for a ‘white Australia’ and group settlement and child migration schemes brought many thousands of new settlers from the United Kingdom to Perth and Western Australia. While Southern Europeans from countries such as Italy and Greece were not considered as desirable as British or Northern European migrants, they were allowed entry in the interest of providing labour the mines and woodlines of the goldfields. In the inter-war period, when immigration restrictions severely curtailed the entry of Southern Europeans to the United States, more migrants from Italy and Greece came to Australia (Iuliano, 2010, p. 33).

Perth and its inner suburban areas became home to many Southern and Eastern European migrants who relocated from the goldfields calling for their wives and families to join them from overseas settling in the metropolitan area. The legacy of these Italian, Greek, Macedonian and Jewish migrants in the Vincent area is evident in the built environment, as well as place names, cultural influences on commerce and retail and also in the birthplaces and ancestry of the present-day Vincent community.

The WA Italian Club at 217 – 225 Fitzgerald Street West Perth was established in 1937 as the 'Casa D'Italia' ('House of Italy') which was originally on the site next door at 219 – 221 Fitzgerald Street. During the Second World War, the Casa d'Italia was closed and many of its members were interned as 'enemy aliens'. After the war, it resumed activities and was rebuilt and expanded in 1954, and again in 1968.



POST-WAR MIGRATION

After World War II stoked fears that Australia's vast emptiness made it vulnerable to future invasion from Asia, Immigration Minister Arthur Calwell warned Australians that they must 'populate or perish'. This sparked a post-war migration drive that contributed to the doubling of Western Australia's population from 500,000 in 1947 to roughly 1 million by 1971 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2019) and saw an even greater exponential increase in Perth's metropolitan population from 170,000 in 1947 to 700,000 by 1971 (Stannage, 1979, p. 335). Existing communities, such as the Italian and Greek communities rapidly expanded along with a plethora of social organisations to support the growing communities.

The WA Italian Club grew in the 1950s and became the centre of sporting, social and cultural life for Italian migrants in Perth. It also became a hub for a variety of sub groups including the Azzurri Soccer Club, based at Dorrien Gardens adjacent to the WA Italian Club. Across the road in a small cottage that had been a former children's library on the corner of Stuart Street and Robertson Park, was the WA Italian Club's Italian Language School run by the Ursuline Sisters from the 1960s until the early 1970s (Iuliano, 2010).





Greek Orthodox Church, 59 Carr Street West Perth, 1970s (COV PH01052)



Vietnamese Buddhist Temple on Money Street, Perth (COV PHO5876)

Greek migrants also had a major impact on the Vincent area, particularly after WWII. In 1958, the Greek Orthodox community bought the former St Paul's Anglican Church and presbytery on Charles and Carr Streets and reconsecrated it The Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation of Our Lady Evangelismos (Yiannakis, 2002).

The special connection of migrants from the Greek Island of Castellorizo, one of the largest sources of Greek migration to Perth, is reflected in the establishment of 'Castellorizian House' ('Cazzie House') at 160 Anzac Road Mount Hawthorn which has been the headquarters and clubrooms for the Castellorizian Association of Western Australia since 1982 (Meahger, 2020).

From the 1970s, the advent of migration policies that facilitated the migration of skilled and family migrants and refugees from more varied

source countries saw new migrant communities established in the Vincent area. Particularly significant to the Highgate area has been migrants and refugees from Vietnam. Highgate Primary School has provided specialist intensive English language tuition to migrant and refugee children since the 1970s. From the 1980s, the Highgate area has been home to many Vietnamese residents and businesses as well as community organisations such as the Vietnamese Language and Culture School, which operated for decades on Saturdays at Highgate Primary School until recently.

In 1990, the headquarters of the Vietnamese Buddhist Association, the Buddhist Temple (Chua Cha'nh Gia'c) was built as a place of worship for the Vietnamese Buddhist community (Heritage Place Number 08729).



Students and teachers at the Vietnamese Language and Cultural School of WA at Highgate Primary School, 2011. (COV PH06335)



Castellorizian House, 160 Anzac Road 2020 (COV PHO6054)

CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION

In the last twenty years, Australia's population increased by just over 25 per cent to reach just over 25 million in 2021 (ABS, 2021). Overseas migration is now the main driver of Australia's population growth, accounting for more than half of Australia's population increase since 2001. Since 2001, Vincent's population has grown by 10,000 to a current population of 38,433 (Profile ID, 2023). Roughly one third of residents were born overseas, with 19 per cent having arrived in Australia five years prior to 2021 (Profile ID, 2023). While the majority of overseas born people in Vincent are from the United Kingdom, other common birthplaces of origin include China, Ireland, Malaysia, India, South Africa and the United States.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure to house, service and support Perth’s population was slow to develop during the colonial period. Convict labour from the 1850s to the 1870s helped drive more public works, but civic amenities remained fairly basic until the 1880s. It was not until the influx of people and capital sparked by the gold rushes of the 1890s that investment in water, power, transport and communication services improved.

Today, many take for granted the infrastructure that delivers clean water, flushing toilets, working drains, paved streets, green parks and power at the flick of a switch. These basic services were not a given for residents in times past.

SUBURBS AND SUBDIVISIONS

Prior to the gold rush of the 1890s, Perth was slow to grow and had a relatively low housing density. The gold rush of the 1890s and subsequent population boom saw a proliferation of building which set the character for many of Vincent’s homes, streets and neighbourhoods.

Land around central Perth was intensively subdivided, then often subdivided again into smaller lots as investors tried to cash in and maximise returns resulting in an uneven patchwork of lots (Kelly, 1992). The pinnacle of aspiration for most Western Australians in the early 1900s was a detached villa set on a spacious landscaped block with a yard that was offered in new suburban developments like Highgate, Leederville, North Perth and Mt Hawthorn. This suburban aspiration was noted favourably by the WA Premier Sir John Forrest at the opening of the new Leederville Post Office in 1897:

“I am very pleased to know that so close to Perth there was so much land available for cutting up for small allotments, where people could live more comfortably than in the more crowded city. If it was one thing they desired more than another it was that people should acquire land and settle down and erect homes from themselves... people did not come out from the old country to make homes for themselves and yet feel that they were tenants all their lives. It was a good thing for the state to have people attached to the soil.” (The West Australian, 4 May 1897)

Developers accommodated and profited from this aspiration spruiking ‘choice garden blocks’, ‘splendid villa sites’ elevated views above and away from the city or swamps (‘high and healthy’) and within walking or commuting distance to the city. The model for housing development in Perth was (and arguably remains) decidedly suburban (Kelly, 1992). Development of the eight suburbs which now make up Vincent were among Perth’s earliest suburbs and as such influenced the growth and character of suburban housing in Perth.

HIGHGATE

In the late 1880s, the subdivision of Highgate Hill was developed becoming one of the first suburbs on the north side of Perth. It consisted of a small, isolated cluster of homes erected on an estate which an enterprising owner had subdivided into blocks for workmen’s cottages east of Beaufort Street (Burton, 1938). In 1891, Beaufort Street was paved only a short way past St Alban’s Church. Beyond was open bushland and very little residential or commercial development.

The area was distinguished by a tall tree with steps and a look out known as the ‘Crow’s Nest’ which was located on what became Mary Street. According to the newspapers of the day, the crow’s nest tree was a city landmark and a popular spot for Perth residents to picnic (and apparently also drink and subsequently fight). When the tree was cut down in 1903, a contributor to the WA Record was moved to write an ode to the ‘Crow’s Nest Tree’:

The tree that in the days gone by
Witnessed many a lover’s sigh.
The good old tree that sheltered those
Who met as sanguinary foes.
Though fallen by a ruthless hand,
The spot on which it used to stand
Is cherished in the breast
Of those who once their love dreams told,
The modest maid and warrior bold
Beneath the old Crow’s nest.

Highgate Hill Notes. (1903, July 25). The W.A. Record (Perth, WA: 1888 – 1922), p. 16.
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article212348448>

The earliest subdivision in the Highgate area, the Mount Heart Estate, was also known as the Crow’s Nest Estate. The estate was parcelled up and sold off in the early 1890s by Matthew Gibney, the Catholic Bishop of Perth from 1887 – 1910. It was advertised as having “an extensive view of a large part of the city” with lots offered for sale by public auction on easy terms at a cost of 65 pounds (today’s equivalent of \$13,225 AUD). The centre of the estate was reserved as Alacoque Square named for Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque, the French nun and mystic who promoted devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The area became the heart of a Catholic precinct which included the Sacred Heart Church, Convent, school and housing for clergy and lay workers. Homes for parish members and clergy were erected near the intersection of Vincent and Beaufort Streets, including a residence for Bishop Gibney at 50 Vincent Street built in 1911 (Gibney House, Place 13033) (Heritage Council, 2022).

Highgate subdivisions included:

- **Mount Heart Estate** (1891) – east of Lincoln Street south of Vincent.
- **Bulwer Park** (1895) – bounded by Lytton Avenue (William Street), Lincoln Street, Bulwer Avenue, Bulwer Street.
- **Lord Street Estate** (c 1895) – bounded by Lord Street, Summers Street, Claisebrook, Murchison Terrace.

- **Woodley Park** (1897) – bounded by Wright Street, Harold Street, Guildford Road (Lord Street), Broome Street.
- **Highgate Hill, Perth** (c 1900) – bounded by Burt Street (Beaufort Street), Walcott Street, Curtis Street, Harold Street
- **Highgate Hill Extension** (1900) – bounded by Wright Street, Harold Street, Guildford Road (Lord Street), Broome Street.



Mount Heart Estate Advertisement, WA Record, 24 December 1891, p 4.

LEEDERVILLE

Leederville, named after early colonist and landholder William Leeder, grew as a town and residential area from the 1890s. Its growth was tied to the completion of the Fremantle Guildford railway in 1881, and the influx of people and capital from the gold boom of the 1890s.

In 1890, the Monger Estate (Location “AE”) covering much of the suburb of West Leederville, was subdivided. In 1891, the vast Leeder Estate was bought by developers who subdivided and sold lots in various locations from 1892. Promoted under names like Leeder Estate, Lake View Estate and Leederville Station Estate, land advertisements highlighted proximity to Perth, Lake Monger and later the Leederville train station (now West Leederville train station).

In 1895, Leederville was declared as a Roads Board District and became a Municipality in 1896. The crown land between Vincent and Richmond Streets was designated Government Reserve 884 which was to become the site of Leederville’s oval, post office and primary school, with the section east of Loftus Street the site of Perth’s Sanitary Depot, later Beatty Park (SRO, 1894). Many public and commercial buildings were constructed in the 1890s including Leederville Primary School (1894), Leederville Post Office (1897), the Leederville Hotel (1897) and the Leederville Police Station (1898). In 1900, development in Leederville was further hastened by the construction and operation of a tramline from the city. Electrification for the tram network opened the way for local businesses and industries to benefit from electric power and fuel further growth.

Early Leederville housing subdivisions included:

- **Leeder Estate** (Locations AX) ca (1890), sales from 1893 – east of Loftus Street and bisected by Newcastle Street.
- **Leeder Park** (1892) – east of Oxford Street and south of Redan Street (Vincent Street), on the south-west corner of Oxford Street, which included The Avenue, now part of the shopping precinct.
- **Frogmore Gardens** (2nd Leeder’s Estate), (1894) – east of Oxford Street, north of Norfolk Street (Melrose Street) and south by Redan Street (Vincent Street).
- **Leeder Estate** (3rd Subdivision) (c 1890) – bounded by Monger’s Lake (Lake Monger), Government Road (Anzac Road), Lonsdale Street (Loftus Street), Richmond Street.
- **Leederville North Estate** 1893 covering part of Tennyson, Byron, Marian, Shakespeare and Lonsdale (Loftus) Streets, in which Jesse D. Leeder had an interest as well as his own residence on Marian Street.
- **Leederville** (1895) (subdivision of lots 62 – 65) west of Loftus street south of Vincent, north of Leeder Street (Carr Place).
- **Montrose Estate Leederville** (1895) (Area bounded by Oxford Street, Marion Street Tennyson Street, bisected by Rae Street.

- **Auckland Estate** (1896) – west of Oxford Street, intersected by Beaveries Street.
- **Leederville Station Estate** (1896) – West Leederville – bounded to the east by Kimberley Street.
- **North Leederville** (1896) – Bounded by Oxford Street, Government Road (Anzac Road), Lonsdale Street (Loftus Street), Marian Street.
- **Bellevue Estate** (c 1900) – bounded by Government Road (Anzac Road) and Britannia Road.
- **Lake View Estate** (1902) (south of Monger’s Lake, Ruby Street (Ruislip) dissected by Glencoe Street West Leederville).
- **Springfield Estate Leederville** (1903) bounded by Britannia Road and Oxford Street, dissected by King Street and Edward Street, area south of Government Road (Anzac Road). Advertised for auction in local newspapers from 1903.

The advertising for Springfield Estate Leederville was particularly persuasive and descriptive in expounding the benefits of land in Leederville:

“You cannot go wrong in buying a block or more...This commanding estate is within easy distance of the Perth Town Hall and is situated in the rising suburb of Leederville at the top end of Oxford Street and can be reached every few minutes by an excellent tram service and it also has the advantage of a good macadamised road. Water can be obtained a few feet from the surface and the soil is garden land of first class quality....” (SLWA Maps 33/20/167, c 1900)



Map of Leederville showing original location numbers, c 1920 (SLWA 33/15/1a)

NORTH PERTH

Farmland was subdivided into housing lots in the North Perth area from the late 1890s. The earliest subdivisions were carved out from land in Swan Location 653 which covered the area between Charles and Fitzgerald Streets around Angove Street. The land had been owned from 1881 by Thomas Farmer (after whom Farmer Street was later named after) who had been a Wesleyan Minister and a vocal temperance advocate. After he died in 1891, his wife Lydia sold part of his estate to land developers including Solomon Herman and Thomas Whitton Williams who began selling blocks in the area.

Selling former swampland required clever marketing. The developers gave the subdivisions fancy names such as Toorak and Woodville Estate and the land was advertised as being “high and healthy” with “elevated and salubrious villa sites splendidly situated within a 1/4 mile of Perth” (SLWA Map 33/20/126b, 1891). Proximity to good roads and transport was also a selling feature. The tram network which ran from the city to North Perth from the early 1900s to 1958 was an important feature in the suburb’s early development.

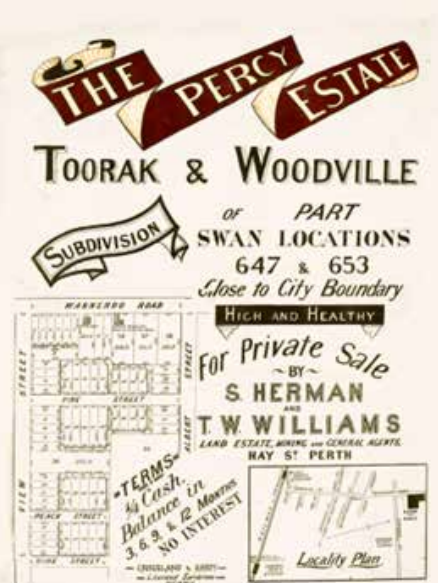
North Perth subdivisions included:

- **Woodville Estate** (from 1891) – south of Farmer Street, west of Parker Street (later Woodville Street), north of Albert Street (Subdivisions 51 and 52 of Swan Location 653) (The Daily News, 31 October 1891).
- **Forrest Hill** (1891) west of Fitzgerald Street, south of Government Road (later York Street), south of Walcott Street, north of Alma Road. Streets in this estate were named after WA Premier Sir John Forrest and his first five cabinet ministers, Shenton, Burt, Marmion, Venn and Robinson (Bolton G., 1997, p. 22 – 23).
- **Christmas Hill Woodville** (1895) – north of Farmer Street, east of Wanneroo Road (later Charles Street) south of Mary (later Waugh) Street includes Magnolia and Mignonette Streets.
- **The Percy Estate: Toorak & Woodville** (1897) – east of Wanneroo Road (Charles Street) between View Street and Albert Streets, inclusive of Vine, Peach and Olive Streets (Subdivision of Swan Locations 647 and 653).
- **The Percy Extension: Woodville** (1896) – triangle of land east of Wanneroo Road (Charles Street), south of Angove and north of Albert Street (part of Swan Location 653).
- **Christmas Hill No. 2** (1900) – extension of Christmas Hill Estate with lots south of Angove Street.
- **North Perth Estate** (1900) – east of John (later Leake) Street, south of Alma Road, west of Walcott Street, north of Grosvenor Road. Offered for sale by Perth Land Agency.
- **Highgate Hill North Perth Estate** (1901) – same area as North Perth Estate but offered for sale by Pet & Co agents.
- **Merredin Park Estate** (1901) – area west of Charles Street and east of Government Road (Fairfield Street), north of North Beach Road (Scarborough Beach Road) dissected by Hobart Street.

- **View Park** (1902) – area west of Fitzgerald Street and east of Parker (Woodville) Street south of Farmer and north of Naomi Street.
- **Lakeside Estate North Perth** (1905) – west of Charles Street near Smith’s Lake.
- **Lurline Park** (1906) – west of Wanneroo Road (Charles Street) east of Auckland Street, north of Robinson (later Gill) Street and intersected by Loch Street.
- **North Perth Town Sites** (1908) – between Oxford and Shakespeare Streets and North Beach Road (Scarborough Beach Road) and Government Road (Anzac Road).
- **North Perth Municipality** (c 1905) – Pet and Co. lots for area east of Fitzgerald, south of Walcott and York Streets and north of Chelmsford Road),
- **City View, Roslyn, Paddington and Lurline Park Estates** (191) area west of Charles and south east of Walcott Street, north of Government Road (York Street) and No 4 Avenue (Northam) and south of Douglas Street (Shows Location).
- **Monastery Grounds Estate North Perth** (1910) – area north of Vincent Street south of Park Street, Park Street (Calverton), between Camelia and John (Leaked) Street.
- **North Perth Estates** (Stanley Park, Tennyson Park and Lurline Estates) (1928).



Plan of the Municipality of North Perth, c 1910 (State Library of Western Australia)



The Percy Estate, Toorak & Woodville, 1897. (SLWA 55/14/55)



North Perth Town Sites, c 1908 (SLWA)

MT HAWTHORN

Most of the land in the Mt Hawthorn area was unsurveyed vacant Crown Land until the 1870s. After construction of a road connecting North Perth and Herdsman Lake, land in the area was offered for sale in the 1870s and taken up by various investors including Perth dentist Lois Beurteaux who owned several hundred acres in the area from 1875. While land in the area was sold in the 1880s, subdivision and construction did not take place until the late 1890s.

In 1899, the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company of Sydney carved up Swan Location 660 and established Merredin Park Estate in a triangle east of Wanneroo Road (now Charles Street) and north of North Beach Road (Scarborough Beach Road). This estate, which crossed the boundary of Mt Hawthorn and North Perth, featured streets named after cities in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. A number of the streets of the subdivision were later renamed, such as Dublin (Shakespeare), Wellington (Dunedin), Brisbane (Haynes) and Adelaide (Eton). Advertisements for Merredin Park Estate spruiked the ‘splendid mansion and villa sites’ and featured an illustration of the nearby landmark Wanneroo Hotel (later named the North Perth Hotel) which stood on the corner of Wanneroo Road and North Beach Road from 1899 until 1962 (Merredin Park Estate SLWA Map 55/15/15, 1901).

Mt Hawthorn got its name from the ‘Hawthorn Estate’ subdivision dating from 1903. One of the investors in the syndicate, Ballarat-born land and estate agent James Hicks, explained, “*I named it Hawthorn, after a visit to the suburb of Hawthorn in Victoria, because I considered that what Hawthorn was to Melbourne, our estate was to Perth. The estate sold well and a very fine residential suburb was thus established. All the streets were named by me, and the names of the owners were perpetuated by naming a street after each one.*” (*The West Australian*, 22 September 1938). Hicks also gifted three acres of land on Oxford Street to the Perth Tramway Company as an inducement to run trams to the edge of the new Hawthorn Estate linking to the privately owned Osborne Park Tram Service which operated in the area to the north. Advertisements for Mount Hawthorn subdivisions emphasised the area’s elevation, views to the city and its proximity to public transport.

Mt Hawthorn subdivisions included:

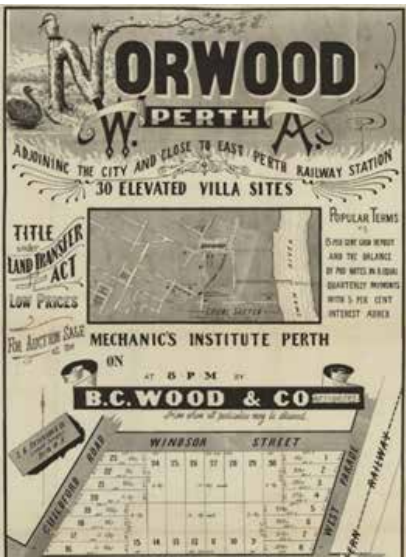
- **Merredin Park Estate** (1899) – east of Wanneroo Road (Charles Street) dissected by Hobart Street.
- **Merredin Park Estate** (1901) – with streets renamed covering the same area as the earlier subdivision of Merredin Park Estate.
- **Hawthorn Estate** (1903) – between Green Street and North Beach (Scarborough Beach) Road between Fairfield and Coogee Streets. The original street names Mosey, Hicks and Wittenoom were named after members of the investment syndicate who developed Hawthorn



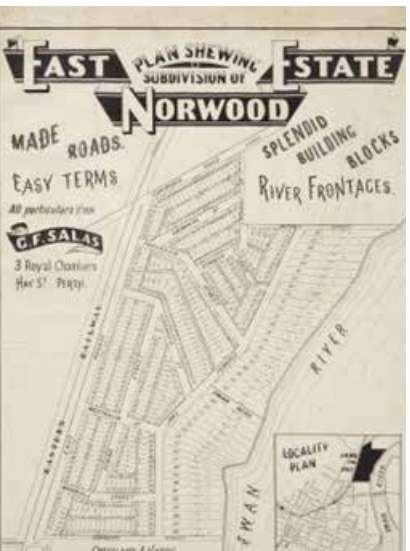
Hawthorn Estate, 1903. (State Library of Western Australia Map 33/15/41)

Estate were later renamed to Fairfield, Flinders and Coogee Street to harmonise with the existing street names south of North Beach (Scarborough Beach) Road.

- **Randwick Heights** (1903) – former Swan Location 739 west of Matlock Street, between North Beach (Scarborough Beach) and Green Street.
- **Merredin Park Estate 2nd Subdivision** (1906) – west of Charles Street to Mosey (Fairfield) Street south of Green Street and north of North Beach Road.
- **North Perth Town Sites** (1908) – between Oxford and Shakespeare Street, north of Government (Anzac) and North Beach (Scarborough Beach) Road dissected by Wilberforce Street.
- **Ambleside Estate** (1910) – area near Lake Monger north of Ambleside (Anzac) Road and south of North Street (Purslane Street) between West Street (Lynton Street) and East Street.



Norwood Perth, 1892. (NLA <https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/31908217>)



East Norwood Estate, 1895. (SLWA Map 33/20/127)

EAST PERTH

The opening of the Perth to Guildford railway in the late 1880s stimulated residential development in the East Perth area. In 1884, East Perth had 112 houses with 600 residents, set amongst fruit and vegetable gardens, paddocks and investment properties. By 1894, it had 245 houses and 1300 residents, but by 1904 it had increased more than fourfold to 1066 houses and 6000 occupants (Kelly, 1992, p. 96).

The 1890s were a period of intensive subdivisions in East Perth on both sides of the railway line. In 1892, the West Australian Norwood Estate Company subdivided part of former Swan Locations A4 and A5 to form lots sold as part of the Norwood Estate north of Summers Street east of Lord Street (then Guildford Road).

In 1895, the area between East Parade, Summers Street, Joel Parade and Gardiner Street was subdivided and sold as East Norwood and Westralia Estates. The subdivision was carried out by the Perth (WA) Estate Company directed by engineer and mine owner Zebrine Lane who invested his mining profits into land development in Perth. The homes in these Norwood and East Norwood estates attracted more affluent buyers and tenants than the more polluted, industrial area which developed in East Perth around Claisebrook around the same time. Claisebrook was home to factories, saw mills, foundries and brickworks alongside poorer quality housing which attracted battlers and more transient people. The area was also close to the Perth sewage works, the source of noxious odours carried across the suburb on easterly winds.

East Perth subdivisions included:

- **Norwood Estate** (1892) – area around Summers Street and Lord Street.
- **East Norwood Estate** (1895) – bounded by the Eastern Railway, Guildford Road, Stanley Street, Mitchell Street, the Swan River, Summers Street.
- **Claisebrook Park** (1895) – bounded by Claisebrook Road, Brown Street.
- **East Norwood Estate** (1902) – further development of the area bounded by East Parade, Guildford Road, Stanley Street, Mitchell Street, Swan River, Summers Street.
- **East Perth** (1900) – Bounded by Water Street (Royal Street), Claisebrook Road, Wittenoom Street.
- **City Property East Perth** (1900) – bounded by Edward and Parry Street.
- **City Property** (1904) – bounded by Hill Street, Goderich Street, Bennett Street and Hay Street.

WEST PERTH

Subdivision in the West Perth area produced a social mixture with expensive spacious elevated lots close to the city’s services and near Kings Park attracting residents of a higher social status. This contrasted with cheaper lots on the lower lying land north and south of the railway line. North of the line, Newcastle Street became one of the main streets largely due to the tram service established along its length linking the West Perth area to central Perth. Most of the houses were built on the north side of Newcastle Street, with a more commercial focus on the south side.

In the 1890s, lots were offered for sale in the subdivision (Location AX) in the area south of Vincent Street and east of Oxford Street, including Carr and Cowle Streets. Smaller blocks were developed in the Florence Street area on which terrace dwellings and worker’s cottages were built. Shops and factories also dotted the area. In the late 1890s, several bakers and a flour milling business set up on Cleaver Street, and Herbert Stone’s box manufacturing company was established in Fitzgerald Street (south of Lawley Street) in 1896. Around the same time, the Commonwealth Hotel (now the Hyde Park Hotel) was built on the corner of Fitzgerald and Bulwer Streets in 1898.



East Norwood Estate, 1895. (SLWA Map 33/20/127)



West Perth Station Estate, SLWA 33/18/57 1896?

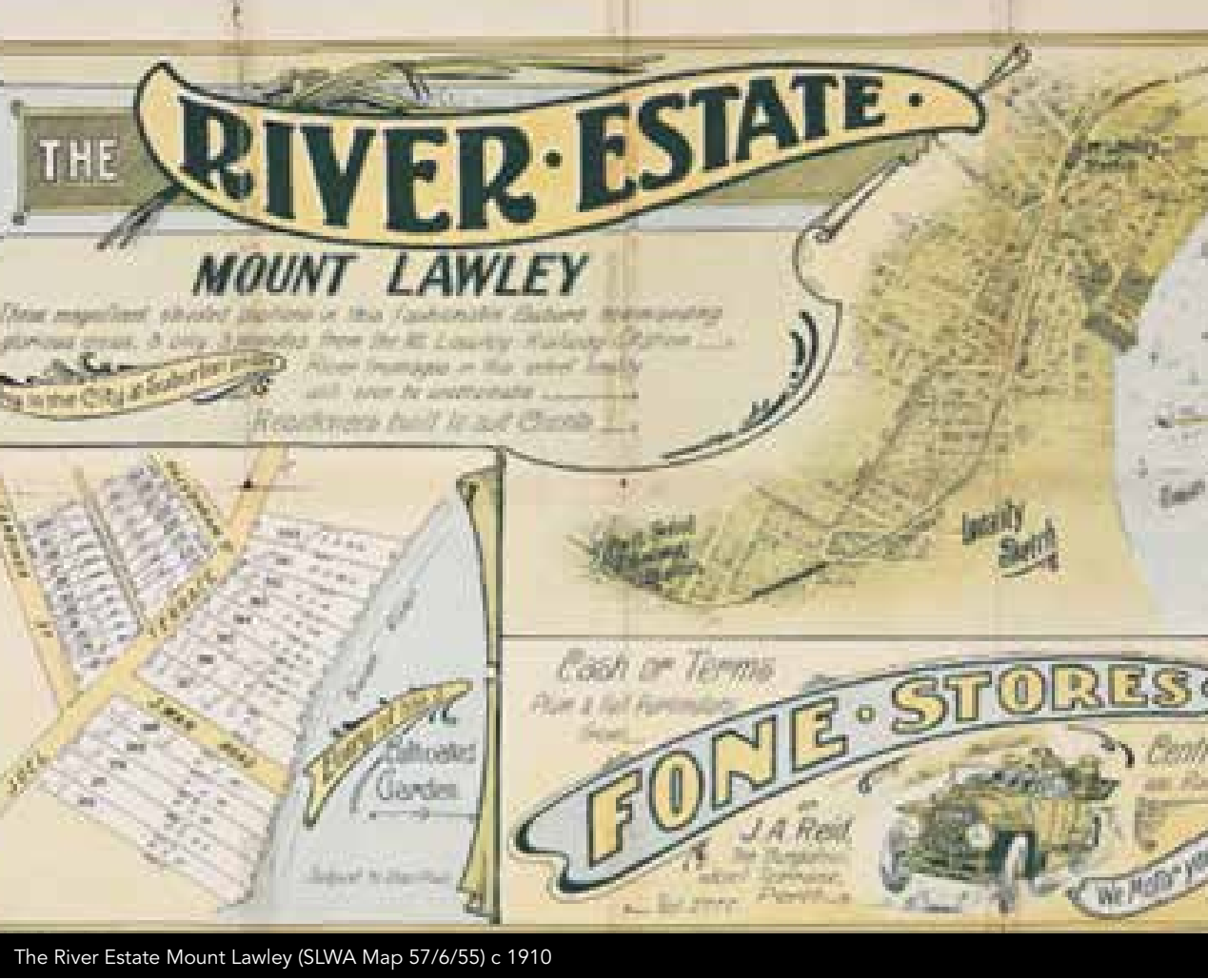
- West Perth subdivisions included:
- **Altona Estate** (1895) and (1900) – area bounded by Altona Street, Ord Street, Colin Street, Brooking Street (Kings Park Road).
 - **West Perth City View Estate** (1895) – bounded by William Street (Southport Street), Sanders Street (Oxford Close), Railway Parade.
 - **West Perth Station Estate** (1895) – area west of Marquis Street.
 - **West Perth Station Estate** (1896) – are east of Charles Street and north of Sutherland Street.
 - **Crown of West Perth** (1896) – area between Colin and Outram Street.
 - **City Property Heights of West Perth** (1900) – Bounded by John Street, Fitzgerald Street.
 - **Delhi Park, Delhi Square** (1900) – east of Havelock Street and north of Douro (Wellington) Street.
 - **Colin Grove Estate** (1901) – north of Kings Park Road bewteen Colin and Havelock Street.
 - **City Property West Perth Estate** (1903) – north of Railway Street (Railway Parade).
 - **West Perth Heights** (1914) – south of Wellington Street between Colin and Havelock Streets.
 - **College Reserve** (1910) – area bounded by Carr Street, Newcastle Street and Cleaver Road.

MT LAWLEY

In 1901, developers Copley and Robinson established the first of the Mt Lawley estates. The subdivision dispensed with the typical rectilinear grid and streets were aligned sympathetically with the topography. The estate was intended to be prestigious aimed at middle class professional residents, competing with estates in West Perth. The establishment of the Mt Lawley Train Station in 1907 and the extension of the tram network from North Perth into Mt Lawley in the period from 1904 – 1909 encouraged residential and commercial growth in the area. The developers of the Mt Lawley Estates paid the Perth Tramways Company a subsidy to construct an extension along Walcott Street from the Beaufort Street line. The Gold Estates Company also subsidized the northern extension of the Beaufort Street line to their estate at Second Avenue (Kelly, 1992, p. 165).

- Mt Lawley subdivisions included:
- **Mt Lawley** (1901) and (1910) – area north of Walcott Street south of Hillside between Clifton Crescent and Guildford Road.
 - **The River Estate Mt Lawley** (1910) – between Gardiner and Packenham Street dissected by Joel Terrace beside the Swan River near present day Banks Reserve.
 - **Mt Lawley No. 2** (1911) – area north of Walcott Street, south of Hillside between Clifton Crescent and Guildford Road.

- **Ellesmere Estate Mt Lawley** (1912) – area beside the Swan River east of Guildford Road dissected by Ellesmere Road. Includes ‘Killeen’, the home of Mt Lawley real estate developer RT Robinson.
- **Mt Lawley No. 3** (1924) and (1930) – area now incorporating much of present day Menora-bound by Adair Parade, Bradford Street, Fitzgerald Street (Alexander Drive), Walcott Street.



The River Estate Mount Lawley (SLWA Map 57/6/55) c 1910

PERTH

At the beginning of the 1890s there were few houses as much of Perth was still scrubland. The 1890s Gold Rush brought a huge influx of prospectors to the State, many of whom became permanent settlers. Perth’s proximity to the City (further improved by the Barrack Street Bridge in 1894) made the area attractive to settlers, but the excessive demand caused a tent City to develop in Hyde Park.

Demand for housing in the 1890s led to several new subdivisions. Central Perth Estate was developed in 1892 at Lake Thompson. Houses were erected on William, Newcastle, Lindsay and Money Streets and several shops along Newcastle and William Streets. Another subdivision was carried out by the Colonial Finance Corporation between Brookman, Moir and Lake Streets and Forbes Road, where factories were interspersed with worker’s cottages.

During this period, there were also further housing subdivisions in the area directly north of Perth around Brisbane Street. In 1892, an estate owned by Harry Anstey was opened up on part of the land that had originally been Lake Thomson. The estate was situated between Brisbane and Newcastle streets and included part of William, Money and Lindsay Streets. A number of semi-detached and single residences were constructed in Lindsay

and Money Streets, with residences and shops on Newcastle and William Streets. Newcastle Street had a number of boarding houses along its length at a time when there were many single men arriving from the eastern states and overseas (Sauman and Gray, 2000).

Edging further west, the Brooking Park Estate was advertised for sale in 1896. Bounded by Palmerston, Brisbane and Lake Streets, its selling point was its proximity to the City and buses and a ‘magnificent orange grove’ covering nine building lots fronting Lake Street (SLWA, 1896). The presence of the orange grove no doubt accounted for a Street in the subdivision being named Orange Avenue. The land occupied by the orange grove was originally Suburban Lot 1. A bus route along Brisbane Street was another selling feature of the estate.



City Property: Brooking Park Estate 1896 (SLWA 33/18/34)

Another land developer in the area was William Brookman, mining entrepreneur and Perth Mayor 1900 – 1901 (Giles, 1979). Brookman’s speculative land company, the Colonial Finance Corporation, developed a housing estate on Lake, Moir and Brookman Streets in 1897. This estate was also a result of the reclamation of Lake Thomson. Baker’s Terrace, a row of fifteen two-storey terrace houses, was built on Lake Street for middle class residents, and some thirty duplex pairs were constructed on Moir and Brookman Streets for working class occupants. The duplexes were of more modest size and design than the terrace houses, but standard of workmanship was similarly high. The estate reflected social mores of the time, with the middle



Brookman Street Perth, 2018 (SLWA_b5837477_1)

class residences in a prominent position and the smaller streets behind, although the occupations of the residents in 1900 only partially reflected this distinction. The City of Perth rate book listings for Brookman Street show such occupations as miner, accountant, baker, civil servant, engine driver, inspector, painter, lamplighter, government house orderly and barman. In Baker’s Terrace, the occupations are listed as importer, hotel proprietor, contractor, traveller, widow, clairvoyant and labourer. By mid-1901, Brookman’s finances were in disarray, due largely to his lavish lifestyle, and he gradually sold off his numerous properties (Stannage, 1979, p. 215 – 6).

Properties in the Brookman and Moir Street Precinct (2 – 28 Moir Street, 1 – 32 Brookman Street and 40 Forbes Street) are heritage-listed recognised for the almost complete example of late 19th Century modest scale residential buildings. The homes were mostly in Federation Queen Anne style using a single basic design of housing (Heritage Council, 2016) (Heritage Place 03992).



Brooking Park Estate, ca 1900 (SLWA 55/13/21a)

HOUSING

Within these various housing subdivisions and estates, developers and individual land owners built predominantly free standing houses on individual blocks.

At the peak of the gold rush inspired population boom of the 1890s, some small builders and investors, anticipating the establishment of built up neighbourhoods similar to inner city areas in Sydney and Melbourne, built cheaper semi-detached cottages in Highgate, Leederville and parts of North Perth and West Perth.

Carr Street in West Perth features a number of duplexes built for working class residents from around 1907 (Heritage Council, 2022). Another example of semi-detached houses are the more decorative and ornate Federation Italianate style row houses on 14 – 22 Church Street Perth, constructed from 1899 for slightly more well-off to working and middle class residents (Heritage Council, 2018).

The most significant surviving example of row housing in the Vincent area are the 15 double-storey brick and iron terrace houses at 156 – 184 Lake Street, Perth (Baker's Terrace). The properties make up the longest terrace of its type in Western Australia. They were built in the Federation Filigree style in 1897 as part of the new housing estate built by the Colonial Finance Corporation. The terraces were heritage-listed in the 1990s and were recognised for their scale and rarity and their contribution to the streetscape and character of the area (Heritage Council, 2018).

The number of terraces, row and semi-detached houses built in Perth was minor compared with other Australian capital cities. The availability of relatively cheap land close to the city reduced the financial incentives to build higher density housing. The suburban dream of a free standing house on a garden block in the suburbs was within reach of even the working class labourers and artisans who were settling in Perth (Kelly, 1992, p. 146). The main building styles for homes constructed in the Vincent area from the late 1800s to the present are highlighted below.



Row houses at 14-22 Church Street Perth, 1996 (COV PHO00140)

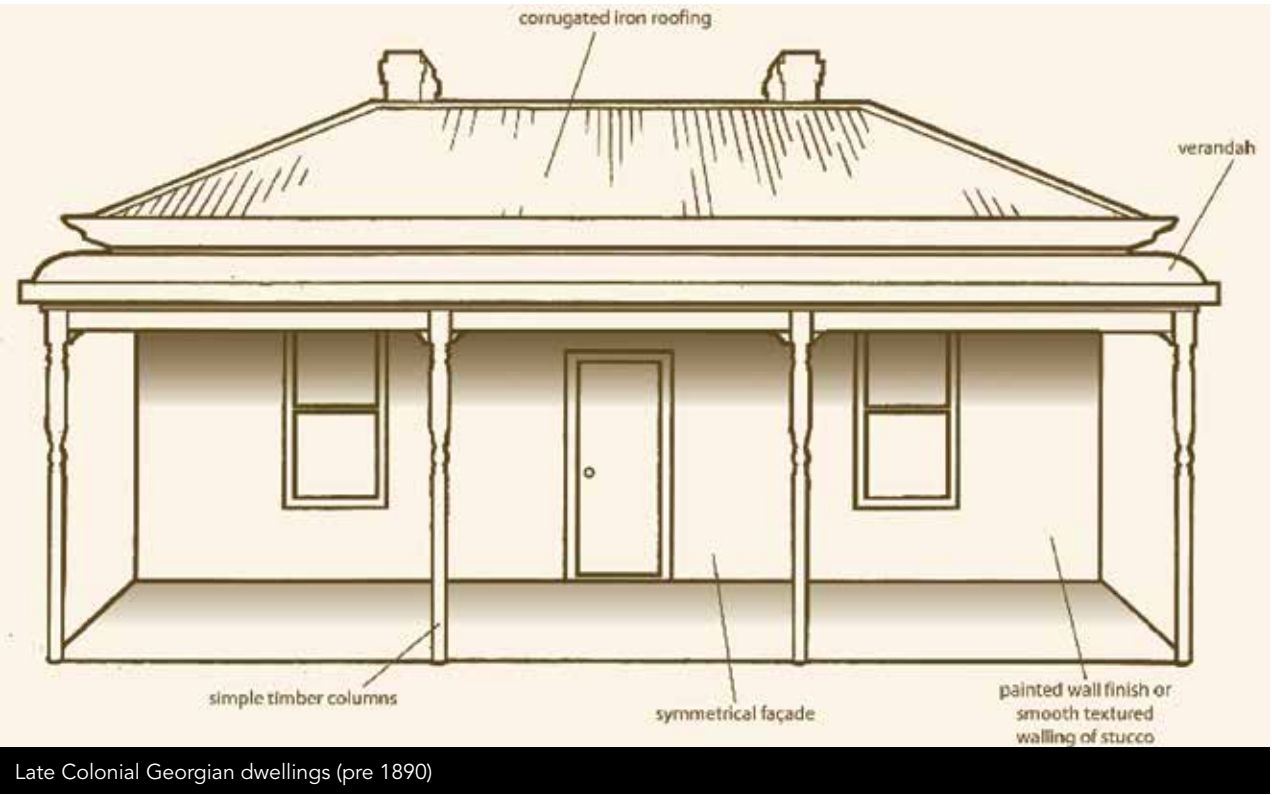


Baker's Terrace Lake Street, 1984 (COV PHO3395)

EARLY HOUSING STYLES (PRE 1890)

From establishment of the Swan River Colony in 1829 until the 1890s, the quality of housing in Western Australia suffered due to lack of readily available building materials and shortage of skilled labour. Early houses were generally constructed using locally available building materials such as brick, limestone, hessian, corrugate iron and weatherboard.

Domestic architecture in Perth prior to the gold rush of the 1890s was characterised by 'making do'. The majority of early residences were simple two room or four room buildings constructed in mud brick with a thatch roof and calico for windows. Beyond the mud brick variety, the symmetrical Georgian rectangular house was regarded as adequate for local needs.



Late Colonial Georgian dwellings (pre 1890)

Key characteristics:

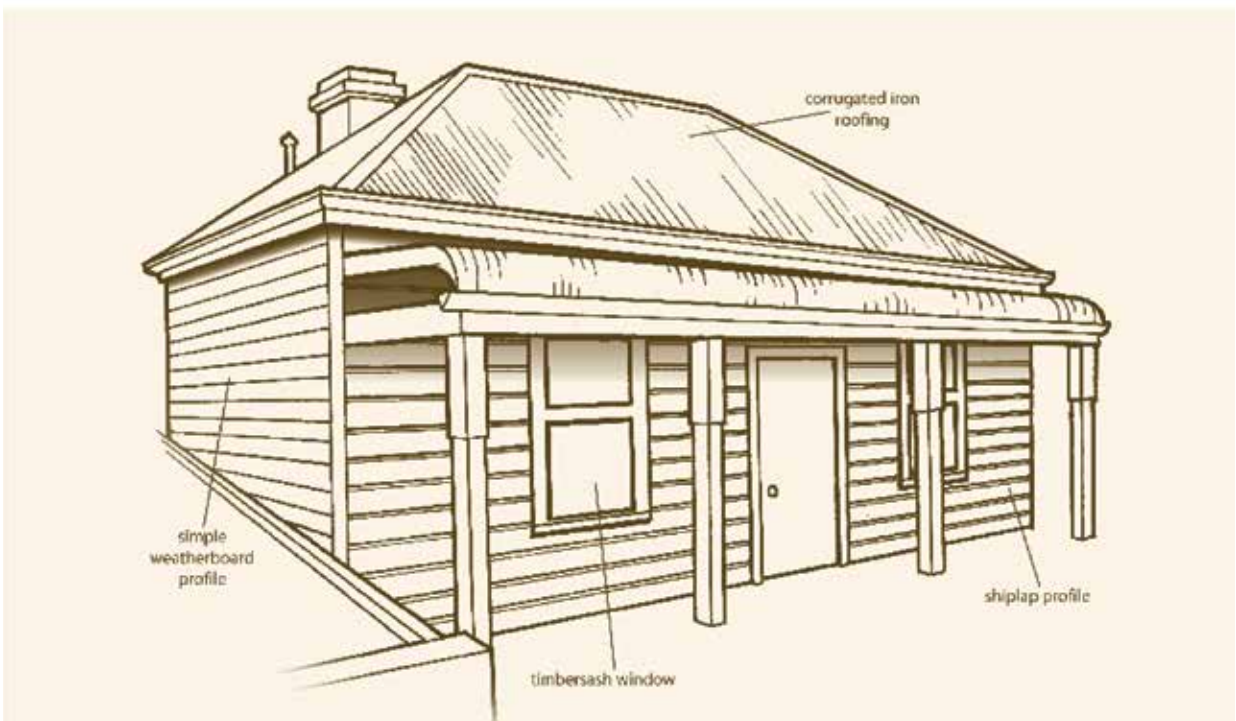
- Square symmetrical structure with plain solid brick walls often painted white or yellow.
- Central front door with windows placed symmetrically either side.
- Veranda erected around the dwelling to protect the principal rooms from sun.
- Veranda is usually a lower pitched extension of the main roof.
- Minimal roof overhang.
- Use of simple double-hung sash windows.
- Restrained interiors with simple detailing.
- Layout comprising a rectangular block bisected by a passage of 1 to 2.5 metres commonly divided by a decorate arch.
- Drawing and dining rooms in front, bedrooms behind and kitchen and scullery in a lean to at the back.
- Fireplaces placed in the side walls or back to back in central dividing walls.
- Flooring generally wide, pit sawn boards with tongue and groove edges.
- Plaster and lathe walls with plaster cornices and ceiling roses.

The gold boom of the 1890s resulted in an increase in temporary dwellings and also spurred a flurry of building activity, some of it unregulated. In response, Perth's Building Act was amended in 1896 so that it applied to all dwellings in the Perth area, not just the central city. The Council also regulated construction standards to determine building materials, height, space, and floor area of new dwellings. The amendment meant that many of the wooden houses erected in less salubrious parts of Perth were considered substandard (Stannage, 1979, p. 290).

Many houses were owner-built, although local builders such as Thomas Scott Plunkett capitalised on demand and built many homes in the area in this early period (Stannage, 1979, p. 215 – 216). The building company developed by carpenter Thomas Scott Plunkett and continued by his son Charles and grandson, also Thomas Scott built many homes in Mt Hawthorn after World War I, developing large areas of the suburb. After World War II, the Company concentrated on War Service and Workers Homes Board residences in the area (Sunday Times, 9 August 1998, p. 40).



Holland family at 38 Schafer (now Galway) Street Leederville, 1907 (COV PHO1965)



WEATHERBOARD DWELLINGS

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, weatherboard houses were a common housing choice with a significance number of timer houses built in the Mt Hawthorn, North Perth and Leederville areas. Timber housing was a more affordable housing option. In the early 1900s, a weatherboard house could be built for half the cost of a brick home (Kelly, 1992, p. 108). However some local councils, including Perth and North Perth, considered timber housing to be a fire hazard and inferior to brick and moved to declare 'brick areas' where timber homes were not allowed such as east of Kalgoorlie Street in Mt Hawthorn. Nonetheless, numerous timber houses were constructed in Mt Hawthorn in the 1920s and 1930s.

Key characteristics:

- Modest structure of simple design with no ornamentation.
- Hipped roofs of corrugated iron.
- Full width veranda or no veranda.
- Timber sash windows placed in the middle of each room often flanking a central doorway.
- Various timber size and profiles were used including Simple Feather Edged, Shiplap, Fake Ashlar.
- Inside moulded skirtings and architraves.
- Ceilings often unadorned with cornices (if any) limited to front rooms.
- Walls clad with timer lining boards and or plaster.

FEDERATION HOUSES

In the period from 1890 to 1915, distinctive domestic style of Australian architecture emerged in in cities around Australia gathering pace around the time of Federation. The distinctive Federation style of architecture was an Australian adaptation and interpretation of trends in British, European and American architecture. Federation styles included Federation Queen Anne (c 1895 – 1915) characterised by ornate, asymmetrical forms with wide verandas, red brickwork and painted timber detailing. The Federation Queen Anne style features distinct rooflines often with gables, dormers, conical elements and tall chimneys covered in slate or terracotta tiles. While not the dominant style, there are many surviving examples of Federation Queen Anne style homes and buildings in Vincent.

However, the Federation Bungalow (1890 – 1915) is a much more common Federation era housing style in the Vincent area.



Dilhorn House at 2 Bulwer Street built in 1897 in Federation Queen Anne style (Heritage Place 02168)



Anzac Cottage, 38 Kalgoorlie Street Mount Hawthorn, constructed 1916 (COV PHO1977)

FEDERATION BUNGALOWS

Federation Bungalows were an Australian version of the English Edwardian house. The style was a step away from the fussier Federation Queen Anne homes towards a simpler, more robust style that better reflected the aspirations and budgets of the unpretentious, respectable working class residents who lived in suburbs like North Perth and Mt Hawthorn in the early 20th century (Apperly, Irving & Reynolds, 1989).

Key characteristics:

- Usually free standing single storey with verandas ornamented with turned timber or cast iron columns, balustrades or a frieze.
- Usually tuck pointed red brick with stucco detailing.
- Broad simple roof plane often with projecting gable and battens painted in dark colours.
- Terracotta tiles or painted corrugated metal roofs with wide eaves.
- Round or multi-paned and coloured casement sash windows, often with lead lights featuring Australian flora or fauna.
- Standard rectangular plan of parlour, best bedroom(s) and hallway built in brick with additional bedrooms, kitchen, eating and service areas in weatherboard at the rear.
- Elaborate cornices, ceiling roses, fireplaces, mantles, skirtings and moulded architraves in the 'good' front rooms for public viewing and less elaborate finishes beyond the hallway arch separating the public and private spheres of the house.



INTER-WAR HOUSING

By 1905, the peak of the gold boom had passed but building continued at a steady pace, slowing during World War I and picking up again in the 1920s. In this period, government attention turned to public housing. In 1911, Perth had the highest rental costs compared to all Australian cities (Stannage, 1979, p. 246). In 1911, the Scaddan Labour government established the Workers' Homes Board (the forerunner to the State Housing Commission, now Housing Authority) to try and meet the housing needs for workers with limited means (who earned under £400 per annum) and ease the problem of limited supply (Sharp, 1993, p. 23).

After World War I, the Commonwealth also established the War Services Homes Board to provide homes for returned servicemen (Sharp, 1993). Workers and War Service Homes were erected all over the state including in the suburbs of Leederville, Mt Hawthorn and North Perth (The West Australian, 25 May 1939). The City's building surveyor's report for 1931 records the approval of timber dwellings on Lots 394 and 395 Birrell Street, and Lots 66 and 67 East Street Mt Hawthorn for the Workers Homes Board (Perth, Correspondence File, 62/1932, 13/1949 and 57/1938, 1932, 1938, 1949). Mt Hawthorn was also a popular location for war service homes after World War I. Victoria Cross recipient Thomas Leslie 'Jack' Axford lived in a War Service Home on Harrow Street, Mt Hawthorn from the 1920s until his death in 1983.



INTER-WAR CALIFORNIAN BUNGALOWS (1920s – 1945)

A popular housing style in the inter-war period was the Californian Bungalow. This style marked the advent of American influences in housing styles. The free-standing single storey bungalow was low slung, planned for a casual lifestyle and earthy in character embracing craftsman principles and natural materials and finishes (Irving, Apperly, & Reynolds, 1989, p. 206). The Californian Bungalow style is prevalent housing style in the Vincent area, particularly in the suburbs of Mt Hawthorn and North Perth.



Key characteristics:

- Free standing single storey houses with informal lawns and gardens.
- Earthy character often embracing natural materials and finishes.
- Low pitched roofs with horizontal lines and terracotta tiles.
- Exposed rafters and purlins projected from the roof.
- Brown brick, roughcast or pebble dash render or rendered walls painted in off-white, beige or cream colours.
- Heavily built veranda posts, often pylon shaped and tapered upwards from a wide base.
- Double hung or casement windows with panes in small rectangles or diamonds featuring Art Nouveau or arts and crafts patterned stained glass.
- Hallway dividing best rooms at the front and kitchen and laundry at rear.
- Timber panelled walls in dark timber to lower half of wall.
- High waisted timber doors, skirting boards, architraves in dark wood.
- Brown, olive, grey and cream wallpaper and Kalsomine paint.
- Peacock blue and deep pink upholstery, furnishings and carpets.

During the years of the Great Depression in the 1920s and early '30s, many local residents converted their homes into boarding houses or partly self-contained flats by adding a granny flat or kitchenette with gas stove to one or two rooms, with common use of a shared bathroom and laundry. George Finley, who lived at 310 Fitzgerald Street, North Perth with his family in the 1920s, built and lived in a granny flat at the rear of the property during the 1930s and 1940s after his family returned to London in search of better job opportunities during the Great Depression (Fraser, 2019).



57 Matlock Street Mount Hawthorn, 1946 (COV PHO0923)



George Finley in his granny flat at the rear of 310 Fitzgerald Street, North Perth 1940s (COV PH05714)

FLATS

It was not until the mid-1930s that flats and apartments became a popular alternative to the traditional suburban house. Flats were attractive and more affordable housing option for single city workers or couples without children who wanted to live close to their workplaces and leisure activities in the city. However, flats were also viewed negatively with claims that they were responsible for falling birth rate and would turn residential areas into slums (Gregory & Gothard, Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia, 2009, p. 372).

In the inter-war period, higher density residential flats were developed in the Perth, Mt Lawley, West Perth and East Perth areas. Between the 1930s and 1960s, architect Harold Krantz,



Advertisement for the Fredora Flats, The West Australian, 19 November 1938

working in partnership later with Robert Sheldon, designed many flats in what became the Vincent area including the Fredora flats on the corner of Stirling and Parry Streets East Perth constructed in 1938 (The West Australian, 19 November 1938).

The Mayfair Flats at 83 Carr Street, West Perth, were designed by modernist architect W.G. Bennett in the Interwar Moderne style with art deco elements. The two-storey flats were built around 1936 at a time when 'flat life' and flat conversions were becoming more popular in Perth (Heritage Council, 2018). One of the early residents in Apartment 1 was Amedeo Re, the Fremantle-born and Italian-educated son of Sicilian merchant Giuseppe Re, patriarch of the Re family who went on to establish the long lived food import and retail business in the Perth area. From 1933 – 1940, Amedeo was employed as a clerk in the Perth offices of the Italian Vice-Consul. Re and his Italian born wife and children lived in Apartment 1 at 83 Carr Street until their hasty departure back to Italy to avoid potential internment during the war years which were fraught for many Italians in Western Australia. Amedeo and his family eventually returned to Perth where he recalled his early living arrangements in an interview: "The apartment house's name was Mayfair...in Carr Street. They were very nice apartments, only four. I was very happy there. We had a nice garden. We could move around and there was a garden at the front of the house. So the kids could play." (Re, 2007).

POST WAR HOUSING

Following World War II, the combined effects of demobilisation and the post-war baby and immigration boom that was part of the national drive to 'populate or perish', saw demand for housing at an all-time high. The housing shortages that existed prior to 1939 were exacerbated by the lack of home building during the war years and post-war shortages in building and construction materials (Sharp, 1993, p. 50). With demand outstripping supply, overcrowding was common as families, particularly migrant families, cohabited in homes that they adapted with makeshift extensions and divisions of existing dwellings.

Factories operated in residences, old stables and open sheds as a result of a shortage of suitable other premises or materials to build them. Perth City Council issued many orders in the late 1940s and early 1950s for the removal of timber outbuildings, or illegal additions, or prosecuted for unlawful conduct of a business in a strictly residential zone. Some of the inner-city suburbs experienced significant changes in their residential character as a result of the influx of European immigrants. Houses were renovated and remodelled in a style which has been referred to as 'immigrant nostalgia' meaning the recreation of styles reminiscent of architectural styles of features from the country of origin.

POST-WAR BUNGALOWS (1945 – 1960S)

Houses built after the post-war period represent a broad spectrum of diversity. While most of the original housing stock in Vincent's suburbs date from the early 1900s Federation era or inter-war period, in the post-war period, new modern styles of architecture sprang up in pockets throughout the suburbs in low lying areas where they had been no previous building (such as around Charles Veryard Reserve in North Perth) when older buildings were demolished or when blocks were subdivided to create additional lots. Today these 'mid-century' homes are having a stylistic resurgence and are inspiring new construction.



The Rubini family outside their home at 21 Wasley Street, Mount Lawley 1960 (COV PHO1360)

Key characteristics:

- Hipped, gabled roofs with a low lying gable of around 30 degrees.
- Flat roofs in more contemporary designs with Marseilles pattern roof tiles.
- Plain brick walls and chimneys with minimal exterior decorative elements.
- Asbestos cement sheeting for lining interior walls and ceilings.
- Double or triple room frontages.
- Plain timber or aluminium windows and prominent window walls.
- Open plan living areas with well-lit functional interiors incorporating space for appliances.
- Breakfast nooks and stools along an 'island bench' incorporated into the kitchen design.
- Cornices and ceiling panels featuring waves, zigzags, sunburst and stylised plant forms.
- Linoleum, cork, terrazzo, ceramic tiles and vinyl flooring.
- Use of plastic laminates, Laminex, Formica and bright easy care materials.
- Windows dressed with venetian blinds.



WATER

Early colonists relied on the limited and seasonal water supply from swamps, springs, lakes, rainwater tanks and groundwater wells. Drainage followed the natural lay of the land, often flooding lower lying areas. Accompanying the problem of finding water was the disposal of sewage, which ended up in cesspits contaminating the groundwater and causing public health problems such as typhoid. In 1878, the Surveyor General addressing a public meeting on the sanitary situation in Perth proclaimed that Perth's two great wants were "first, earth closets and, second, a supply of good water" (Stannage, 1979, p. 177).

The need for safe public water supply became more urgent as Perth's population increased rapidly in the late 1890s. However, there was disagreement between the colonial government and the various town councils about who was responsible for public water supply. In 1889, the Perth City Council signed a contract with Melbourne based private syndicate to build and operate a water supply scheme piped from a reservoir in the Darling Ranges to a service reservoir on Mt Eliza, Perth. The Victoria Dam opened in 1891 and the City of Perth Waterworks Company began a scheme to supply water to the Perth homes. As the city's population surged, the company struggled to keep up with demand. After widespread complaints, the service was taken over by the government run Metropolitan Water Works Board in 1896 (Frost, 2016, p. 38 – 40).



Figure: Map of Perth town site, 1875 (State Records Office: Cons 3868 Item 289)

In this period, the Government's priority was development of the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme. While investment in the urban water supply and sanitary services was limited, water rates were increased (to 2 shillings per 1000 gallons, double the cost of water in Melbourne or Sydney) to fund improvements to the quality of quantity of water supply. The Board made improvements to water purification, extended mains, increased in the size of catchment reservoirs and drilled artesian bores throughout the metro area to supplement the water supply with groundwater from the Leederville Aquifer. A series of pumping stations were established, including the Loftus Street Pumping Station on the corner of Newcastle and Loftus Street constructed in 1906 (City of Vincent, 2007). Demand for water outstripped supply and shortages continued throughout the inter-war period. The construction of the Canning Dam in the 1930s using the Sustenance Relief Scheme labour facilitated a reliable water supply for Perth into the 1940s and 1950s.

Management of wastewater gradually evolved from cesspits, to twice weekly collection of 'night soil' from back lanes to septic tanks and finally to sewers transporting the waste to a treatment plant. From 1894, Perth City Council provided a twice-weekly pan service with 'night soil' carted to a depot at Reserve 884 (the present day site of Beatty Park) and Reserve 954 (near

Walcott Street). Construction of Perth's sewerage main began in 1906 and by the end of 1910 almost 500km of sewerage pipes had been laid (Frost, 2016). The historic plans drafted to guide installation of Perth's sewerage system are a valuable historic resource available via Retromaps (State Records Office, 2020) The Claisebrook Sewage Treatment Works, established from 1906 on Burswood Island opposite Claise Brook

(now the site of Optus Stadium), treated the raw sewage with bacteria in filter beds before discharging into the Swan River (InHerit, 2006). Complaints about the smell, pollution and the algae in the river led to the eventual construction in 1926 of the Sewerage Treatment Works in Subiaco, with an ocean outfall. The Claise Brook sewage treatment site was closed by 1936 (Lund, 1996).



Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage Dept Workers outside the pumping station and depot on the corner of Newcastle & Loftus Streets, Leederville 1912 (COV PH0084)

LINCOLN STREET VENTILATION STACK

In 1941, the Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department erected a 38 metre tower to vent acidic fumes from the Perth sewerage system into the air to prevent corrosion of pipes. However, the polluted air did not vent upwards but dispersed through the system leading local residents to complain of unpleasant smells. Residents jokingly called it a 'monument to Hitler' because of the stench. After only four weeks of operation, the sewer connection was cemented over and rendered non-functional. The art deco style tower, built by the Public Works Department under direction of Chief Engineer Russell Dumas, came to be known locally as 'Dumas' Folly.' During World War II, the tower was used by police for their central wireless antennae and by the Commonwealth Department of Defence as a secret communications centre. In 1952 the chamber room at the base of the tower was converted to a laboratory for the chemical analysis of sewerage. By the 1960s and 1970s, plastic-lined pipes were installed and the sewerage system was completely sealed. The tower continued to be used as an antenna mast for police wireless communications until 1975. It was State Heritage listed in 2007 (State Heritage Place 03137).

By 1947, two thirds of Perth homes were connected to a sewer, the remainder still used septic tanks or a pan system (Frost, 2016, p. 43). Almost all homes in Perth had running water, although working class houses were often limited to one tap in

the combined bathroom-washhouse from which residents carried water in and out of the main house. Over the next decades, older homes were retrofitted with indoor plumbing and new homes were built with more elaborate plumbing to accommodate labour saving appliances such as washing machines.

Suburban and industrial expansion in the post-war period, coupled with high temperatures and post-war power shortages which put some pumping stations out of order, led to sporadic water restrictions throughout the 1950s. In response, the State Government encouraged installation of private bores to reduce the demand on scheme water and it initiated the damming of the Serpentine River (completed in 1961) to help increase metropolitan water supply. In the 1960s, dams still supplied 88 per cent of Perth's water. The remaining 12 per cent came from groundwater supplies. By the 1970s, the state government took actions to conserve water through restrictions and education programs and turned increasingly to groundwater to supply Perth's water (Water Corporation, 2023). By the 1980s, only 65 per cent of Perth's water came from dams with the remainder from groundwater. Since then, Perth's water supply has become increasingly diversified with construction of two seawater desalination plants in Kwinana (2005) and Binningup (2011) and development of systems for aquifer recharge with treated wastewater from 2011. Today, water supplied to homes in the Vincent area derives from varied sources: 35 per cent desalination, 36 per cent groundwater, 26 per cent dams and per cent groundwater replenishment (Water Corporation, 2023).

Leederville has a special connection to water supply and management in the state for two reasons. It gives its name to the aquifer which supplies much of Perth's groundwater (Department of Water, 2017). Secondly, the John Tonkin Water Centre built on Newcastle Street Leederville, in 1972 is the headquarters of the Water Corporation which manages the state's water resources. The site has had a continued association with water management in Perth since the early 1900s when it was the location for the former the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board pump station, maintenance sheds and depot storage (City of Vincent, 2007).



Lincoln Street Ventilation Tower, 2001 (COV PH05725)

POWER

The earliest sources of power for lighting and heating in colonial times were wood, whale oil, kerosene and xanthorrhoea resin extracted from grass trees (Boylen & McIlwraith, 1994). The first larger scale power supply in Perth was gas made from coal. The Perth Gas Company was a private company (with shareholders including the Mayor of Perth George Shenton) won a contract with the Perth City Council to supply gas to streets, businesses and residents in the late 1880s. By 1889, there were over one hundred gas lamps in the city as far north as Brisbane Street and west as Colin Street (Stannage, 1979, p. 282).

At a time when other cities around Australia were developing electricity infrastructure, Perth remained dependent on gas and was slow to electrify. After protracted negotiations in the 1890s, Perth Gas Company ended up with both power monopolies for the City of Perth – gas and electricity. Most of Perth’s first suburbs took their power from the Perth Gas Company and later the Perth City Council which acquired the company and its monopoly over the area within a 5 mile (8 km) radius of the centre of the city (Boylen & McIlwraith, 1994).

The growth of new suburbs such as Leederville hastened the development of electricity in Perth as they provided a fresh marketplace where gas infrastructure was not already entrenched, the new suburbs were filled with new arrivals from the eastern states used to the convenience of electricity, and their growth was tied to new electric tram routes (Boylen & McIlwraith, 1994, p. 25). In 1905, the Perth Gas Company provided electricity to the Leederville Hotel, the first building in the area to electrify. A new era of progress and prosperity for the district was ushered in when the Leederville mayor flicked the light switch on at the hotel’s grand re-opening in January 1905 (The West Australian, 3 January 1905) .

The switch from gas to electricity was piecemeal over several decades in Perth delayed by protracted commercial and political negotiations (Layman, 2011). The West Australian Government and Perth City Council each bought up various utility companies and, after much negotiation, they merged their interests to plan a central, large-scale power station supplying the entire metropolitan area. With easy access to coal and water through the adjacent railway and Swan River, the East Perth site was ideal. Construction began in 1914 and by 1916, Australia’s first state-owned, public power station began operation.

EAST PERTH POWER STATION

STATE HERITAGE PLACE 03318

East Perth Power Station played a vital role in the economic development of the state from the 1920s to the 1950s by generating cheap, reliable power for homes and local industry. The location was chosen because it was central to the metropolitan area, close to the railway line to enable coal deliveries and close to the Swan River to facilitate cooling systems. Work began on the Power Station in 1913 initially built to the 40 Hertz system, which differed from the 50 Hertz Australian standard (the system was later converted to the 50 Hertz in the 1950s). The power station played an important role as a major employer in working class East Perth, and it fed Perth’s growing appetite for electricity in the inter-war period. The station was extended in 1939 to facilitate greater power generation and got through World War II with no serious supply failures. However, coal strikes and faltering

systems in the post-war period led the state government to scope and develop alternative power supplies and systems. East Perth Power Station generated all of Perth’s power until 1951, when the larger South Fremantle Power Station opened. The East Perth Power Station continued operating but was not as vital to metropolitan and state power supplies. Following its closure in 1981, it was classified by the National Trust in 1997 and included on the Vincent Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1999. In the early 2000s, researchers at Murdoch University led a project to collect stories from former workers and local residents about the history and impact of the East Perth Power Station (Layman, 2011). It was State Heritage listed in 2016 and was recognised for its social, historic, aesthetic and scientific heritage values.



East Perth Power Station, 1936 (COV PHO1929)

In homes, the uptake of electricity in Perth homes in the first few decades of the 20th century had been mainly for lighting. Gas and wood remained an important source of power for cooking and heating. According to the 1947 Census, less than 2 per cent of Perth households used electricity for cooking, 38 per cent cooked on gas stoves and 58 per cent cooked on wood or coke (coal) stoves (Commonwealth Census of Australia, 1947). Gas has remained an important part of Perth's domestic power landscape in the inter-war period. The East Perth gasworks were built in Trafalgar Road East Perth in 1924 built on the site of the earlier Perth Gas Company plant. In the 1930s, stove manufacturers heavily marketed gas cookers to Perth housewives arguing they were "one of the essentials of the modern kitchen" and offering easy hire purchase plans (The Sunday Times, 6 March 1927).

Up until the 1950s and 1960s, wood continued to be an important fuel source for domestic homes in the Perth area. There were wood yards and fuel merchants throughout the Perth and Vincent area including: Charles Brittain at 60 Coogee Street Mt Hawthorn, Jack Napier at 494 Charles Street, North Perth. and two generations of the Bryant family with Richard Bryant in Duke (later Aberdeen Street) West Perth and Jack Bryant at 125 – 7 Buxton Street, Mt Hawthorn. Local residents recall the importance of the wood supply to fuel their stoves for cooking and copper boilers for washing day:

***"There were no electrical gadgets. I remember mum – she had five kids – and when she got her first washing machine I would have been about 12, so that would have been back in the early '50s. So she had four or five kids at that stage before she got a washing machine. Before that it was all the boilers, the copper and the hand wringer and the two troughs and all that sort of thing. The stoves were all and the heating was all wood, we had open fireplaces both in the lounge and the living room... The hot water was all those paper burners, chip burners. That was the only hot water we had in the place because your stove was on all the time so you just put the big pot on for hot water for anything. So yes, electricity really wasn't used for anything except probably towards the end. I think, we might have had a hot water system in the kitchen, just one of those instant ones, and the fridge. They were about the only electrical appliances."** (interview with Keith Ingram, 2007)*

By the 1960s, electricity had become an unremarkable essential commodity in domestic homes powering refrigerators, televisions and washing machines. The rapid post-war growth in demand and spread of the electricity grid beyond metropolitan area led to commissioning of fuel sources other than coal to provide electricity. The Kwinana Oil Refinery was established in 1954 and natural gas from Dongara was piped to Perth in the early 1970s, the same time the East Perth gasworks was closed. Gas continued to be a major source of power with the development of the North West Shelf in the 1980s. From 1945 to 2006, the State's power generation and distribution was managed by the State Electricity Commission (later known as State Energy Commission of WA). Since 2006, power generation and distribution in Western Australia has been managed by different state owned companies such as Western Power, Synergy, Alinta, Verve and Horizon Power.



Jannetje Freese in the kitchen of 228 Anzac Road Mount Hawthorn with gas stove, c 1930 (COV PHO2041)



Bryant family children on the Bryant wood yard delivery truck on Buxton Street Mount Hawthorn, 1942. (COV PHO5260)

ROADS

Roads are vital for the exchange of ideas and goods. For thousands of years, Noongar people followed key 'bidi' or tracks in the area connecting Noongar people between camps and other places of residence to specific areas along the river and wetlands to hunt and conduct ceremonial and cultural business (Grey, 1841).

For many decades after colonisation, the Swan River remained the most effective transport link. Unpaved sandy roads and rough bush tracks were the only routes into Perth for outlying colonists who would walk or use horse drawn drays to travel to and from Perth. Some basic road construction was carried out by convict labour in the 1850s and 1860s, but most road works in the Vincent area were not undertaken until the 1890s.

From the 1870s, responsibility for road construction and maintenance lay with local road boards under the Municipalities and Local Roads Boards Act 1871. Local councils had jurisdiction over roads, drains, public buildings, ponds, fences and sanitation. As the name suggests, the most important task of the boards was to construct and maintain roads.

Early roads in the wider Perth area were managed by the Perth District Road Board whose limited revenue was reflected in the lack of road construction for many decades. In 1895, the Leederville Road Board was gazetted and in 1899 the North Perth Roads Board formed to help

progress development of services and basic infrastructure including roads in their burgeoning residential and commercial areas. In this period, many roads were financed by private citizens and land developers.

From around the early 1900s, some tracks were block paved with circular blocks of wood sawn from the trunks of trees felled by the wayside. Important thoroughfares in and out of the city, such as Fitzgerald and Beaufort Streets were top-dressed with gravel from the late 1870s and later macadamised to carry tram lines. By 1900, Wanneroo Road, a major thoroughfare that connected Perth to the market gardens and dairy farms scattered along its length up to the Wanneroo area had been block paved with timber as far as the 14 mile peg, roughly 20km from the CBD (The West Australian, 4 November 1944). The stretch of Wanneroo Road from Vincent Street to Walcott Street was renamed Charles Street in 1901, named for Captain Charles Fitzgerald the former Governor of Western Australia from 1848 – 1855.

Many of the streets in the early estates established in the Vincent area in the 1890s were owned and maintained by the developers and had been named by them. In the mid-to-late 1890s, the Perth City Council took over control spurring a flurry of street renaming and introduction of numbering for houses and other buildings. Street names were standardised so that the same street passing through a number of estates had the same name for its whole length, or at least most of it. For example,

in 1897, the street known as William Street in the city and Hutt Street immediately north of the railway line, became William Street along its entire length. (Stannage, 1979, p. 289). The consolidation of the inner suburban local governments of Leederville and North Perth into the Perth City Council in 1914 also saw another burst of street re-naming in an effort to remove duplication of street names within the Perth area.

The construction of the Perth electric tram network in the early 1900s hastened road improvements in the Vincent area. Before the tramlines could be laid, roads had to be prepared to provide a firm base for tracks. While many roads in the Perth and Vincent area were gravelled, some such as North Beach Road (renamed Scarborough Beach Road from 1947) were constructed from jarrah planks laid on sand, across which the tram lines were run like railway tracks over sleepers. This early construction method can be glimpsed and felt today on the ridged patch of Scarborough Beach Road near the intersection of Green Street in Mt Hawthorn.

Horse drawn transport remained common on Perth roads up until and beyond the 1920s. While the first motor car arrived in Perth in 1894, it was not until after World War I that cars became a more common presence on Perth streets. In 1918, there were 2538 motor vehicles in Western Australia. A decade later in 1927, there were 25,270 – 10 times as many (Edmonds L., The Vital Link, A History of Main Roads Western Australia, 1997). The increase in motor vehicles changed the standards expected for major

roads. While new motor vehicles could drive on almost any road a horse and cart could travel, they were most efficient on good, smooth roads.

Cars increased the demand for macadamised (gravelled and compacted) roads and the need for better management and funding of road construction and maintenance. The Main Roads Board was established in 1926 funded by the State and Commonwealth Governments to upgrade and extend Western Australia's roads and bridges. Its headquarters were in Marquis Street, West Perth, with district offices throughout the state (Main Roads WA, 2023). During the Great Depression, the Main Roads Act came into effect established the Main Roads Department which provided sustenance work in road construction throughout the 1930s.

More cars on the road posed major problems streets not designed for heavy traffic flows. Loftus Street was partly widened in 1926 to relieve pressure on Charles Street which had been carrying the majority of through traffic at this time. In 1940, Loftus Street was able to take more through traffic by extending Green Street to Charles Street, and London Street to Wanneroo Road (City of Perth, 1952). Traffic pressure on Charles Street continued with Perth City Council concerned that new buildings were being constructed too close to the roadway to enable future widening. In 1941, a building line was declared and new shops were set back 10 feet, and new residences 30 feet, on the eastern side of the street.



Road building across Smith's Lake linking Bourke & Charles Streets, North Perth October 1939. (SLWA 226486PD)



Construction of Mitchell Freeway extension at Leederville Parade, 1975 (COV PHO2577)

In the post-war period, the car became even more prevalent and funding and support for Main Roads increased further to meet demand. In the 1950s, the Plan for Metropolitan Region, Perth and Fremantle 1955 (commonly referred to as the 'Stephenson Plan' after one of its authors Professor Gordon Stephenson) proposed a vastly extended road network to cope with the future growth of Perth. Among the new proposed highways to make travel around Perth faster and more efficient was the road connecting the Narrows Bridge (completed in 1959) to the north side of Perth. It was initially called the Western Switch Road and renamed the Mitchell Freeway (after former WA State Premier and Governor Sir James Mitchell) in 1963. The work proceeded in stages throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s. The first extension of the Mitchell Freeway which took the freeway to Vincent Street and split the suburb of Leederville in two began in 1974 and opened to traffic in March 1976. The extension significantly altered the townscapes of Leederville and West Perth with residential and industrial buildings demolished and streets cut off on both sides of the freeway path (Edmonds L., *The Vital Link: A History of Main Roads Western Australia*, 1997, p. 259 – 261).

Decades later another major road construction project impacted on the suburbs of Northbridge, East Perth and Perth. Construction began on the Graham Farmer Freeway in the 1990s and officially opened in April 2000. The east-west bypass of Perth's central business district comprised of the freeway itself, the Northbridge Tunnel and the Windan Bridge. The freeway was named after high profile football star of the 1950s – 1970s Graham 'Polly' Farmer, who began his career with the East Perth Football Club. The construction of the Graham Farmer Freeway and resulted in road widening and upgrading of Loftus Street as a major access road to the new traffic system. It further cut the East Perth area into northern and southern areas.

The northern part came under the jurisdiction of Vincent, which was formed as a new Council after the de-merger of Perth City Council in 1994 (Gregory, *City of Light: a history of Perth since the 1950s*, 2003, p. 317).



The former East Perth Locomotive Depot (Rail History Association Image) 1960s. (Railheritagewa.org.au)

TRANSPORT

Roads are vital for the exchange of ideas. While the reliance on roads and vehicle transport has shaped much of the present day Vincent area, the historic development of public transport networks was an important driver for development of the Vincent suburbs in times past.

The construction and completion of the Fremantle to Guildford railway line in 1881 was a major spur for development north of the city. The railway construction moved the focus of the city away from the Swan River which has been the primary transport artery, and encouraged settlement to the immediate west, north and east. While the railway line initially cut Perth in half, the completion of the Barrack Street Bridge in 1894, followed by the Horseshoe Bridge across William Street in 1903, reconnected the northern and southern sections of Perth and facilitated development to the north (Stannage, 1979, p. 289).

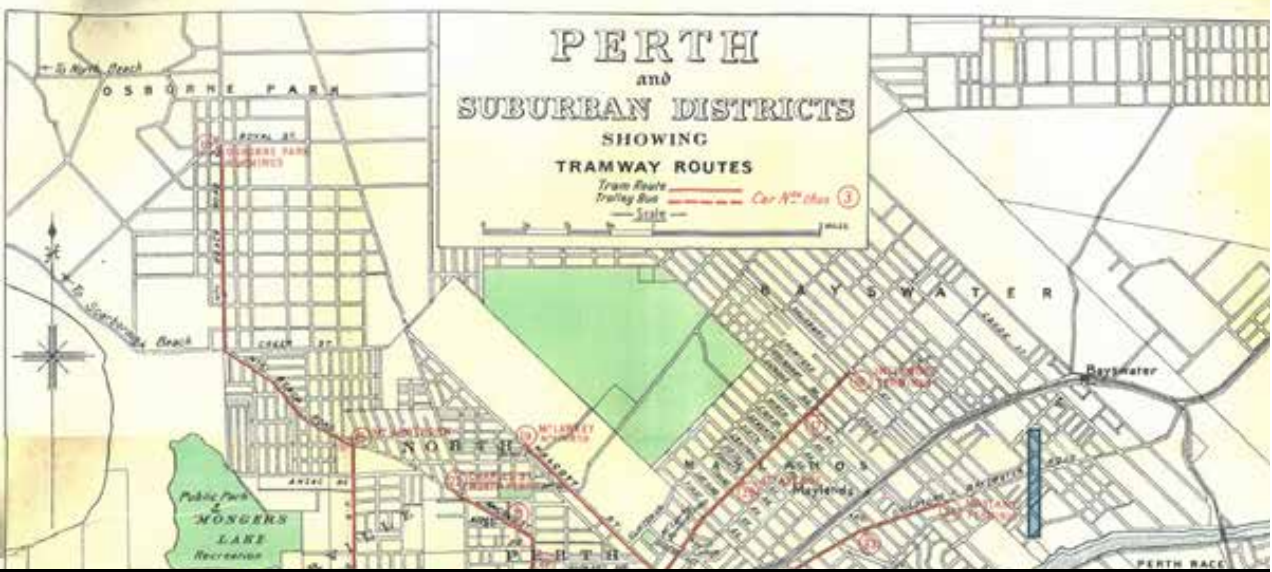
In 1917, the WA Government Railways established the East Perth Locomotive Depot (known as the 'East Perth loco sheds') along Summers Street which remained in operation until the end of the steam railway era in the early 1970s. The depot accommodated a power house, steel tanks, engine sheds and railway lines. Its location was an important factor in the development of the nearby East Perth Power Station (which required easy access to rail shipped coal). The depot also served as a major spur for residential housing for the workers and the development of commerce and services to local residents and visitors.

After the closure of the East Perth Locomotive Depot in the 1970s, the site continued to be an important part of Perth's metropolitan and regional transport network. In 1970, the Indian Pacific, which travels from Sydney to Perth via Adelaide, made its inaugural stop at the East

Perth Loco Depot on the 26 February 1970 after completion of the gauge conversion projects which enabled cross continental rail journeys without switching gauge. In 1976, the Westrail Centre (later called the Public Transport Centre) was built to serve as the passenger terminal and administration headquarters for Westrail. The five storey landmark building was designed by architectural firm Forbes and Fitzhardinge in the late 20th century brutalist style. The building won awards for interior architecture and was included in the City of Vincent's Municipal Inventory in 1995 and classified by the National Trust in 1996 (State Heritage, 2018).

Electric trams and trolley buses provided another major impetus for residential and commercial development in the Vincent area in the first half of the 20th century. The Tramways Act 1885 gave any municipality the power to authorise construction and maintenance of street tramways within its boundaries (Culpeffer-Cooke, Gunzburg, & Pleydell, 2010). A privately owned London-based company, Perth Electric Tramways Ltd entered into contracts with various councils to develop and construct the first tramway routes in and around Perth.

The first tram service in Perth began on 28 September 1899 travelling from East to West Perth. On 2 October 1900, the first tram route to the north of the city commenced from the Esplanade via Barrack and Beaufort Street to Bulwer Street and Walcott Street. The Leederville line, a single track branch off Beaufort Street which travelled west along Newcastle Street to Loftus Street opened on 23 January 1901 with further extensions to Oxford Street in August, and Government Road (later called Anzac Road) in December 1901. The North Perth line, extending the Bulwer Street line via Fitzgerald Street to Forrest Street, opened on 6 December 1906. The North Perth tram line was extended to Angove St in 1910, and to the Charles St terminus in 1929. The Mt Lawley – North Perth line was opening on 21 March 1910 as a single track extension of the Highgate line west along Walcott Street to York Street (Culpeffer-Cooke, Gunzburg, & Pleydell, 2010, p. 49).



Perth and Suburban Districts Tramway Routes, 1936 (COV Local History Collection).



Arrival of the Indian Pacific at the East Perth Railway Terminal, 26 February 1970.



Public Transport Centre, West Parade Perth, 2016

The development of a comprehensive tramway network allowed the workers to travel quickly and easily to their place of employment from suburbs such as Leederville, North Perth and Mt Lawley. Proximity to the tram network was a major selling point in real estate subdivision advertisements spruiked by various developers.

Just before World War I, the State Government bought the tramways and operated the Tramways Branch as part of the WA Government Railways (WAGR). The oldest lines were rehabilitated and new lines were constructed to South Perth, Claremont and Maylands. In the 1920s, private bus services such as the Scarborough Bus Company

were in stiff competition with the State-run trams. The Scarborough Bus Company began service in 1927 as a result of a private petition arising from the State Government's refusal to continue buses beyond Osborne Park. Its headquarters were on the corner of Brady Street and North Beach Road (later Scarborough Beach Road) and it offered several daily services to Scarborough which were especially popular in the summer months. (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p. 106 – 107). Other private companies included the Victoria Bus Service (which ran through West Perth along Charles Street and Wanneroo Road into North Perth) and the Daffodil Motor Service which ran from Perth to Mt Hawthorn.



North Perth children celebrating the extension of the tramway on Fitzgerald Street North Perth, 19 December 1906 (COV PH06521)

The WAGR responded by bringing in electric trolley buses which relied on fixed overhead power supplies but offered more flexibility than trams in routing. The first trolley bus service opened in October 1933 servicing East Perth to West Leederville.

Passenger numbers for trams and trolley buses increased during World War II hastened by the introduction of private fuel rationing. To cope with demand for public transport, the Tramways Branch introduced motor bus services to supplement the trams and trolley bus services. After the war years, there was a transition from trams and trolley buses to trains and buses. Trams stopped running to Mt Hawthorn and were replaced by trolley buses in 1952. Trams to Mt Lawley were replaced by motor buses in 1953. The remaining Newcastle Street and William Street tram sections also closed in 1953 leaving only the Subiaco, Inglewood and North Perth Tram lines open. The last number 22 North Perth tram rattled down Angove Street on 1 February 1958 (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p. 176). In 1962, the Scarborough Bus Service also stopped operating in the Mt Hawthorn/Joondanna area after the company was bought out by the Metropolitan Perth Passenger Transport Trust (MTT). The trolley buses operating in the Mt Hawthorn area transitioned to motor buses in 1963 and the last East Perth trolley buses stopped service in 1969 (Culpepper-Cooke, Gunzburg, & Pleydell, 2010, p. 278).



Trolley bus travelling east along Newcastle Street Leederville, 1959 (COV PHO3148)

The 1970s saw the further consolidation of car culture in Perth with the closure of the Fremantle-Perth railway in 1979. After public backlash and a change in government, the line reopened in 1983 and trains were converted to electric in 1986. Passenger numbers increased and new suburban railway lines were opened in subsequent years with the opening of the Perth to Joondalup line in 1992 and the Perth to Mandurah line in 2007. (Bolton G., 2008, p. 177). In December 1992, a new railway station was constructed in Leederville at the southern end of Oxford Street in the median strip of the Mitchell Freeway. The platforms were extended and in 2012 a double ended turn back siding was opened to improve resilience of the Transperth network during service disruptions (PTA, 2011 – 12).

Cars remain the dominant form of transport in the Perth and Vincent areas. While there have been various proposals for integration of light rail or 'trackless trams' on major arteries such as Fitzgerald Street (City of Vincent, 2012), the State Government has prioritised renewed investment in rail infrastructure connecting Perth to outer metropolitan areas through its METRONET program since 2017 (Govt of Western Australia, 2023). At a local level, initiatives relating to active transport and take up of private electric vehicles have taken priority. Whether public transport in the inner suburbs of Perth comes full circle back to trams, as has been proposed in various research and planning papers, remains to be seen (Scheurer, 2020).



The last tram in Angove Street, North Perth, 1 February 1958 (COV PHO1055)

COMMUNICATIONS

The movement and sharing of information in a place as remote as Western Australia was once completely dependent on transport networks. In early colonial times, communications were slow and irregular with mail transported on ships to Albany then carried overland to Perth. Until Federation in 1901, postal services were regulated by the WA Governor who appointed postal officials and issued stamps.

Perth’s first General Post Office opened on St Georges Terrace in August 1890. Post offices and outlets in the Vincent are followed soon after. The Brisbane Street Post Office was built in 1896 in a distinctive ‘arts and crafts’ style designed by Public Works Department Chief Architect George Temple Poole. The building incorporated a residence for the post master or post mistress as was frequently the case given that postal services were one of few socially accepted employment roles for women in that time. It was originally called the North Perth Post Office but was renamed in 1897 when the Perth North-West Post Office (later known as Northbridge Post Office) was built on the corner of Aberdeen and Brisbane Streets. It operated as a post office for decades until (date) when the building was sold and converted to commercial premises in 1994. It was classified by the National Trust in 1994.

LEEDERVILLE POST OFFICE

HERITAGE PLACE NUMBER 02203

In 1897, the Leederville Post Office on the corner of Vincent and Oxford Streets was built to a similar design under the direction of Public Works Department Chief Architect John Harry Grainger. The foundation stone, made from Meckering granite, was laid by the Minister for Posts & Telegraphs Edward Wittenoom on 3 May 1897. A time capsule lead box containing, current newspapers, a Government Gazette, Year Book, postage stamps and working drawings of the building, was placed behind the stone. In 1999, the contents of which were unearthed and donated to the Vincent Local History Collection. In the early years of operation, the Post Office looked like a house with chimneys and open fireplaces. Over the years, the building was altered with the post office extending into the residential section as the district developed. Mail and telegrams were delivered twice daily by postmen and telegram boys on push bikes covering a large area. Telegram messenger Les Beckham recalls:

“We had an enormous territory to cover: Loftus Street/London Street right down to the bottom end of Joondanna where Dog Swamp is right across through to Main Street, down where Glendalough is where the Little Sisters’ of the Poor place is, Anzac Road and all in that general area, Mt Hawthorn...” (oral history with Les Beckham, City of Vincent Local History Collection OH124)

Postal services operated until the 1990s when Leederville’s postal requirements eventually outgrew the building and a new postal facility was provided in a new building adjacent at 288 Vincent Street. The building was heritage-listed on the Municipal Inventory and State Register in 1995 noted for its significant position in the Leederville streetscape and social and historic value as a communication hub in Leederville during its years of operation (Place Number 02203). It has since been used for various commercial purposes including as a cafe and restaurant (Heritage Council, 2018).



Leederville Post Office, 1949 (COV PHO3347)



Leederville Post Office telegram messenger boy Les Beckham in uniform, 1950 (COV PHO1766)

As North Perth was still developing as a suburb in the early 1900s, it did not have the residential or commercial density to justify the establishment of an official post office. Instead, postal services were offered at agencies in local shops. North Perth got its own postal and telegraph service (in for the form of a receiving or allowance office) from a shop on the corner of Angove and Parker (later Woodville) Streets in 1902. The first postmistress, Miss Elizabeth Watson, also ran the corner shop which served as a hub for exchange of information and goods and also as a contact point for medical support or locating people or employment in the early days of North Perth.

In 1916, North Perth got its first official Post Office on the corner of Leake and View Streets, opposite the North Perth Town Hall (Owen, 1958) (Heritage Council of WA, 1998). The North Perth Post Office operated until 1996 when a new office opened on the corner of View and Fitzgerald Streets, closer to the main business and shopping area. The original building became an Australia Post administrative centre and was heritage-listed in 1998. See North Perth Post Office (Heritage Place Number 02215).



Photo of the North Perth Post Office, 28 October 1924. (NAA K1209 North Perth)

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE

As previously highlighted, the Vincent area sits in a wetland chain that, from colonial times, provided freshwater for farms and market gardens. Early farmers in the area such as William Leeder and John Smith kept poultry, dairy cattle and farmed vegetables on the margins of Lake Monger and Smith's Lake. From the 1850s – 1870s, the arrival of convicts helped drain and reclaim some of Perth's wetland areas for use as market gardens to feed Perth's growing population. The lakes, swamps or former swamps provided fertile peat soils and easy access to the water table suited to intensive small, scale agriculture (Atkinson, *Chinese Market Gardens in the Perth Metropolitan Region 1900 – 1920*, 1984, p. 39).

By the 1870s, Perth was surrounded by gardens which fanned out around the central business area taking in the gardens of James Leeder on Monger's Lake, Richard Gallop's market, orchard and vineyard near today's Brisbane Street and Joseph Gallop's market garden on Cowle Street, West Perth (No. 54 Lot Y207) where he grew vegetables on the drained land that had been Boojoormelup/Henderson's Lake (now Dorrien Gardens). In the 1880s, commercial vegetable growing in Perth was the domain of European settlers, many of whom were large landowners who employed seasonal labour. This began to change in the 1890s with increasing numbers of Chinese labourers working in metropolitan gardens.

By the early 1900s, the labour intensive small scale cultivation of vegetables and fruits for the local Perth market was dominated by Chinese market gardeners. Many of the gardeners were

from the rice, fruit and vegetable growing Chinese province of Guangdong and were familiar with small scale, labour intensive agricultural practices. Due to the Immigration Restriction Act 1901, people of Chinese origin already in Australia (who were predominantly single or unaccompanied men) could not bring their families out, nor could they own land outright as land ownership was restricted to British subjects or aliens whose governments had reciprocal agreements with the British government. Most Chinese market gardeners in the Vincent area leased their land and farmed cooperatively with other Chinese men in groups of two to 10 (Atkinson, *Chinese Labour and Capital in Western Australia, 1847 – 1947*, 1991, p. 42). Chinese market gardeners sold their produce door to door from horse drawn carts. They continued to do so after the opening of the Perth City Markets in 1897 as council by-laws initially prohibited Chinese people from renting stalls.

Chinese gardeners were later able to sell their produce in Perth markets, although restrictions on selling produce to government agencies continued (WA Museum, ECU: Landgate, 2023).

In 1899, the Western Australian Post Office Directory listed Chinese Gardens on Bourke Street between Oxford Street and Monger's Lake. By the early 1900s, market gardens began to appear throughout Leederville including on Oxford, Newcastle and Vincent Streets. The smaller streets off Oxford Street including Muriel Place, Bouverie Place and St Johns Road (which was later renamed Bennelong Place) all had Chinese gardens, many of which operated until the 1930s.



Wing On with delivery horse and cart and local children
Clayton Brennan and Craig in Mount Lawley, 1947.
(COV PHO1079)

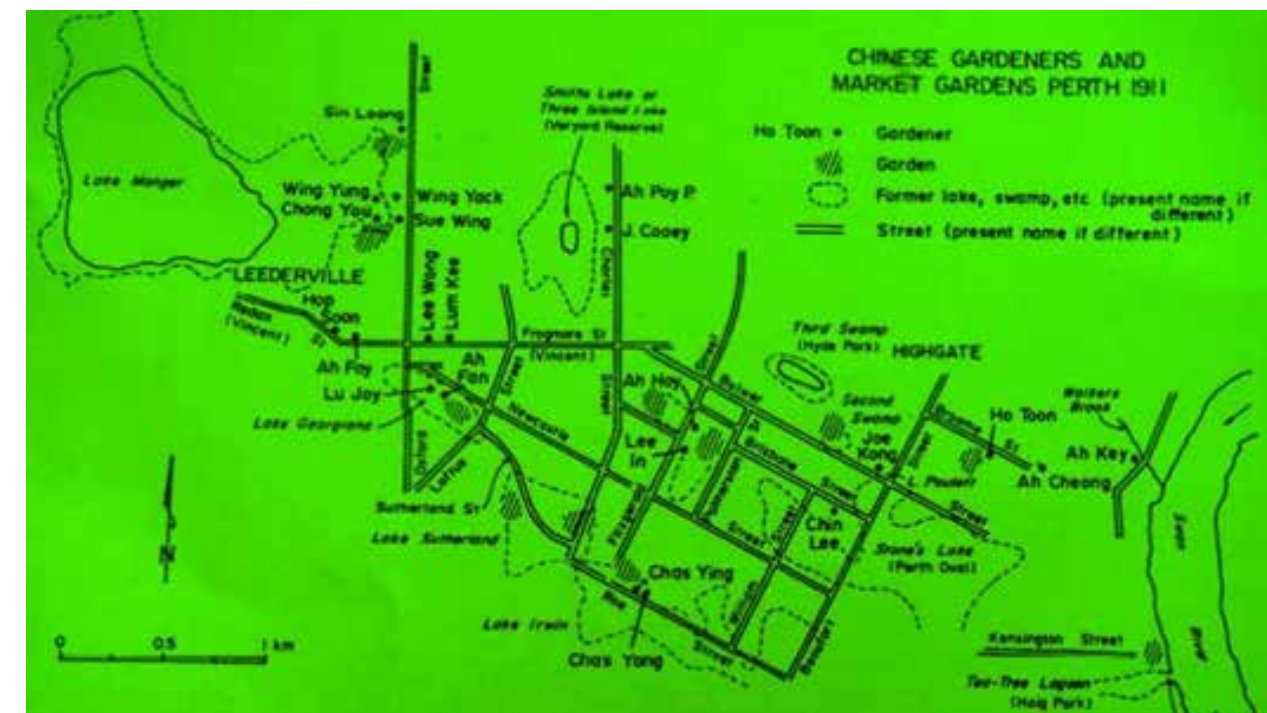
Anti-Chinese policies and sentiments had often impacted on their lives and livelihoods. Some local residents were against the traditional Chinese methods of gardening and tried to close them down. In 1910, the Australian Natives Association suggested to the Perth City Council to implement a compulsory government purchase of all Chinese gardens in Perth. The idea was dropped following a change in government, but the notion persisted.

By 1928, there were still 13 Chinese market gardeners listed in Leederville and North Perth areas who were the subject of intense scrutiny by the Australian Natives Association who regularly petitioned Perth City Council for removal of Chinese tenants and 'shanties' around the gardens under the Health Act (Perth City Council, 4 February 1929). In 1928, the Leederville Progress Association argued the Chinese gardens should be resumed because the "progress of that part of the district was being retarded owing to the presence of these gardens, which are considered to be a menace" (The Mirror, 26 January 1929).

Gradually as demand for land for buildings and parks grew, the Chinese market gardeners were pushed out of the Leederville and North Perth area. Their wares and services were increasingly replaced by southern Europeans who established market gardens in outlying areas

such as Spearwood and Wanneroo. Technological changes such as irrigation systems and fertilisers meant that more marginal land could be used for growing food. There were few Chinese gardeners left in the Vincent area by the 1950s. The continued development of Leederville, hastened by infrastructure building for the 1962 Empire Games and the construction of the Mitchell Freeway, contributed to the decline in land available for market gardening.

Today, the early Chinese presence and the gardeners' influence on the development of areas in Leederville and North Perth lives on in the stories and recollections of former residents immortalised in the 'speaking rock' at Smith's Lake Reserve on Kayle Street North Perth which highlights the presence of Chinese market gardens in the Vincent area.



Chinese market gardens and gardeners in the Perth-Leederville area (Atkinson, *Chinese Market Gardens in the Perth Metropolitan Region 1900 – 1920*, 1984, p. 43)

MANUFACTURING

Prior to the population boom of the 1890s, there was little manufacturing activity in Western Australia beyond cottage industries such as milling flour, saw milling, brick making, tanning, brewing and wine-making (Menck, 2022, p. 29). With the influx of people and capital in the 1890s, a wider range of manufacturing companies were established or expanded, often protected by import tariffs on interstate goods. When these tariffs were gradually removed after Federation, the local manufacturers who survived and thrived were those processing local primary produce for exports or factories producing goods with high transport costs, such as building materials. By World War I, there were over 990 factories in the state employing 19,000 workers. Many of these factories were located in and around central Perth and its inner suburbs which today make up the Vincent area.

East Perth was a particular hub for commercial manufacturing and light industry attracted to the East Perth area, because of its proximity to Perth, distance from residential areas, and access to water and the Claisebrook drain (Gregory, Obliterating History: The Transformation of Inner City Industrial Suburbs, 2008). From as early as the 1850s, noxious industries, such as the government slaughterhouse, tanneries, soap works, laundries, sawmills and foundries were established in the area (Stannage, 1979). The building of the railway in the late 1880s further spurred industrial development in the area. Over the next half century, East Perth was home to timber yards, brickworks, a tram and loco depot and all kinds of factories alongside smaller businesses like dressmakers and commercial laundries. The East Perth Power Station, which operated from 1916 to 1981, was a key industrial site in the area as was the East Perth Gasworks. By the 1960s, many of East Perth's factories had

moved to new light industrial areas on Perth's outskirts. Site specific factories such concrete batching plants remained, but even these are now being relocated to make way for inner-city residential developments.

Manufacturing was not restricted to the East Perth area. Leederville, West Perth, North Perth, Mt Hawthorn and Highgate were also home to a range of light industrial enterprises that were scattered in and amongst residential areas. These included: food processing factories (Plaistowes and Swan Brand Pickles), drinks manufactures (Golden West, Mackays, The Maltings), bakeries, dairies (Brownes and Cartwrights), furniture manufactures (Washing Brothers, Kotsoglu) timber and brick yards (sand excavation for the manufacture of sand bricks was situated on two lots on Shakespeare Street, near Harrow Street), footwear and clothing factories (The Boot Factory, Sekem).

Mount Hawthorn: North Perth Brickworks was a sand excavation and brick yard making sand bricks were located on North Beach Road (Scarborough Beach Road) near Shakespeare Street in the 1920s. The state-owned timber yard was on the opposite side of the street. Major manufacturing companies in the Vincent area included:



View of East Perth from St Anne's Hospital in Mount Lawley, 1970 (SLWA)

Golden West (Leederville)

Golden West began operating around 1896 at 41 Fitzgerald Street near the corner of James Street (now Farinosi & Son's Mitre 10 hardware store). In 1906, founder James John Wallis moved the factory to a new and larger premises on what was then Leeder Street (now Carr Place). The Golden West factory covered a broad area between Carr and Newcastle Streets with space for tanks to capture rainwater used in the soft drinks manufacturing, as well as stables for the horses and carts used for deliveries. Golden West produced a variety of soft drinks and cordials including strawberry creaming soda, kola beer, lemonade, fruit cocktail and the intriguing mystery flavour 'Space-O' advertised as giving a "boost for spacemen". The family-run business was handed down to James Wallis' son Ernest, and his son Ronald James also followed in the family business as a cordial mixer. The company employed many generations of local workers including Michael Hatzistavridi who started work at Golden West from 1952 until after it was bought by Coca Cola in the 1960s and became Gest soft drinks (a combination of the names Golden and West). The business eventually moved to a factory in Kewdale. The Leederville factory closed in 1972 and was redeveloped in 2018 as an apartment complex whose design evokes the bubbles of the soft drinks once produced on-site.



Golden West Aerated Water Company building and delivery trucks at 197 Carr Street Leederville, c 1950s (COV PHO1493)



Browne's Dairy at 299 Charles Street North Perth lit up for 'milk week' 1958. (COV PHO0174)

Browne's Dairy (North Perth)

Edward Browne set up a dairy farm in Shenton Park in the 1880s. In 1915, he purchased the Wholesale Farmers Co-operative Dairy Company in Charles Street North Perth and renamed it Browne's Dairy. Browne set up a depot in Brunswick Junction to address transport difficulties and lack of refrigeration. Edward's sons Robert and Walter joined the business and the company expanded and modernised its factory producing ice cream and other dairy products. In 1962, Peter's Ice Cream Company purchased Browne's Dairy although Robert and Walter Browne stayed on as directors. In 1981, Peter's moved production to a new site in Balcatta and the Charles Street premises were closed in 1998.



Swan Brand Pickle jar labels (City of Vincent Local History Centre Collection)

SWAN BRAND PRODUCTS (567 NEWCASTLE STREET WEST PERTH)

Swan Brand Products, owned by Thomas Tandy, began in 1922, on the corner of Wellington and Marquis Streets West Perth originally selling 'aerated waters' (soft drinks and cordials). In 1926, Tandy moved his factory 567 Newcastle Street and Swan Brand products expanded their line to include pickles, sauces, vinegar and fig conserve. Swan Brand Products continued production into the late 1950s and was a major producer and exporter of sauces and pickled products providing income for local Western Australian farmers and employment for local factory workers.

Lyons & Hart (West Perth)

This company was located at 358 Newcastle Street began making galvanised iron products such as sanitary pans, tubs, buckets, rubbish bins and water tanks. The plumbing company became SW Hart in 1935 and later patented the name Solahart manufacturers of solar hot water systems (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p. 223).

Harris, Scarfe & Sandovers (West Perth)

491 Newcastle Street near the corner of Golding Street was a factory for Harris, Scarfe and Sandovers Ltd which made hardware and machinery (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p. 223).

Sheridan's (West Perth)

In 1913, Charles Sheridan set up his friend jeweller Ernest Austin in a small workshop at the rear of his family's home at 14 Florence Street, West Perth.

He set up the Austral Engraving and Stamping Company which expanded rapidly during World War I after it won the contract for military hat badges which led to further government work. In 1924, the company name changed to Sheridan's Engraving and Metal Stamping Company. Charles Sheridan Jnr took over the company after his father's death in 1941 and the factor expanded again during World War II supplying orders for military and naval badges. In the post-war period, the company grew further making badges for schools, sports clubs and government (including porcelain licence plates and street signs. A third generation of Sheridan family took over the business in the 1980s changing the name to Sheridan's for Badges, and later Sheridan's Badges & Engraving moving to Jersey Street, Jolimont.

Goode Durrant & Murray Ltd (Perth)

Good Durrant and Co. began manufacturing shirts, trousers and clothing from a factory at 34 Palmerston Street, Perth in 1908. In 1924, it also established the Lion Boot Factory at 13 Church Street. In the 1930s, the company merged with the South Australian branch of the company to become Goode Durrant & Murray. By the 1940s, the company employed several hundred workers and advertised itself as "Western Australia's largest apparel manufacturing factory" (Peterkin, 1942, p. 207). The factory operated until 1966 (trading under various names including Federal Clothing Factory, Goodura Boot Factory). In 1997, the Palmerston Street and Church Street factories were converted into the Rialto Terrace apartments.



Employees of the WA Boot Manufacturing Company at 117 – 127 Lake Street Perth, 1920s (COV PH02358)

West Australian Boot Manufacturing Company (Perth)

First established in King Street, Perth, the WA Boot Manufacturing Company moved to 274 – 280 Newcastle Street and built a new factory at 117 Lake Street, circa 1913. The company people and produced over 1000 pairs of boots a year with production boosted by military orders during World War I. By the 1920s, the company employed over 125 employees including men and women. The business was later sold to Comfort Wear Slipper Company and continued making shoes in the factory until the 1980s. The buildings were listed on Vincent's Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995 and were redeveloped into an apartment complex in 2000. The building was recognised for its heritage value as a surviving element of a major manufacturing operation and employer in the district (Place 08717).

Mackays Aerated Waters

James Thomson and Francis McKay established Mackay & Co. aerated water and cordial manufacturer at 10 – 22 Money Street, Perth in 1928. Thomson, who bought out his partner, grew the business producing a range of popular and exotic cordials and soft drinks from ginger beer to ‘chilli punch’. The factory doubled in size during World War II after it won a contract to supply soft drinks to the armed services. In 1966, Coca Cola bought out Mackay and Co. and the factory was closed. The building was leased in the 1970s to Skipper’s Transport, then to a recycling company before becoming the headquarters for the East Perth Redevelopment Authority. The building was included on the Municipal Inventory in 1995 and State Register in 2008 recognised for its heritage value as a rare example of a Functionalist-style light industrial building of the inter-war period which reflects the commercial development of Perth during the 1920s (Place 08728).



Mackays aerated waters fleet of trucks, 1932 (COV PHO2272)

Herbert Stone Box Manufacturer (239 – 241 Fitzgerald Street)

Herbert Stone Ltd produced cardboard boxes and cartons for a wide range of customers. The business was established in 1896 originally in Aberdeen Street, then Edward and Duke Streets before moving to a purpose built factor at 239 – 241 Fitzgerald Street, North Perth in 1922. The business operated on this site until the early 1960s. As the photo of the factory opening in 1922 indicates, most of its employees were women. The present day site is beside the WA Italian Club which has owned the building since the 1980s.



Workers at the Herbert Stone box manufacturers Fitzgerald Street Perth (SLWA 007064D)

COMMERCE & SERVICES

Vincent’s suburbs have long been home to a diverse range of retail shops and businesses from grocers to garages, barbers to butchers. These shops and services were established throughout the suburbs, often concentrated on the main streets or on prominent corners close to residential housing. They serviced a growing population of residents who shopped locally and frequently in an era before widespread availability and use of refrigeration and cars. Many stories of former shops and businesses in Vincent are outlined in detail in Early Businesses in Vincent (Davidson & Laurie, 2010). Some of these businesses are highlighted below in the context of their place in the particular commercial strips which developed in the main town centres.

OXFORD STREET – LEEDERVILLE

Commercial development of the southern end of Oxford Street near the intersection with Newcastle Street (known formerly as Leeder Street) began in the late 1890s. The commercial strip was originally more extensive with Oxford Street running all the way down to Woolwich Street. Leederville’s connection to Perth’s electric tram network in the early 1900s opened the way for businesses like the Leederville Hotel, established in 1897, to grow. By 1900, businesses in the area

included a bootmaker, butcher, tobacconist, baker and laundry. When the Leederville Municipality was combined with North Perth and subsumed into the greater Perth City Council in 1914, the list of businesses had grown further to include a blacksmith, chemist, several confectioners, dressmakers and drapers, newsagent and stationer and even a music teacher (Wise’s Post Office Directories, 1914). Two long-term businesses on Oxford Street were Venables engineering and the Panegyres fish shop. Various other businesses came and went reflecting Perth’s changing retail culture over the decades. From grocers to fishmongers, hardware stores and hairdressers, the street has been home to a vast range of shops and services since it was developed as a commercial hub in the late 19th century.

The changing businesses on Oxford Street reflected the post-war changes in Perth’s retail culture, from full service grocers and corner shops to self-service grocers and chain stores such as a Woolworth’s variety store (which opened at 123 Oxford Street in 1958) and Tom the Cheap Grocer at 112 Oxford Street. The construction of the Mitchell Freeway in the 1970s, which cut Oxford Street and Leederville suburb in half, impacted on local trade. This disruption was compounded by increasing competition from shopping centres in Perth’s new suburbs. By the 1980s, trade along

the Oxford Street commercial strip was in the doldrums. Redevelopment of the strip in 1987, and the refurbishment of the New Oxford cinema (renamed the Luna) in the 1990s revitalised the strip, attracting new businesses particularly cafes and restaurants catering to cinema goers. In recent times, the redevelopment of the Leederville Hotel Precinct and the construction of new residential and business developments (such as the ABN group headquarters) has spurred another round of commercial renewal and change on the Oxford Street strip.



Opening day of Woolworths Variety Store Oxford Street Leederville, 1958 (COV PH04061)

Leederville Fish Supply

From 1918 until the late 1980s, the Panegyres family established and ran the Leederville Fish Supply at 125 Oxford Street. Brothers Apostolos (Paul) and Michael Panegyres were migrants from the Greek Island of Castellorizo who previously sold fish door to door before opening their distinctive blue and white-tiled Oxford Street shop which sold fresh fish, prawns, crabs and crayfish as well as fish and chips. After World War II, the business was continued by Michael and his sons Peter and Leo who took it over in the late 1950s to 1977. Although the business was no longer run by the Panegyres family, it continued operating as a seafood and fish and chip shop (Leederville Fish Supply) renamed Sweet Lips in 1994, until 2019. Nuthin Fyshy vegan fish and chip shop operated from the site from October 2021 until its closure in June 2023.



Venables Engineering & Service Station

Jack Venables was a skilled engineer who began set up an engineering workshop in Brown Street, East Perth (Venables & Bartley) which he later operated from his home at 28 Richmond Street, Leederville. Jack and his wife Clara established their machinery, hardware and motor manufacturing, sales and servicing business at 99 – 101 Oxford Street. The building was a former electricity substation converted into a workshop. Jack managed the engineering side of the business and wife Clara handled all the financials. The front of the building was originally leased to Clara’s mother, Maria Bartz, and the National Bank. The company grew to service the growing car culture installing a petrol bowser in 1923. In 1929, the Venables purchased land on the corner of Woolwich and Oxford Streets and established one of the area’s first service stations. In the 1930s, they purchased a tow truck and employed a full-time driver to collect wrecked vehicles. During World War II, the engineering workshop was declared a munitions site and John was ‘manpowered’ to work for the war effort making, among other things, heel and toe plate for soldier’s boots. After the war, John Venables helped found the Leederville Chamber of Commerce in 1956. Venables Service Pty Ltd operated until 1974 when the premises on Oxford Street was demolished to make way for the Mitchell Freeway. The Venables hardware shop run by son Geoffrey Venables (Venables & Lawrence Pty Ltd) moved to 103 Oxford Street and continued trading until 1999.



BEAUFORT STREET – PERTH, HIGHGATE & MOUNT LAWLEY

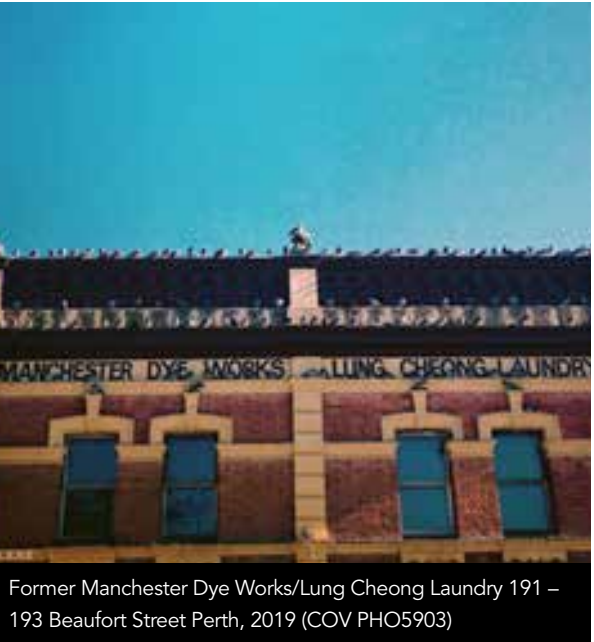
Beaufort Street was gazetted in 1893 and named for Captain Francis Beaufort, Hydographer to the British Admiralty. It was top-dressed in 1870s to allow for horse and cart traffic, then further improved 1890 and early 1900s when it became a major artery in and out of the city in Perth’s nascent tram network.

One of the early businesses in the lower end of Beaufort Street was the Beaufort Arms Hotel on the north-west corner of Newcastle and Beaufort Streets across from Weld Square. It was built in 1889 for Sir Henry Parker, former Mayor and State Member for Perth in the early 1890s. It was later renamed the Beaufort Hotel, and from 1981, the Lone Star Saloon (which also included backpacker accommodation) before it was demolished in 1997 to make way for the Northbridge Tunnel development. In the late 1890s, other businesses developed in the area around Weld Square including grocers, wine and produce merchants, chemists, tobacconists, furniture dealers, fruiterers, tailors and another hotel – The Brisbane Hotel built in 1898 on the corner of Brisbane and Beaufort Streets.

Lung Cheong Laundry: 191 – 193 Beaufort Street

The Manchester Dye Works, Lung Cheong Laundry at 191 – 193 Beaufort Street, Perth was built from 1896 and was designed by architects James & Michael Cavanagh in the Federation Free Classical style of commercial buildings. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890’s gold boom and the early years of the 20th century. This pair of shops appears on the early c.1895 Water Map of the City of Perth. Lung Cheong’s Laundry operated at No.193 and the Manchester Dye Works at No. 191. Post Office directories indicate the building continued to be used for these purposes for a number of years. In 1990, Alice Bollard taught music at No. 193 (then No. 213), possibly in rooms rented upstairs. In 1935 – 36, the premises were used for mixed businesses. Con Gourdes, a fruit seller, is listed at No. 191. A change of use to live music venue the Ellington Jazz Club in 2009 which involved the adaptive reuse of the site, whose heritage significance has been retained through refurbishment works which respect the original fabric (Place 15786). Development further north along Beaufort Street in the Highgate area also dates from the 1890s with landmark buildings such as the Queens Hotel at 520 Beaufort Street, established in 1898. The introduction of the tram service promoted construction of roads and housing, stimulating commercial growth along

Beaufort Street. By 1905, the section of Beaufort Street between Chatsworth Road and Mary Streets had developed into a retail area with a chemist, baker, bookseller, draper, confectioner, ironmonger, stationer, butcher, fruiter, wood yard, bootmaker and ‘fancy repository’ (an old fashioned version of a dollar store). Nestled in among the corner shops and retail businesses were manufacturers such as Turvey Brothers, a furniture making business which operated at 519 – 521 Beaufort Street from 1925 until the late 1960s.





Beaufort Street, Highgate Hill with horse and carriage, c 1913 (SLWA 001152D)

The 1930s saw the extension of the tram line further along Beaufort Street into Mt Lawley and later Inglewood, hastening commercial and residential development further north of Beaufort Street. The landmark Alexander Building, constructed in 1911 on the corner of Beaufort and Walcott Streets, was refurbished in art deco style in the late 1930s. Clarke's building at 693 – 643 Beaufort Street was another art deco landmark building originally established as a wine saloon (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p.156).

By the 1940s, Beaufort Street had become a busy commercial strip with every lot north from Chatsworth Road and Lincoln Street to Walcott Street occupied by some type of business. Apart from the ubiquitous corner grocery store, there were furniture and hardware dealers, engineering works, wood yards, fuel merchants, garages, a wine saloon, radio dealer and photographer.

In the post-war period, Beaufort Street has remained a prominent commercial street with a mix of cafes, restaurants, boutiques, book stores attracting locals and people from further afield attracted by events such as the Beaufort Street Festival (2010 – 2016).

ANGOVE AND FITZGERALD STREETS – NORTH PERTH

Angove and Fitzgerald Streets developed as a commercial hub for North Perth in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Like other commercial areas in Vincent, the tram was integral to the residential and subsequently commercial growth in the area. Fitzgerald Street was first extended beyond Vincent Street in 1898 with early residents including market gardener Fred Schruth and from 1904, the Rosemount Hotel on the corner of Angove and Fitzgerald Streets. In 1905, there were three general stores on Fitzgerald Street north of Vincent Street. Trams from the city ran along Fitzgerald Street to North Perth as far as the Angove Street terminus near Daphne Street from 1906 until 1958. The lines entered Fitzgerald Street from Bulwer Street, first to Forrest Street (year), then extended to Angove and Albert Street (1906) then onto Charles Street (1927).

Between 1904 and 1911, the population in the North Perth area trebled and new business sprang up on Angove and Fitzgerald Streets to service local residents. By the 1920s, there were a variety of businesses on Angove Street and both sides of Fitzgerald Street from Vincent to Angove Streets including fruiterers, grocers, butchers, confectioners, a laundry, bootmaker, a chemist, newsagent, furniture mart, a tobacconist and several barbers and hairdressers, at least

one of which doubled as an illegal betting shop. Businesses changed hands quickly, especially during the Great Depression era of the 1930s. However, two very different businesses established in the late 1920s would go onto be the longest operating businesses in the area.

Funeral Director Arthur Purslowe established his undertakers business in the mid-1920s in Guildford, expanding his premises to 20 Angove Street in 1926 (The West Australian, 14 July 1926). Next door, Cyril Collins established his bicycle shop Pal and Panther Cycles at 26 Angove Street in 1929. To keep his business afloat during the

Great Depression, Cyril offered reduced deposits and payments plans to attract customers. He later branched out to servicing engines including lawn mowers. Jim Howe, who started as an apprentice with Cyril in 1952, eventually bought the business and expanded moving across the road to 29 Angove Street in the 1980s where they built new premises in 1988. Pal and Panther operated as a family business selling and servicing bikes, lawnmowers and motorbikes until 2020 when the business (renamed 'Motorcycle Pit Stop') moved to Osborne Park.



Pal and Panther 29 Angove Street, North Perth 1970 (COV PHO6160)

**Bank of New South Wales –
452 Fitzgerald Street**

The bank premise at 452 Fitzgerald Street was built in 1938 and was designed by prominent Perth architects Hobbs, Forbes and Partners in Inter-War Stripped Classical style. The opening of the branch in Fitzgerald Street indicated the growing economic optimism of the late 1930s, following the end of the Great Depression.

Accommodation was provided for the bank manager and the early photos show a door to the left which accessed stairs to the residential area. The Bank of NSW became Westpac which ceased operations at the branch in the 1990s. The building was listed on the Vincent's Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995. In 1998, the building was bought by master photographer Denise Teo who undertook extensive renovations and leased the ground floor to the ANZ Bank from 2011 – 2016 (Heritage Council, 2018). The building was listed on the Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995 (Category B) recognised for its Inter-War Stripped Classical Style and historic association with the growth of the North Perth commercial centre (Heritage Place 08707).

The post-war period saw migrants from Southern Europe living and working in the area. Small businesses such as Xanthes fishmonger, the Metxas Brothers, Kailis and Penklis, Shonis and Kalfounis reflected the changing demographics

of the area. By the early 1950s, new businesses reflected changing times with a self-serve grocery store (Charlie Carters), three dry cleaners, a paint merchant, radio dealer and refrigeration engineer. In the 1970s, a range of homes and businesses

from 391 to 427 Fitzgerald Street, including Wynne's Chemist at 423 Fitzgerald Street were purchased and demolished becoming the site for North Perth Plaza in 1977 (SRO, SROWA Perth Metro Maps, 1914).



Bank of New South Wales on Fitzgerald Street North Perth, c 1940 (COV PH03307)

Scarborough Beach Road – Mount Hawthorn

Until 1947, Scarborough Beach Road was known as North Beach Road. The first businesses on North Beach Road was a general store between Flinders and Coogee (then called Hicks and Wittenoom) Streets established in 1907. By World War I, there were a variety of businesses in and around the northern end of Oxford Street stretching along to North Beach Road. Like other commercial strips around the Vincent area, the early shops in Mt Hawthorn were a combination of food retailers with specialty services such as hairdressers, fuel (i.e. wood) and ice merchants, as well as footwear and drapery stores. The Mt Hawthorn area was especially well serviced by butchers. In the early 1960s, Mt Hawthorn had 11 butchers and one tea room. Today, the butcher shops have dwindled and the cafes multiplied (Universal Business Directories, 1960).

The impact of the car on post-war shopping habits and shops was particularly evident along Scarborough Beach Road in the post-war period when a range of smaller retail shops including (from Fairfield to Flinders Street in 1949) Mrs Sewell's drapery, Archer's chemist, Bunner's cake shop, Matheson's grocers, Christina Kongris' fish shop, butcher Edward Thomas Butcher (later Cyril Smith's Meats), draper Miss Palmer, boot repairer Les Campbell, ladies hairdresser, Chris Panegyres' fruit and green grocer shop and Allan Smith's library.

The opposite site of Scarborough Beach Road originally had houses and the Mt Hawthorn Congregational Church, which stood on the corner at 56 Flinders Street from 1904 until it was demolished to make way for John Allans Hawthorn Shopping Centre in 1959.

Built over two storeys and with rooftop parking, the department store was touted as 'brilliantly modern, big and roomy' when it opened in November 1959. Its air-conditioned ground floor, lift and rooftop parking were unique at the time for Perth stores. There was also an extensive food market on the ground floor, together with a pharmacy and Commonwealth Savings Bank agency. John Allan Ltd also sold furniture and televisions on attractive purchase agreements that made appliances accessible to the average family. However, the business folded and the Hawthorn Shopping Centre was taken over by Tom the Cheap Grocer after Allan's collapsed (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p. 92 – 93). The shopping centre was taken over by the Murdoch Group and redeveloped as Mt Hawthorn Plaza in 1981 with Target, and later Woolworths Supermarket as its anchor store. It was redeveloped again in 2004/2005 by the Hawaiian Group and rebadged The Mezz.

Latest chapter in the dynamic John Allan story..

JOHN ALLANS

HAWTHORN SHOPPING CENTRE

1959

GRAND OPENING TOMORROW!

AIR-CONDITIONED

UPPER DECK PARKING

PANORAMIC WINDOWS

MODERN FOOD MARKET

ASK YOUR JOHN ALLAN MAN!

JOHN ALLANS

*** CC ***

PAYS BIG CASH BONUSES

Advertisement for John Allans store in The Sunday Times, November 22 1959.

Today, commercial retail in Vincent is a mixture of the post-1950s style shopping complexes, together with older style high street shops that were established in the early 1900s to service an earlier generation of residents. A hundred years ago, these shops provided locals with basic supplies such as food and groceries or services such as barbers and banks. Today, where they have survived the same shops provide more specialised services and leisure experiences to local residents and people from further afield who travel by car to Vincent's main commercial strips to enjoy the services or lifestyle experiences of offered by the many bars, restaurants and cafes, beauty salons and fitness studios.



SOCIAL SERVICES

The range of public or privately provided services to support and assist the health, wellbeing and safety and security of local communities in the Vincent area changed significantly over time. Given the proximity of Vincent's suburbs to Perth city, residents were relatively well served by a range of social services that were not as accessible in regional or rural areas.

HEALTH

In the early years of the Swan River colony, introduced infectious diseases such as smallpox, measles and influenza had severe and devastating impacts on Aboriginal communities. Infectious diseases also sporadically affected the European population, including residents of the areas that now make up Vincent.

Early public health concerns related to the 'miasma' theory, common in Europe for centuries, that damp places caused sickness. This was particularly relevant to the area of wetlands so significant to the geography of the Vincent area with swamps and wetlands seen as places that fostered disease. When real estate developers came to subdivide land in the Vincent area in the late 1890s and early 1900s, the frequent reference to the land being 'high and healthy' was a deliberate counter to the prevalent perception that wetlands were places of disease (WA Museum & ECU, 2023).

The Public Health Act 1886 created a Central Board of Health with local boards empowered to make by-laws to control infectious diseases. From 1892, municipal councils took over their local boards of health for their respective districts. The legislation was eventually consolidated in the Health Act 1911 where a Health Commissioner responsible to the Minister replaced the Central Board of Health in addressing emerging problems of public health as the population grew.

A key area of early health intervention by local councils related to water supply and poor sanitation which saw the rapid spread of diseases such as typhoid. Between 1893 and 1903, nearly 2000 people died and at least another 8000 suffered from typhoid (Gregory & Gothard, Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia, 2009, p. 729). An infectious food and water-borne disease, typhoid is linked to poor sanitation and overcrowding and was especially prevalent on the Goldfields. As typhoid survivors remain lifelong carriers, those who later moved from the Goldfields to Perth caused sporadic ongoing typhoid outbreaks in the city as late as the 1950s.

In Perth's inner suburbs in the early 1900s, the push to improve sanitation and waste disposal was driven largely by the threat of infectious diseases like typhoid. In North Perth, health concerns were focused around areas like Smith's Lake (which then included most of Charles Veryard Reserve) and Beatty Park, which was the former site of the Perth Sanitary Depot at which 'night soil' or 'dunny carts' deposited human waste. In 1903, North Perth got its own Local Board of Health and in 1910, successfully petitioned to move the Perth Sanitary Depot away from homes to a then more isolated bushland site in Mt Lawley (now the Mt Lawley Golf Club) (The West Australian, 6 February 1900). With gradual improvements in sanitation and water treatment, the threat of typhoid dissipated. However as

late as 1958, there was a typhoid outbreak in Perth linked to swimmers infected at City Beach by bacteria coming from the sewerage outfall pipe at Swanbourne.

Throughout the 20th century, the incidence of typhoid fever in Australia steadily declined due to the introduction of vaccinations and improvements in public sanitation and hygiene. Chlorination of drinking water also made a significant impact on the number of individuals affected by the disease. Better scientific understanding of the connection between water supply and sanitation and the spread of diseases with the appointment of a bacteriologist and lab testing improved the control of diseases such as typhoid, bubonic plague and later tuberculosis. quarantine provisions also helped to limit but not stop the spread of Spanish Flu in 1918/1919 which killed an estimated 12,000 – 15,000 Australians after World War I. With no vaccine or antibiotics then available, control was limited to isolation, quarantine (at Woodman Point Quarantine Station) and use of disinfectants.

Public health legislation gave councils the power to undertake a range of interventions, from seizing and destroying trespassing pigs and geese, to inspecting food sanitation, school hygiene, and the inspection of boarding houses and private hospitals. The role of health inspectors came under intense public scrutiny in the early 1900s Perth due to the trial of nurse and

midwife Alice Mitchell who ran a so-called 'baby farm' in Highgate and later in Edward Street, East Perth caring for babies of single mothers and other 'unfortunately women' for profit. In 1907, Alice Mitchell was arrested for the murder of five month old Ethel Booth. The subsequent inquest and trial uncovered the startling fact that 37 infants had died in Mitchell's care in the previous six years. The case raised concerns and questions about the medical and health inspection system that allowed Mitchell to continue taking in babies despite the many deaths, and put Western Australia's first 'Lady' Health Inspector Harriet Lenihan under intense scrutiny leading to her eventual dismissal (Budrikis, 2020). One of the legacies of the Alice Mitchell trial was a greater public focus on infant and women's health that contributed to the establishment of King Edward Memorial Hospital, the state's first maternity hospital established in Subiaco in 1916.

While the early residents had access to major hospitals such as King Edward and Royal Perth Hospital, there were also numerous private hospitals in Vincent's suburbs established from the early 1900s. These were run by nurses and midwives and included Nurse Mouritz's private hospital at 210 Stirling Street, Perth (The West Australian, 1 December 1903), Nurse Ashes's Maternity Hospital at 53 Wasley Street, North Perth (1914 – 1943) (Wise's Post Office Directories, 1893 – 1949) and Nurse Harvey's Hospital at 30 Bulwer Street, Perth (1921 – 1943).

Nurse Harvey's Hospital – Bulwer Street

Built originally as a private residence for prominent government dentist William Boxall, Harvey ran a private maternity hospital in the premises from the early 1920s until the early 1940s. Prior, Nurse Eleanor Harvey had been involved in the establishment of King Edward Hospital where she had been the inaugural matron from 1916 and had started the first training school for midwives in WA (Harvey House is named in her honour). She resigned due to family commitments and began her own private maternity hospital at 30 Bulwer Street which operated until her death in 1943. The building was demolished in 2016.

"I was born on 5 November 1931 and that was at Nurse Harvey's Hospital at 30 Bulwer Street in Perth. My parents tell me that I started being spoilt because it was the middle of the Depression and I was the only child at the hospital at the time. It was Guy Fawkes Day. My father had been at work during the afternoon so he came in the evening and held the baby in his arms. Across the road in Perth Oval there was a fireworks display going on. Between that and having the hospital to myself, my parents reckoned I was being spoiled...By 1937, when my brother was born they were a good deal busier than they had been." (Geoffrey Bolton) (Town of Vincent, 2007, p. 36).



Nurse Harvey's Hospital at 30 Bulwer Street Perth, 1930s (COV PHO1723)

Swan Maternity Hospital – Newcastle Street

Nurse Alice Stockley ran a maternity hospital at 47 Newcastle Street in 1911, moving to 590 Newcastle Street in 1913 and renamed the Swan Maternity Hospital. It was the first purpose built privately-owned maternity hospital in Western Australia accommodating up to ten pregnant women at a time. In the 1920s, Nurse Stockley opened a second general surgical hospital at 572 Newcastle Street known as St Anne's, and later the City West Private Hospital. In 1940, Nurse Stockley closed City West which was converted to flats. In 1944, she retired and sold the Swan Hospital which changed its name to the Blaich Appin Maternity Hospital and operated until 1949 when it was bought by the Department of Health and became the Perth Child Guidance Clinic Blaich Appin. The building was heritage-listed in 2009, then de-listed and sold by the Department of Health to a private owner in 2011 (Heritage Council, 2020). The building is currently leased as offices to a civil engineering company and has been significantly modified. The former hospital's brass nameplate Nurse Stockley's was recovered by a local history enthusiast at the Millar Road Landfill Facility in Rockingham and donated to the City of Vincent Local History Collection in 2018 (Heritage Place 17281).



Postcard for Nurse Stockley's Private Hospital, c 1913 (COV PHO6046)



Swan Maternity Hospital at 590 Newcastle Street, West Perth, c 1930s (COV PHO2766)

Mount Hawthorn Hospital: 100 Flinders Street Mount Hawthorn (1933 – 2009)

The Hawthorn Private Hospital was built around 1909 and used as a private residence until 1933 when it was acquired by sisters and nurses Alma Jean and Irene May Thomas who converted the home to Hawthorn Private Hospital for maternity and general patients. It was bought by the Health Department in 1957 and leased as a private hospital, then used as an annexe of Royal Perth Hospital in the 1960s when it was renovated and later used for Community Health Services. From 2006 – 2009 it operated as an intermediate mental health care facility Hawthorn House (State Heritage, 2018) The building was heritage listed by the Town of Vincent in 1995 (Category B) recognised for its heritage value in demonstrating the development of hospital and health services in suburban Mt Hawthorn (Place 08708).



Hawthorn Hospital, Woodstock Street Mount Hawthorn (COV PH04169)

Casson House – Woodville Street North Perth

The longest continually running health care facility in the Vincent area is Casson House in Woodville Street, North Perth. In 1922, Susan Adelaide Casson founded the Mental Hospitals After Care and Comforts Fund Association Inc. to try and meet an urgent need for ongoing community care for people discharged from mental institutions. Susan Casson was one of Western Australia's leading female social reformers in the first half of the twentieth century with strong personal connections to many of the state's leading political and medical men and women of the day. Her interest in the welfare of people suffering from psychiatric illness was developed during her time as a member of the Board of Visitors at the then Claremont Mental Health Hospital. Since its inception, Casson Homes has continued to operate under the guidance of a member of the Casson family. Susan's work was continued by her daughter Matilda Gard, grandson John Casson and great-grandson Nick Casson. The facility has been grown from the 1920s to encompass the original property at 2 Woodville Street (purchased in 1935) which was a formerly the Bute Private Hospital until 1917, then adapted for use as a hostel.

In 1935, a hatched portion was added to the existing kitchen and in 1938, a side veranda, made of wood, asbestos and iron, was erected to the west. Wise's Post Office Directories list the building as the After Care Rest Home in 1935 and 1940, with Sister Moncrieff and Nurse L. Enright as the person in charge respectively. The building today

holds significant heritage value as an 'institutional building of Federation arts and crafts style', with a high degree of authenticity. In 1939, after public concerns from local residents citing 'yellings and shoutings of deranged persons' an second storey extension to the original building was approved. In 1942, an adjoining property at 8 Woodville Street was purchased, which was called Casson House (at a later date the two adjoined properties also became known as Casson House). There were more extensions in the late 1940s and 1950s. In 1979, St Rita's was purchased in Mt Lawley to provide specialist retirement care moving in the 2000s to Susan Casson's old family home at 25 View Street which was later expanded. For over a hundred years, Casson Homes has provided a place for people struggling to live with long-term mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, anxiety and other conditions. John Casson was interviewed in 2009 and a transcript of his interview is available online (Casson, 2009). Cat Pattison's history of the Casson family is also available in the City of Vincent Local History Centre (Pattison, 2018) (Heritage Place 17955).



Sketch of Casson House, Woodville Street North Perth.



Golden Age Post-Polio Centre – Leederville

After World War II, the State experienced its first serious epidemic of poliomyelitis, with outbreaks between 1937 and 1956, peaking in 1951 (Smith, 2009). Poliomyelitis is a highly contagious viral infection spread through infected faeces. Prior to the development of the Salk and Sabin vaccines in the 1950s and 1960s, polio caused permanent paralysis and sometimes death, most often in children. Between 1944 and 1954, polio killed more than 1000 people in Australia. Sporadic outbreaks of polio occurred in Western Australia in 1948 (311 cases), 1954 (436 cases coinciding with the visit to Perth of Queen Elizabeth II), and from January to May 1956 (401 cases with 12 deaths). These outbreaks taxed the Metropolitan Infectious Diseases Hospital in Subiaco/Shenton Park and Princess Margaret Hospital. They also led to the establishment of after-care support services such as the Golden Age Post- Polio Convalescent Centre for children in Leederville.

Operating from 1949 – 1959 in the former Golden Age Hotel on the corner of Alfred and Harrogate Streets, Leederville, the Centre offered nursing care, physiotherapy and school lessons for polio patients who varied in age from 16 months to 12 years old. In 1958, the hospital was converted to a training school with accommodation for nurses. The building was demolished in the late 1960s making way for construction of the Mitchell Freeway.

The Golden Age Post-Polio Centre provided the setting and inspiration for author Joan London’s coming of age novel *The Golden Age* (London, 2018). The mid-century epidemic of polio looms large in the living memories of many senior Vincent residents as one of the most frightening diseases to affect Australians. Geoff Venables, who grew up on Southport Street just around the corner from the Golden Age post-polio centre for children, recalls the impact of polio.

“It is early 1950s, World War II had been ended some 5 years and economic times were still tough as the war servicemen were endeavouring to pick up their lives after the long years of firstly the depression and then war, which had taken their toll. I was 5 years old at this time and lived at 14 Southport Street not 200 metres from the Golden Age Hospital. As a child I had often walked past the hospital and saw the children in the high side cots with their leg irons. As a boy, I did not understand the ramifications of polio also there were kids at school who were referred to as ‘special’ or ‘spastic’ kids for they were different. The Queen’s Australian 1954 visit was almost called off (because of polio). I attended Thomas Street State School, which was next to Perth Modern School and opposite Princess Margaret Hospital. I recall seeing the children on the hospital side from where we were waiting for a glimpse of the Queen and Duke as they drove past. In 1953, Jonas Salk’s polio vaccine was introduced to the world which virtually eradicated the polio curse that had affected thousands of Australians. To think today there are those in the community that, question their rights as to immunising their children against a preventable virus.” (Venables, 2018)

The post-war period saw a range of new health issues emerge in relation to urban expansion such as air pollution, waste disposal and occupational health. Growing environmental consciousness in the late 1960s saw establishment of the Environmental Protection Authority in 1971 which assumed responsibility for areas such as air pollution from the WA Health Department in the 1980s. Increasing emphasis was placed on chronic rather than infectious diseases and individuals were given more responsibility for their own health with lifestyle campaigns such as the anti-smoking campaigns, and skin cancer and life be introduced to encourage behaviour modification. Bacterial and other infective agents were not

seen as the major cause of ill health, until the arrival of HIV/AIDS in WA in the 1980s forced a re-evaluation of the nature and basis of public health. At a local level, AIDS impacted heavily on communities in the inner-city suburban areas of Vincent. This impact has been publicly recognised in the Perth AIDS Memorial in Robertson Park on the corner of Stuart and Fitzgerald Streets, Perth. The memorial, which features a reflection pool, pays lasting tribute to all those who have died from HIV/AIDS and those who have contributed to the fight against the disease through their professions or science or education (AidsMemorial.info, 2001).

In 2016, the outdated Health Act 1911 was amended to guide the continuing role of local government in health. The Public Health Act 2016 gave local government’s direct responsibility to appoint environmental health officers and obliged them to adopt a preventative approach to health by preparing a Local Public Health Plan (Berry, 2021, p. 431). The City of Vincent’s Public Health Plan 2020 – 2025 prioritised smoke-free town centres, and programs that facilitate healthy eating, alcohol reduction, active communities and social activities that promote mental health and wellbeing (City of Vincent, 2020). The plan was developed prior to the COVID-19 epidemic which began in March 2020 to which the City responded by following State Government Emergency Management directives to protect public health, and with the longer term Relief and Recovery Strategy to help communities and businesses recover from the impacts of the pandemic and health directives to manage it (Vincent, COVID-19 Relief and Recovery Strategy, 2020).



EDUCATION

From the early 19th century, primary education (for students aged six to 14) in Western Australia was provided by both government and independent schools managed under the General Board of Education. The Catholic Church played an important early role in providing education with some of the earliest schools in the colony established by the Spanish Benedictine monks and the Irish Sisters of Mercy. The Elementary Education Act 1871, drafted by the Frederick Weld the first Catholic Governor, reintroduced state aid to all private schools and set up a new Central Board of Education to supervise all schools receiving government assistance (Gregory & Gothard, *Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia*, 2009, p. 311).

The rapid population growth of the 1890s placed considerable pressures on schools. The favourable economic conditions created by the gold boom also provided resources to construct many new schools from the late 1890s. In 1895, State aid to non-government schools ceased, despite fierce opposition from Perth's Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney. An Education Department under Minister control was established in 1897 and the Public Education Act 1899 made primary education for children aged six to fourteen free but not compulsory (Gregory & Smith, *A Thematic History of Public Education in Western Australia*, 1995).

Many of the government primary schools in the Vincent area were established during this period in the 1890s. The Leederville School on Oxford Street opened in 1894. Highgate Primary School, on Lincoln Street, opened in 1895.

In 1897, one and a half acres of land in the Toorak Estate was purchased for development of a public school, although it was a further two years before the North Perth district school was ready for students. (North Perth School: 1899 – 1989, 1989, p. 3).

Mt Hawthorn Primary School began classes in the Congregational Mission Hall on the corner of Flinders Street and Scarborough Beach Road in 1906 and moved into its current premises on Killarney Street in 1908.

From 1908, the south east corner of Forrest Park Reserve in Mt Lawley was the site of Norwood State School, which was later converted in the 1940s to Forrest Technical High School.



Principal Joshua Hammill and Teaching Assisting Amy Otway at North Perth School, 1899 (COV PHO6143)



Mount Hawthorn Infants school students with pioneering Aboriginal teacher May Miller preparing for the arrival of Prince Philip in Perth for the 1962 Commonwealth Games, 1962. COV PHO 4882)



Forrest Technical High School, classes 2C and 3B, 1949 (COV PH03976)

From 1908, the south east corner of Forrest Park Reserve in Mt Lawley was the site of Norwood State School, which was later converted in the 1940s to Forrest Technical High School.

With the rapid population growth, overcrowding in schools became common. Overcrowding and construction of additional classrooms was evident at Highgate Primary School from the late 1890s (Hocking Planning and Architecture, 2002). By 1921, the North Perth Primary School had a significant number of students and resources were stretched. Subsequently, in January 1922, the North Perth Infant School opened to cater for the large number of students (North Perth School: 1899 – 1989, 1989, p. 3 – 6). In 1933, enrolments at Mt Hawthorn Primary School were over 700, and classes were using nearby church halls. New rooms were built below the original school in 1933, and further additions saw the opening of the Mt Hawthorn Infant School in 1938, with 187 pupils. More classrooms were added in 1939 and 1944 (Mt Hawthorn Primary School, 1998).

During World War II, a number of Workers Homes Board residences were constructed in the area of Selkirk Street in North Perth. To cater for the educational needs of the children in this area, the Public Works Department arranged for a timber school room to be moved from Herne Hill to Selkirk Street for use as an infant's school. However because the houses in the area were brick, the residents refused to accept a timber school and petitioned the Education Department for a more solid and official school (Perth City Council, 1953). Kyilla Primary School opened in February 1945. It was originally known as 'Selkirk Street School' and was renamed Kyilla in 1946. The school began with 74 pupils and two teachers and catered to children in the expanding suburb of North Perth. Kyilla received formal status as a Primary School in 1962, and by 1974 children from 21 different nationalities were attending the school. In the 1980s and 1990s, changing demographics of the area saw enrolments fluctuate and the school slated for potential closure. In the 2000s, enrolments began to climb and by 2020, coinciding with its 75th anniversary the school embarked on an building program to replace demountable classrooms with new permanent facilities to cater for the growing population of children in the area.



The changing demographics of the Vincent suburbs is reflected in the expansion and development of primary schools in the area. Highgate, North Perth, Mt Hawthorn and Kyilla Primary Schools have survived and grown. Other schools such as Norwood State School in East Perth/Mt Lawley, the Newcastle Street Government School and Leederville Primary School which

closed in 1993. The former Leederville school site was taken over by the Distance Education who amalgamated with the Schools of the Air and became known as the Schools of Isolated and Distance Education (SIDE) continuing to operating from the Leederville site on Oxford Street to the present day (School of Isolated and Distance Education).

The pressure that a fluctuating population can place on local schools is most evident in the evolution of the Newcastle Street Government School at 480 Newcastle Street, West Perth. Over the course of its life, the school changed continually to accommodate local need for not just primary education, but also for secondary education needs of locals in the early 20th century.

Newcastle Street Government School, West Perth

The Newcastle Street Government School at 480 Newcastle Street, West Perth was originally built as a Church school (St John's Day School) in 1889. It became a Government Assisted School in 1890 with very limited facilities with a new school built on site in 1895 to cater for the growing population. The new Perth West Public School opened on 7 February 1895 as the Perth West Public School with 156 students, one headmistress (Miss Laurina Reid) and three part time teachers. It was built in stone and brick and located on the north side of the existing school. It opened in July 1897 and its name was changed to Newcastle Street School. A new Infants' School was opened a year later in 1898. Enrolments continued to expand and various extensions were carried out in the early 1900s. Separate schools for boys and girls were formed in 1903, but they amalgamated as Newcastle Street State School in 1908.

Various additions were been made to the Newcastle Street School over the years, but enrolments decreased in the 1920s and some areas were not used and others were in poor condition. In 1926 when, due to a lack of numbers (only 384 students) and the fact that there were five other schools close by, an announcement was made that the school would be closed. Plans were drawn in 1927 for a July for a Junior Technical School Alterations were made to the Senior and Infant's schools and a blacksmith's shop was added. Facilities were also included for woodwork and drawing classes. In 1929 – 30, the school became an annexe of the Technical Education Department (TAFE), and housed the Junior Technical School. A new infant's school (which took students to Grade 3) was built on the site in 1928 known as Newcastle Street Infants, and later as the Newcastle Street Junior Primary School. Additions were made to the Perth Junior Technical College from the 1930s, 1950s and again in the 1970s when the Education Department purchased adjoining land. The Newcastle Street Junior Technical School operated until the 1990s when it leased to Edith Cowan University and used by the Academy of Performing Arts (c.2001). More recently it has been used by the Central TAFE. It was listed on the Register of Heritage Places as a Permanent Entry in 2001 (Heritage Council, 2018) (Heritage Place 02241).

In addition to a range of public and government schools, church and private schools were also established in the Vincent area from the late nineteenth century. In 1897, sisters from the Catholic Order of Our Lady of the Missions came to Western Australia from Christchurch at the request of Catholic Bishop Mathew Gibney and opened the Sacred Heart School on 25 October 1897. Classes were held in the original corrugated iron Sacred Heart church building and by the end of the first year it had 140 students. On 18 September 1898, the foundation stone was laid for a combined school and convent, the Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart opened on 22 January 1899. As Highgate Hill and the surrounding areas developed, the number of students grew. By 1912, there were 400 students enrolled at the Sacred Heart

School from kindergarten through secondary with 300 in the primary section. The foundation stone of a separate school building, the Sacred Heart Primary School, was laid by Archbishop Clune on 24 May 1914 (Heritage Council, 2018).

In 1903, the Sisters of Mercy established a co- educational school originally known as Our Lady of Perpetual Succour School Arranmore in Marian Street, Leederville. Classes and church services were held in a timber building on the corner of Marian and Shakespeare Streets at this time. (Taylor, May 1998, p. 12 – 13). The school was named after an island off the west coast of Ireland which was the birthplace of one of the founding Sisters, Mother Berchmans. The school educated both boys and girls to sixth standard and girls only in high school. In 1941, it was renamed St Mary's College. In 1942, the Christian Brothers opened Christian Brothers College (CBC) Leederville high school for boys next door to St Mary's. For over 40 years, the two schools operated separately but side by side. They amalgamated in 1986 and officially became Aranmore Catholic College offering primary and secondary education for boys and girls.

There were several other more short-lived private schools established in the Vincent area established in the early 1900s. A private school known as Ormiston College was established by Miss C.E Wilson in 1907 at 140 Palmerston Street and moved to 123 Palmerston Street on the edge

of Robertson Park, in 1913. In 1916, Ormiston House was taken over by the Presbyterian Church in WA and moved to premises at 14 McNeil Street, Peppermint Grove in 1917 (Maushart, 2015, p. 44 – 51) In 1907, St Alban's Preparatory Day School began classes in St Alban's Church hall in Beaufort Street, Highgate. The school ran for several years for children in the Highgate and Mt Lawley area who were too young to attend Perth College (State Heritage, 2010).

From 1936 – 1978, Christian Brothers built and operated Christian Brothers High School at 131 Harold Street, Highgate. It provided upper primary and secondary education for catholic boys from the Sacred Heart Primary School in Highgate and surrounding areas. In 1978, it changed its name to CBC Highgate and continued operating until 1981 for Year 11 and 12 students only (with young grades taught at CBC Bedford). From 1982, it was known as St Mark's College, Highgate. The Christian Brothers sold the school in 1988, and the building continued to operate as an English language school (St Mark's International College) until 2010 when it was sold to a developer. The original two storey red brick building at 131 Harold Street was listed on the City's Municipal Inventory in 1995 (Place 02179). It currently still operates as offices and an English language school in the foreground of a large residential apartment complex (St Mark's).

Options for private secondary schooling for girls living in the Vincent area were Sacred Heart High School in Highgate (until when), St Brigid's High School on Fitzgerald Street, which was operated until 1978, and nearby Perth College established in West Perth in 1902 before moving to Mt Lawley in 1916. Free public secondary education was established in Western Australia in the early 1900s, but unless students were bright enough to obtain a scholarship or were from wealthy families, few could afford to continue beyond elementary school education (Haynes, 1976). The most important local secondary school just outside of Vincent area was Perth Modern established in 1911.

Secondary schools in the Vincent area included Newcastle Street Junior Technical School from 1928 until the 1970s. In the 1940s, Norwood State School on Harold and Lord Streets was converted to Forrest Technical High School for boys to help relieve pressure on the crowded Junior Technical School on Newcastle Street. Technically outside of the Vincent area, but nonetheless important to former residents in suburbs like West Perth, North Perth, Highgate and Mt Hawthorn were two public high schools for girls, Perth Girls' School in Wellington Street East Perth from 1936, and Girdlestone Girl's High School on James Street, Perth. It was not until much later in 1955 that another public secondary school, Mt Lawley High School, was established to cater for young people in the area.



Newcastle Street State School 472 Newcastle Street West Perth, 1981 (SLWA b3800000_1)



Sacred Heart School classroom, 1930s (COV PHO1817)



Perth Girl's School East Perth, 1938 (COV PHO4256)

Kindergartens

While schooling before the age of six was not compulsory until 2013, free kindergarten programs for children aged four to six were promoted from the early 1900s by the Kindergarten Union of WA (known as the Kindergarten Association of WA from 1966) was as a tool for social reform. Initially kindergartens were located in working class areas of Perth but as community recognition of the benefits to children grew, centres were established throughout the state.

In 1915, the Leederville Council Chamber, no longer required following amalgamation with the City of Perth, was turned into the Margaret Free Kindergarten and Nursery, a function it served for many decades until its relocation to Richmond Street in the late 1960s (City of Perth, 1943).



Children at the Margaret Free Kindergarten, 1964 (COV PHO4906)

After WWI, the Lake Street Kindergarten was established in the Stuart Street Reserve off Lake operating until the 1970s. The Kindergarten Union the main providers of kindergartens until the 1970s when control of early childhood education transferred to the Education Department (Gregory & Gothard, Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia, 2009, p. 310).

In the 1990s, the Leederville Childcare Centre (now Leederville Early Learning Centre) opened on the corner of Lofuts and Vincent Streets in 1993. Built on City of Perth Reserve land with joint State and Commonwealth Funding, the centre has been run as an independent not-for-profit community long day-care centre since 1993. Despite discussions with the then Town of Vincent to relocate the centre to the nearby Margaret Kindergarten in 2005/2006 (with the building repurposed as a regional police station), the childcare centre has remained on the same site as when it opened in 1993.



Leederville Childcare Centre, c 2000

Adult Education

An early facility for adult education in the Vincent area was the Leederville Mechanics' Institute, established in 1896, with the Leederville Mechanic's Hall built on Oxford Street in 1908 and opened in March 1909. Mechanics' Institutes first commenced in Perth and Fremantle and were soon established in other suburban and regional areas. Similar Institutes existed for Miners and Railway workers and their intention was 'to benefit the mechanics and young men of the colony, affording them an unobjectionable mode of recreation and improvement' (Heritage Council of WA, 2002).

In 1942, the proposed site for the Leederville Technical College, previously part of the Leederville school grounds on the Government Reserve, was declared (Public Works Department, 1942). The Technical School trade building was erected through the Army Training Scheme and was opened for the 1949 school year (Public Works Department, 1942). Carpentry workshops were constructed as additional apprentices were required for the war effort. After World War II, the Reconstruction Training Scheme was established to provide Associate Diploma courses and the Leederville Technical School was built to provide facilities for this purpose (Heritage Council of WA). The Perth Technical College became the WA Institute of Technology (WAIT) from 1967. From the 1970s, the Leederville campus became a branch of the Central Campus of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) (Heritage Council of WA).



Tilbrook Sisters on the steps of Leederville Technical School, 1960 (COV PHO3493)

Libraries

In the early 1900s, Leederville residents could area was home to a public reading room the Leederville Mechanics Institute to promote the 'moral wellbeing' of the people of the growing suburb (The Daily News, 4 January 1907). The first Leederville Mechanics Institute was part of the Municipal Chambers, built at another site on Oxford Street in 1898. The building quickly proved too small for both functions and a new Leederville Mechanics' Institute was built at the subject site along Redan Street (now Vincent Street) Leederville in 1908. Its life as a Mechanics Institute was short lived as the building was acquired by the Commonwealth Defence Department for military training in 1911 and became the Leederville Drill Hall (Heritage Council, 2018).

Throughout the inter-war period and early post-war period, there were private lending libraries, often housed within retail newsagencies. The former Beadle's newsagency which operated on

the corner of Charles Street and Newcastle Street from 1920 – 1947 included a bank, post-office and lending library. In 1940, there were 20 private lending libraries and book exchanges listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories in the Vincent suburbs including at a children's library at 170 Fitzgerald Street in the former cottage that stood on the corner of Stuart and Fitzgerald Streets (Wise's Post Office Directories, 1940).

In 1965, Perth City Council established the Mt Hawthorn library branch at 392 Oxford Street Mount Hawthorn which operated until the 1980s. The Loftus Street Recreation and Community Centre was opened in 1988 and the Leederville/ Wembley Community Centre moved into the building. The Loftus Centre (as it is commonly called) housed the Leederville Library and provided indoor sport and community facilities. In 2008, the Leederville Library moved next door into a new purpose built Library and Local History Centre and the old library was repurposed as a gym.



Mount Hawthorn Library, 1965 (COV PHO1348)

POLICE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

With a growing population north of the city arising from the gold boom from the late 1890s, it became necessary for a police presence in the district. As a result to the increase in crime and disorder that resulted from the population increase, the WA Police Force responded by building 'cottage style' police stations accommodating quarters for the local police officer under the same roof as the station.

Highgate Police Station, on Lincoln Street, was established in 1897, and the Leederville Police Station (not extant) was built on the Government Reserve, at the corner of Richmond and Oxford Streets, the following year in 1898. The North Perth Police Station built in Angove Street in 1908, operating as a police station with resident Officer in Charge until 1978 when it was used as a training facility, before being purchased by the Town of Vincent, and later sold to its current owners who have repurposed it as a children's day care centre (Landcorp, 2009).

A police station was established in Mt Hawthorn in 1928 and was replaced with a new station and CIB complex at 82 Ellesmere Street in 1962. Similarly, a new Leederville Police Station opened in 1962 (Edmonds L. G., 1998, p. 33). These suburban stations were gradually replaced by the East Perth Lock Up and Central Police Station in 1965, and the Police Headquarters in East Perth in 1975, the Northbridge Police Complex on the corner of Roe and Fitzgerald Streets in 2013.



North Perth Police Station 2004 (COV PH01677)

Fire services and the provision of fire stations also commenced in the late 1890s. Leederville Fire Station operated from the Roads Board building before a station was constructed in Kimberley Street (now in West Leederville) in 1904, operating until a replacement Leederville Fire Station opened in McCourt Street, West Leederville in 1927 (Department of Contract and Management Services, August 1996).

North Perth's first fire station (built between 1905 and 1909) operated by the volunteer North Perth Municipal Brigade was situated on the corner of Fitzgerald and Forrest streets. The service was

taken over by the Fire Brigades Board in 1910 and a block of land adjoining the Fitzgerald Street station was purchased with the intention of enlarging the building when funds became available. In 1925, an alternative site for the station was purchased on View Street and the new North Perth Fire Station was officially opened on 16 November 1926. The Fitzgerald Street fire station reverted to the Perth City Council and was later demolished and the site redeveloped. It operated until 1956 when staff were transferred to Osborne Park. The building on View Street was used as a training centre until it was sold in 1963 to local baker Jury Tolcon who leased it

as a commercial and residential property. It was sold again in 1980 and 1990s. It was heritage-listed in the Municipal Inventory and Fire and Rescue Service Heritage Inventory in the mid-1990s and included on the State Register in 2004 (Place Number 08749).

In 2017, the Vincent Fire Station was built by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services in Carr Street West Perth on the site of a former warehouse that burned down in 2012. The most recent Fire Station to open was the Vincent Fire Station in 2018 (Perth Now, 2019).



Original North Perth Fire Station with North Perth Volunteer Fire Brigade at the Forrest Street station, 1912. (COV PHO5911)



North Perth Fire Station (fmr) 21 View Street North Perth, 2018 (COV PHO5918)

PUBLIC HOUSING

In 1911, the Scaddan Labour government established the Workers' Homes Board (the forerunner to the State Housing Commission, now Homeswest) to try and meet the housing needs for workers with limited means (who earned under £400 per annum) and ease the problem of limited supply (Sharp, 1993, p. 23). However in the early 1900s, the provision of housing support was very much a community support affair with groups such as the Ugly Men's Association helping to improve or build homes for local residents, particularly the families of World War I servicemen. The most celebrated local example of community support for the housing was the construction of Anzac Cottage in 1916 at 38 Kalgoorlie Street Mount Hawthorn. Anzac Cottage is of national heritage significance in being the first memorial in Australia to recognise and commemorate the 'ANZACS' who served in World War I. Its establishment was driven by the Mount Hawthorn Progress Association who wanted to honour the ANZAC's by erecting a practical monument to house a returned soldier.

ANZAC Cottage

Following the landing of the ANZAC troops at Gallipoli in 1915, the Mt Hawthorn Progress Association formed a committee to build a practical memorial to honour the fallen soldiers.

The land was donated by a local real estate agent, James Peet and the house was constructed with donated materials by an army of local volunteers within a month of construction, with much of the exterior structure of the house completed in one day.

The heavily timbered block was cleared by about 30 volunteers using hand tools on 29 January 1916. The following week, on the 5 February, materials were brought to the site by 70 drays and 150 men in a convoy led by Emily Roberts, the "Soldiers' Queen" who ceremonially turned the first sod before (The Western Mail, 11 February 1916). Construction of the brick and tile cottage took place on 12 February 1916, supervised by builder Sidney Gibson. Several hundred volunteers contributed to the construction from dawn until dusk when, at 5pm, a flag was raised with the letters ANZAC embroidered on it. With a little daylight left, the lawn was rolled out, the fence put up and the project was declared a roaring success. The remainder of the construction work, including the interior, was completed over the next two weeks.

The building of the cottage was a notable public event. The delivery procession was watched by thousands, and met at the building site by a crowd of hundreds. The main construction attracted a crowd of 4000 onlookers, the local streets were decorated with flags and streamers, and the Police Band provided music.

A souvenir booklet was printed to mark the occasion, with descriptions of the events and the cottage, photographs and the names of many of those involved.

On 15 April 1916, the cottage was officially opened for public inspection by Premier John Scaddan and the following day the property was handed over to Private John Porter and his wife Annie. Porter was a member of the 11th Battalion of the First Australian Imperial Force and took part in the landing at Anzac Cove on 25 April 1915. He was wounded on the first day. The injury subsequently causing him to returned to Australia in July 1915 as an invalid.

The title deed to the property was held by the Mt Hawthorn Progress Association as trustees, with the returned soldier and his family and descendants having the right to live there, but not to sell it. Porter and his wife lived in the cottage until their deaths in the 1960s. Some of his descendants lived in the cottage until the early 1980s.

During the 1970s and 1980s, ownership of the property and responsibility for its maintenance was disputed and it fell into disrepair. The Porters' children had moved elsewhere and the nominal owner, the Mt Hawthorn Progress Association was no longer operating. After legal disputes as to its ownership, the cottage was eventually taken over by the State Government.

In the early 1990s, the cottage was given to the Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia, Western Australia Branch (VVAA WA), who coordinated the restoration of the building to its original condition, with support from local community groups and funding from Lotterywest. The cottage was reopened in April 1997.

In 2006, the cottage was donated to the Town of Vincent who leased it back to the VVAA WA for a peppercorn rent. The VVAA used it as their headquarters and a museum, with public access to the community and local schools facilitated by the Friends of ANZAC Cottage, led by Private

Porter's granddaughter Anne Chapple. In 2021, ANZAC Cottage was transferred from the City of Vincent to the National Trust of Western Australia.

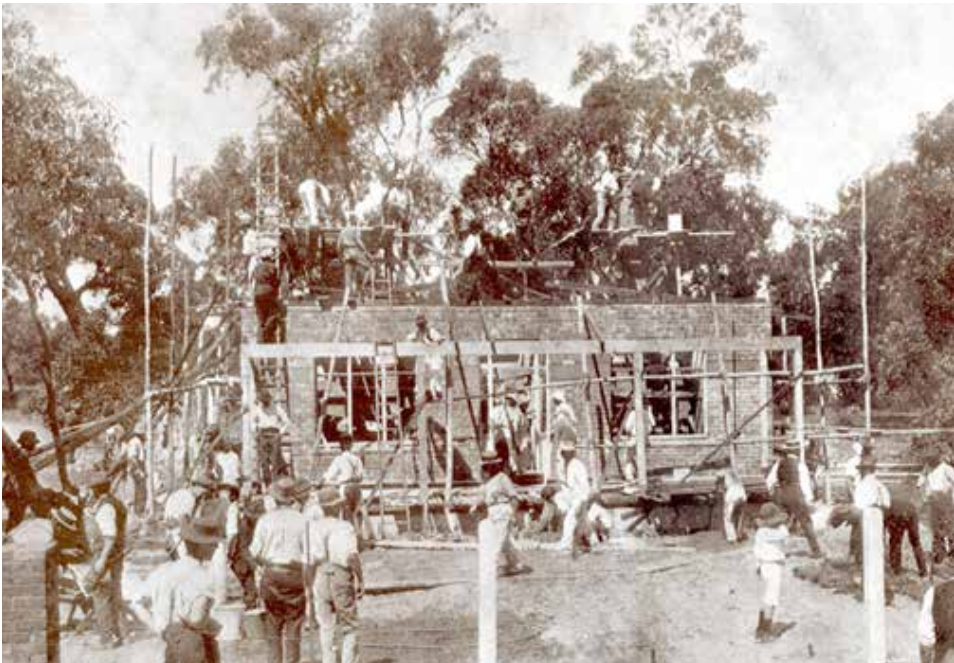
ANZAC Cottage was listed on the Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995, the National Trust Register in 1996 and the State Register in 2000 (Heritage Council, 2018) (Heritage Place 03344).

After World War I, the Commonwealth established the War Services Homes Board to provide homes for returned servicemen (Sharp, 1993). Workers and War Service Homes were erected all over the State, including in the

suburbs of Leederville, Mt Hawthorn and North Perth (The West Australian, 25 May 1939). The City's building surveyor's report for 1931, records the approval of timber dwellings on Lots 394 and 395 Birrell Street, and Lots 66 and 67 East Street Mt Hawthorn for the Workers Homes Board (Perth, Correspondence File, 62/1932, 13/1949 & 57/1938, 1932, 1938, 1949). Mt Hawthorn was also a popular location for war service homes after World War I. Victoria Cross recipient Thomas Leslie ('Jack') Axford lived in a War Service Home on Harrow Street, Mt Hawthorn from the 1920s until his death in 1983.



Anzac Cottage souvenir booklet, 1916 (City of Vincent Local History Collection)



Volunteers at work constructing Anzac Cottage, 12 February 1916 (COV PHO1007)

WELFARE SUPPORT

In the early 1900s, welfare support services were the domain of churches and charities with limited government support available. Early welfare institutions in the Vincent area included:

House of Mercy

The House of Mercy at 55 Lincoln Street, Highgate was designed by soldier/architect Sir Talbot Hobbs and was built in 1901 as a refuge for unmarried pregnant women. The kinds of prejudice that single mothers faced in the early 1900s is reflected in the following description of the refuge which appeared in the West Australian in 1926: "For girls in desperate straits, sore beset with shameful sorrow, there is in Perth a haven. At the Alexandra Home in Lincoln-street, Highgate Hill, safe shelter is offered that seeks not to reproach, but to assist materially in re-generating the shattered lives of weak-natured young women. There they are helped in every possible way. Inexperienced and ignorant young girls are also taught much that is useful, and to tend their babies in accordance with the laws of hygiene." (The West Australian, 24 September 1926)

In 1916, the House of Mercy became the Alexandra Home for Women, named for King Edward VII's widow. At the time, plans to build Perth's first maternity hospital on Lincoln Street beside the House of Mercy did not proceed, and King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women opened in Subiaco instead. The Alexandra Home for Women continued its work in Highgate assisting unmarried pregnant women and their babies in an era when there were fewer social supports available to women. In the 1940s, the work of Alexandra Home for Women expanded to include mothercraft training. In the late 1950s, having outgrown its original building, the organisation moved to new premises in South Perth and became the Ngala Mothercraft Home and Training Centre. The house at 55 Lincoln Street was demolished in the early 1980s and the land is now occupied by aged care service provider Aegis Lincoln Park (McMeekin, 2021).

Salvation Army Home for Neglected Girls, Perth (1894 – 1898) – 192 Claisebrook Road

The Salvation Army Home for Neglected Girls was established in 1894 at 192 Claisebrook Road, Perth (East Perth), for women and girls with a range of needs. The home moved to Summers Street, East Perth in 1895. In 1898, new premises were built and the home moved to Cornelie House in Lincoln Street (North Perth, Highgate).



Cornelie Home (1898 – 1903) – 79 Lincoln Street

Cornelie Home was the name given in 1898 to the Salvation Army's rescue home when it moved to North Perth (Highgate) from Perth (East Perth). It accommodated single mothers, pregnant women, elderly women and women who had been released from prison. In 1903, the maternity program transferred to The Open Door, (which later became 'Hillcrest'), in North Fremantle and Cornelie was renamed 'Graceville'.



Ugly Men's Association volunteers extending 210 Carr Street, Leederville (COV PHO2460)

Ugly Men's Association

Established in 1917, the Ugly Men's Voluntary Workers' Association Inc. was formed in response to the poverty experienced by the working classes before Commonwealth welfare programmes were implemented in the 1940s. Although Labor ruled WA from 1924 when Phillip Collier came to power and worked hard to bring about a minimum wage, times were still tough for many. The group was made up of lower-middle and working class men who volunteered to provide hands-on help and welfare in predominantly the inter-war period, and were a major force in the cultural life of Perth in the 1920s. The Ugly Men administered voluntary labour, fundraising and events with over 2000 members and 21 suburban

branches. Unlike the middle classes, the Ugly Men saw their work as 'assistance' rather than 'charity', at a time when life in Western Australia was still less than idyllic for many. Their 'Uglieland' or White City amusement park on the Esplanade was hugely popular, as was a subsequent site in Fremantle, however opposition from some women's groups and church councils imparting their moral standards resulted in its closure in 1929, "a magnet for larrikins and loafers", and the eventual demise of the Association in 1947 (Pattison, 2017). After World War I, the Ugly Men's Association renovated or extended several homes in the Vincent area, particularly in Leederville and North Perth.

Silver Chain Nursing Association – 19 Wright Street, Perth

Ten years after the Silver Chain association began to help sick children, the organisation established cottage homes for the aged initially renting a cottage at 49 Wright Street in 1916. On 3 October 1920, the first purpose-built cottage homes were opened on the subject site at Wright Street. In 1924, 18 residents from 60 – 92 years of age were in occupation. On 5 July 1926, two new wings of additional cottages were opened. The Muriel Chase Memorial Cottage was opened in November 1937 with Boas Oldham and Ednie-Brown as the Architects. A new section with four bedrooms was constructed and the kitchen and bathroom area was renovated in the same year. In 1956, the Silver Chain Nursing Association moved its administration offices to the Wright Street premises. A further wing of cottage homes was opened in May 1957 with further extensions in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1980 – 81, a major renovation was undertaken at the subject place which included the demolition of most of the Cottage Homes, except for Myola Cottage and Mead Cottage and the construction of a new aged hostel to replace the Cottage Homes (Heritage Place 11451).

Florence Hummerston Lodge – 67 Cleaver Street, West Perth

The Federation Queen Anne style house was built between 1910 and 1914 as a private residence for insurance manager John Prowse. In 1956, after extensive alternations the house was purchased by the League of Home Help for the Sick and Aged (later Silver Chain) and became its headquarters. The Foundation President was Florence Hummerston, who was also the founder of Meals on Wheels and the female Councillor at Perth City Council. The building officially opened in 1957 with part of the building becoming a centre for the Meals on Wheels meal delivery community service for seniors. In January 1963, the group purchased 61 Cleaver Street as a home for elderly men 71 was added as a home for elderly women. In 1968, they purchased 73 to provide a home for the frail aged which opened in 1969 this as the Florence Hummerston Lodge. The building was heritage-listed in 2006 and was retained and renovated as part of a major aged care redevelopment by Rosewood Aged Care Providers which opened in 2020 (Heritage Place 17990).



Florence Hummerston Lodge, 67 Cleaver Street West Perth 1978 (COV PHO5305)

Walcott Centre – 3 Walcott Street, Mt Lawley

From the early 1920s, Mt Lawley was home to a hostel for children who were wards of the state pending placement with foster parents or waiting to appear before the Children's Court. The hostel was located on the corner of Walcott Street and Lord Street and was run by the Department of Community Welfare. Over the years, it was known variously as the Government Receiving Depot, the Child Welfare Reception Home, the Mt Lawley Reception Home and later the



Mount Lawley Reception Home, 1975 (Dept Child Protection)

Walcott Centre. It stopped being a residential facility in 1984 and housed the Community Based Offenders Program until 1993. It currently houses the Central Metropolitan Youth Justice Services, run by the Department of Justice to help divert early and minor young offenders, from the formal judicial system (Heritage Council, 2018) (Heritage Place 15731).



The Sunday Times, 18 August 1935

Anawim Refuge for Aboriginal Women – Lane Street, Perth

The Anawim Refuge for Aboriginal Women was located in Lane Street, Perth from 1977 to 2007. Anawim played an important role in the provision of care and safety of Aboriginal women in the Vincent area (Choo, 2021). Another women's shelter operated from the corner of Vincent and Cleaver Streets in buildings that were a former doctor's surgery and are now the Phoenix Language Academy) in the 1970s and early 1980s.



Anawim staff and boarders, late 1970s (Photo courtesy of Christine Choo)

Aged Care

For much of the 20th century, aged care predominantly the responsibility of families. In the late 19th century, state public charities provided home assistance, reduced when Commonwealth Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act 1908 took effect. Since 1890s, voluntary organisations and churches such as Salvation Army, Methodists, Anglicans, Catholics and Silver Chain (from 1905) played significant role in aged care providing social services, home care, nursing and aged accommodation. From the 1990s until 2017, the Multicultural Services Centre of WA (with its headquarters in View Street, North Perth) ran the Multicultural Wellness Centre from Woodville Reserve Pavilion on Farmer Street, North Perth. Participants from different ethnic backgrounds were picked up by a bus each week and driven to the centre where they were fed, took part in social and physical activities. The Multicultural Wellness Centre relocated to Morley in 2017.

Current aged care facilities in Vincent include:

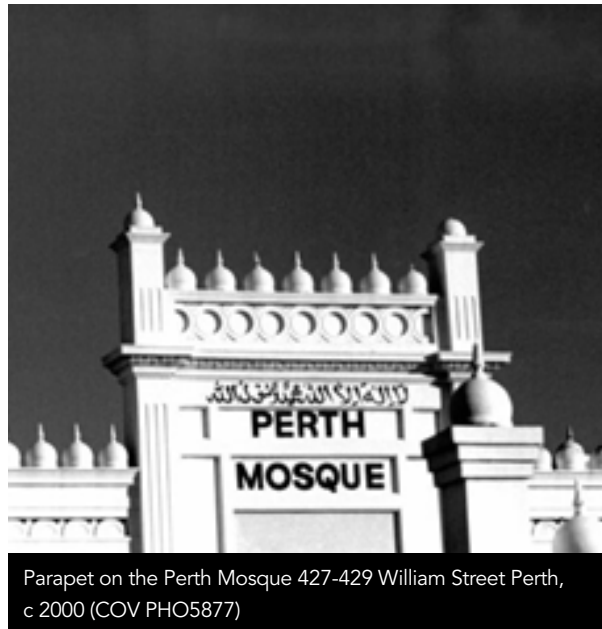
- Rosewood Aged Care – Leederville and West Perth
- Leederville Gardens Retirement Village
- St Rita's Nursing Home – Casson Homes
- Prindiville Village – Southern Cross Care 2 Alfonso Street, North Perth
- Aegis St Michael's – 53 Wasley Street, North Perth
- Aegis Lincoln Park – 21 Wright Street, Highgate
- Bethanie, West Perth – 40 Violet Street, West Perth
- Chung Wah Community Care – 1/98 Lake Street, Northbridge



Florence Hummerston Lodge at Rosewood Aged Care, Cleaver Street West Perth, 2022.



St Alban's Church Highgate, 1902 (COV PHO3025)



Parapet on the Perth Mosque 427-429 William Street Perth, c 2000 (COV PHO5877)

CULTURAL LIFE

RELIGION

The Vincent area is home to many current and former places of worship, reflecting an earlier era when religion was central to politics, education, society and service provision. Almost every religious denomination established a foothold in the newly developing areas in the late 1880s and 1890s. In February 1889, the foundation stone for Highgate's St Albans Church was laid (Stannage, 1979, p. 133).

A timber Methodist Chapel was opened on Charles Street, West Perth in 1890, and a more substantial Church building was added in 1897. At the turn of the century, the North Perth Anglican parish of All Saints Woodville held Sunday school classes in Hahn's tower house, on the corner of Olive and View Streets. It also held services in Gibson Hall on the corner of Daphne and Angove Streets or in the North Perth Primary School (St Hilda's Parish, 1975). In 1904, a wooden building transported from Canning Mills was erected on the corner of Rose (later Glebe) and View streets until St Hilda's Anglican Church was constructed on the site in 1915 (St Hilda's Parish Church Diamond Jubilee 1915 – 1975, 1975).

The North Perth Congregational Church was completed in 1903, and an associated hall opened four years later. The North Perth Baptist Church held its first services in the Municipal Chambers, in February 1902. This congregation then built a church on the corner of Vincent and Fitzgerald Streets in 1904, on a tract of land held previously by the Catholic Church (Croxtton, 1968, p. 10).

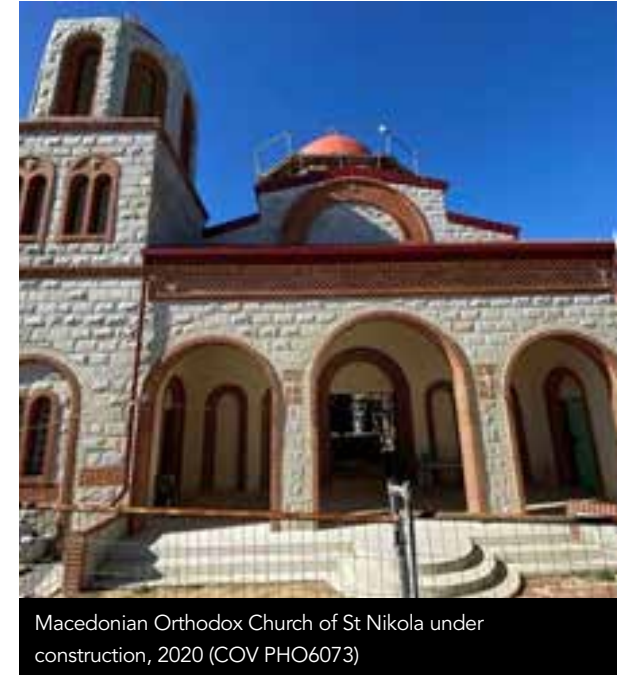
The Perth Mosque, on the corner of William and Robinson Streets, was built in 1906 with the support of the 'Afghan' Muslim population of the goldfields. 'Afghan' was a generic term used to describe several ethnic groups including Afghan, Indian, Syed, Baloch and Arab who worked mostly as cameleers and were crucial to servicing the early gold rush communities on the Goldfields. After the gold rush they moved to coastal areas in the 1900s boosting the number of Muslims in Perth. Businessman Faiz Mahomet, a Muslim from India, was heavily involved in the committee and travelled throughout the State raising funds towards its construction. The committee purchased four lots of land on the corner of William and Robinson Streets in North Perth in 1904 and 1905, and the foundation stone was in November 1905. Because of the White Australia policy, Muslim numbers declined over subsequent decades. Renewed Asian immigration from the 1970s saw the Mosque expand (Heritage Council, 2022). The Mosque was heritage listed by Vincent in 1995 recognised for its aesthetic and historic value as the first Mosque constructed in the State and its continuing use and importance for the Muslim community in Perth.



The Brisbane Street Synagogue at 117 Brisbane Street c 1906 (COV PHO6126)

The Perth Hebrew Congregation built an Orthodox Jewish Synagogue at 117 Brisbane Street in 1897. The Perth Hebrew Congregation formed in 1892 at a time when gold discoveries were attracting more immigrants to Western Australia. While there had been small Jewish communities in Fremantle and the Goldfields from earlier colonial times, at the turn of the 20th century Perth became the focus of Jewish life in Western Australia with the Brisbane Street Synagogue at its core. The synagogue was built on an acre block granted by the Lands Department just east of the corner of William and Brisbane Streets, near the Perth Mosque. Buildings on the site, which ran between Brisbane Street and Robinson Avenue, consisted of a brick

and stone synagogue that could accommodate 300 worshippers, the manse, a community hall (Prince's Hall) and five semi-detached cottages at the southern end of the block. With its circular tower and large rose window, the synagogue was a distinct landmark building in the area. The Perth Hebrew School was originally located in the Prince's Hall at the rear of the synagogue. In 1974, the Perth Hebrew Congregation moved to a new and larger synagogue in Menora and the Brisbane Street Synagogue was demolished. A smaller synagogue ('the Little Shule') at 127 Palmerston Street in Robertson Park established by the breakaway Perth Jewish Association in 1918 was also demolished in the 1970s (Mossenson, 1990).



Macedonian Orthodox Church of St Nikola under construction, 2020 (COV PHO6073)

The Redemptorist Monastery was built on Vincent Street in North Perth in 1900, and Mt Hawthorn Baptist Church opened in Egina Street in 1912. St Mary's church in Leederville was completed in 1923. The church was built on the site of the Leeder family home on the corner of Franklin and Shakespeare streets, the land having been purchased following the death of Theresa Leeder. A steeple was added to the church twelve years later. In 1926, the Leederville fire station opened. The St Cuthbert's lodge Co-masonic Temple, on Brisbane Street was constructed in 1936 and Mt Hawthorn Presbyterian congregation erected a church in Kalgoorlie Street which was opened in February 1938.



The post-war period saw the demolition or repurposing of many former Christian churches as congregations declined in number. As older migrant communities expanded, they built new churches or expanded repurposed older churches, such as the Greek Orthodox Church of Evangelismos on the corner of Charles and Carr streets. In 1958, the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese bought and refurbished the old St Paul’s Anglican Church which had stood on the site from 1916. In the 1950s, the Serbian community built two Serbian Orthodox churches in Highgate and neighbouring Perth (St. Sava in Smith Street, and the Church of the Holy Trinity in Malborough Street. The Macedonian Orthodox community built two parishes, both called St Nikola within several blocks of one another, the older church on Angove Street on the site of a former Anglican hall, and the newer church on Macedonia Place, North Perth near Charles Veryard Reserve. In the 1990s, the Vietnamese community built the Chua Chanh Giac Buddhist Temple on Money Street, Perth servicing the community that had settled in Highgate from the 1970s.

TABLE 2: PLACES OF WORSHIP IN THE VINCENT AREA

PLACE	ADDRESS	DATES	DENOMINATION/ORGANISATION
St. Francis Xavier Church	19 West Pde, East Perth	Constructed from 1936	Catholicism
St Bernadette’s Church & Presbytery	Cnr Leeder & Jugan Streets, Glendalough	Constructed from 1961	Catholicism
St Alban’s Church, Highgate	Cnr of St Alban’s Ave. Formerly known as 423 Beaufort Street	Constructed from 1889 to 1898	Anglicanism
Sacred Heart Church	40 – 42 Mary Sreet, Highgate	Constructed from 1906	Catholicism
Sacred Heart Church, Halls & Presbytery (Church of the Sacred Heart, Halls & Presbyter, including Church, hall, Sacred Heart Group)	40 – 42 Mary Street, Highgate	Constructed from 1899	Catholicism
Sacred Heart Church Hall	42 Mary Street, Highgate	Constructed from 1938 to 1939	Catholicism
Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Sava	31 Smith Steet, Highgate	Constructed from 1954 to 1974	Serbian Orthodox
Serbian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity	38 Malborough Street, Perth	Constructed from 1955	Serbian Orthodox
Progressive Spiritualists Church	388 Stirling Street, Highgate	Constructed from 1956	Progressive Spiritualists
St Mary’s Catholic Church	40 Franklin Street, Leederville	Constructed from 1923 to 1968	Catholicism
Former St Peter’s Church & Rectory	Demolished 1959 Flinders Street, Mt Hawthorn	Constructed from 1961 to 1969	Anglicanism
Baptist Church (Mt Hawthorn Baptist Church)	94 – 98 Hobart Street, Mt Hawthorn	Constructed from 1912 to 1933	Baptist
Mt Hawthorn Uniting Church (Mt Hawthorn Uniting Church & Hall, Uniting (Presbyterian) Church)	115 – 117 Kalgoorlie Street, Mt Hawthorn	Constructed from 1938	Now a private residence
Forrest Park Methodist Church (fmr), Methodist Church (fmr))	41 Walcott Street, Mt Lawley	Constructed from 1933	Methodist (fmr)
North Perth Baptist Church and Hall (fmr) (Commercial Premises)	315 Fitzgerald Street, North Perth	Constructed from 1904 to 1922	former Baptist Church

PLACE	ADDRESS	DATES	DENOMINATION/ORGANISATION
St Hilda’s Church (Anglican)	13 Glebe Street, North Perth	Constructed from 1915 to 1954	Anglicanism
St Nikola Macedonian Orthodox Church & Macedonian Welfare Centre	8 Macedonia Place, North Perth	Constructed from 1976	Macedonian Orthodox
St Margaret’s Uniting Church (fmr) (Bethany Indonesian Parish, St Margaret’s Presbyterian Church)	131 Raglan Road, North Perth	Originally Constructed from 1905, Constructed from 1913	In 1977, the Presbyterian Congregational and Methodist parishes amalgamated to form the Uniting Church. The church is now occupied by the Indonesian Parish of the Uniting Church.
St Margaret’s Uniting Church (fmr) (North Perth Congregational Church, Wasley Centre)	65 – 67 Raglan Road, North Perth	Constructed from 1913	former Uniting Church
Redemptorist Monastery and Church	190 Vincent Street, North Perth	Constructed from 1903 to 1967	Catholicism
Charles St Methodist Mission Chapel & Methodist Church (Uniting Church and Methodist Mission Chapel, Wesleyan Church and Chapel (fmr))	113 Charles Street, West Perth	Constructed from 1890 to 1980	
Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation of Our Lady (St Paul’s Anglican Church (fmr))	121 & 129 Charles Street, West Perth	Originally Constructed from 1916 constructed from 1970,	Greek Orthodox
St Mary’s Church	Colin Street, West Perth	Constructed from 1980 to 2002	Anglicanism
Vietnamese Buddhist Temple (CHUA CHA’NH GIA’C)	45 Money Street, Perth	Constructed from 1990	Buddhist
Perth Mosque	427 – 429 William Street, Perth	Constructed from 1906 to 1999	Islam
Liberal Catholic Church	72 Brewer Street, Perth		Liberal Catholic Church
Church of Christ	13 Woodville Street, North Perth		Christian Reform
St Nikola Macedonian Church	69 Angove Street, North Perth	1976	Macedonian Orthodox
Macedonian Orthodox Church of S. Nikola	8 Macedonia Place, North Perth	1994	Macedonian Orthodox

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

PARKS & RESERVES

One of the earliest parks in the Vincent area was Weld Square, which was made a reserve ‘for public health and recreation’ in 1873 by the then WA Governor, Sir Frederick Weld, after whom the park was named. In its early days, the park was known colloquially as ‘the saddling paddock’ (old Australian slang for a place of prostitution and sex) and was described disparagingly in the local papers as “the scene of vilest debauchery”. In 1884, the “dense growth of underwood which formerly rendered it a harbour and refuge for vagabonds” was cleared by convict labour and police stepped patrols of the area in an effort to stamp out soliciting and gambling in the park (The Daily News, 29 September 1883).

In the 1890s, Weld Square was the venue for a range of sporting activities including cricket matches, rugby, ‘English Association Football’ (i.e. soccer) and even more obscure sports such as lacrosse. By the early 1900s, Perth City Council turned the “sandy uncared for battlefield of minor cricket and football heroes” into a fenced and gated park with walkways, garden beds and an ornamental fountain in its centre. On Sundays, the park hosted brass bands and street preachers such the Presbyterian open air ‘Weld Square Tent Mission’. A steady stream of Presbyterians, Baptists, Salvationists and other Christian churches continued to conduct open air services in the park from those early days.

Along with settlement and subdivision from the 1890s, more parks and recreation grounds were established for the rapidly expanding population. William Ernest Bold, Perth’s Town Clerk of Perth from 1900 – 1944, championed the redevelopment of wetlands or former wetlands into parks inspired by the ‘City Beautiful’ philosophy which held that the health and happiness of a city’s residents were greatly enhanced by the beauty of their environment. Bold acquired land for the establishment of Birdwood Square, Hamilton Square, Dorrien Gardens, Lake Monger Reserve and Robertson Park, although most of the acquired land continued to be leased for market gardening until about 1927 – 1928 (Perth City Council, 1937).



Fountain in Weld Square, 1912. State Library of Western Australia. (P013673PD)

Hyde Park – 1897

In 1897, Third Swamp Reserve was gazetted with plans to turn it into a public garden. A year later, a timber picket fence was constructed on the park boundaries and entrance gates were installed at Lake and Palmerston streets. In 1899, Third Swamp Reserve was renamed Hyde Park after the park in central London. Politician and mining magnate William Brookman, who went on to become the Mayor of Perth, donated funds for construction of a grand three-tiered fountain built in 1899 near the Lake Street entrance. The fountain remained in the park until 1918 when, after many years of wanton vandalism, it was removed.

In the early 1900s, further work was undertaken to beautify and “civilise” the park (The West Australian, 29 April 1900). Avenues of Plane trees were planted around the park’s perimeter and a range of exotic trees replaced the native Melaleuca (paperbark) trees. The water body was made more lake and less swamp-like with edging, and water levels were topped up from the city water supply. White swans were introduced to the park, the ultimate symbol of colonial ornamentation in a land of black swans.

In 1913, a causeway was constructed cutting the lake in two. After much public opposition, the roadway access was reduced to a pathway. In the same year, a grand proposal for the construction of public swimming baths was put forward but abandoned due to cost.

In the 1940s, a cricket pitch was established in the south-west corner and the park served as a meeting place for various local cricket and football teams. During the war, the eastern part of the park (near Lincoln Street) hosted an air raid shelter that could accommodate 160 people in the event of an air-attack.

After the war, the park was a popular venue for post-war migrants enjoying leisure and companionship while promenading on the shady avenues and paths of the park. In the late 1960s, the multicultural flavour of the neighbourhood is reflected in the people and stalls of the Hyde Park Festival. In the same era, a water playground was installed on the north side of the western lake.

In the 1990s, Hyde Park was heritage listed in recognition of its value to the local and regional community as a recreation venue and for the high degree of integrity of its Arcadian landscaping style (Heritage Place 4634) (Heritage Council, 2018) Hyde Park has remained a much-loved destination for families, children, wedding parties and birdlife.



Fountain in Hyde Park, early 1900. (COV PH05642).



Hand coloured postcard of family in Hyde Park, early 1900s (COV PHO2223)

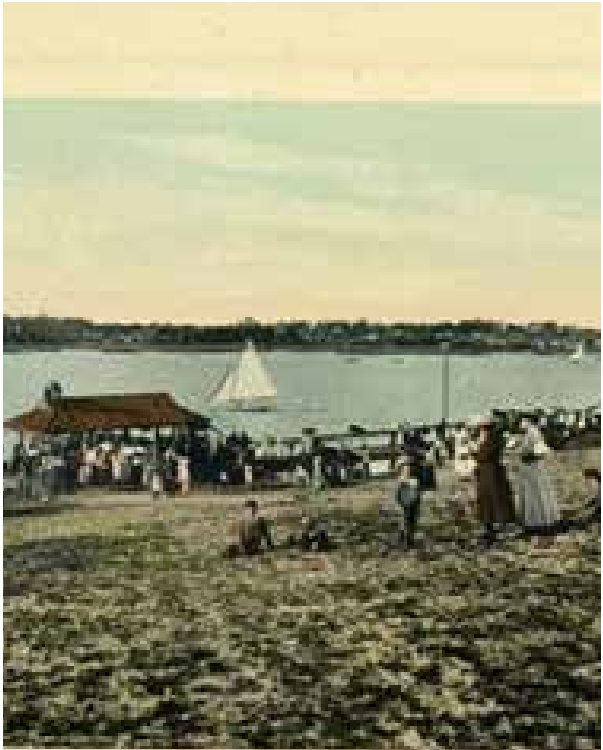
Lake Monger

While Lake Monger lies outside of the boundaries of the City of Vincent in the nearby Town of Cambridge, before the advent of the Mitchell Freeway in the 1970s, the original lake and adjoining parkland was an important recreational reserve for residents of Vincent’s suburbs, particularly Leederville and Mt Hawthorn.

In 1902, the Lake Monger Board was set up to manage Monger’s Lake and in July 1903, it was declared a reserve for public park and recreation. The lake was a popular picnic, boating and fishing spot, but the reserve only covered the lake area itself. There was no public land on its banks, and even some of the lake was privately owned. The Board had a grant of £200 a year, which covered everyday costs involving jetty, hire boats and caretaker but did not allow for future development (Perth City Council, 1938).

The development of the Lake Monger Reserve was slow. Chinese market gardens continued to operate around the lake and Aboriginal people were camping on the lake’s edge well into the late 1920s. By 1930, Perth City Council purchased some 120 acres of land, 50 acres of which were to be reclaimed by dredging silt from the lake bed. Dredging works commenced on 13 May 1932 and by June 1933, 110,000 tons of silt had been pumped up and 12 acres of land reclaimed (Perth City Council, 1937 & 1938).

Well into the post-war period, the park beside the lake and the water body itself remained a popular playground for local Leederville children. The advent of the Mitchell Freeway cut off easy access to the lake but the construction of a footbridge over the Freeway from Britannia Reserve went some way to reconnecting local access for Mt Hawthorn and Leederville resident (Galup, 2022).



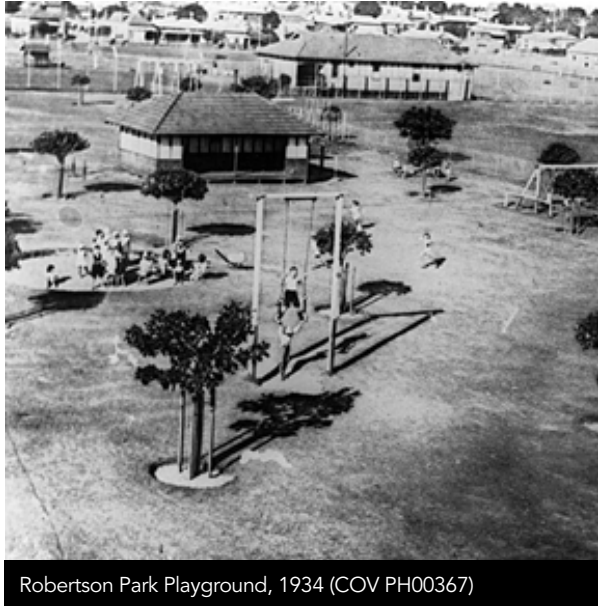
Lake Monger Postcard, c 1910 (COV PHO6130)

Robertson Park

Robertson Park, which sits between Palmerston and Fitzgerald Streets, Perth, is another of Vincent’s historic parks. The present day park is located on a former wetland known to Noongar people as Boojoormelup and Goongarnulayarreenup. From the 1870s, the lake was progressively drained and the area was used for market gardening by British and later Chinese market gardeners, including Lee Hop who erected a cottage in 1903 on the south western edge of the park off Fitzgerald Street (Heritage Council, 2018) (Heritage Place 11436).

In 1913, the City of Perth acquired some of the land for future parkland. In 1917, it was renamed Robertson Park possibly after World War I English Major-General Sir Philip Rynd Robertson. Around the same time, the Perth Jewish Association bought a lot on the eastern side of the park on Palmerston Street, the site of which became a synagogue (the Little Shule) from 1918 – 1973.

In the 1920s, the City of Perth filled in and reclaimed the former wetlands and market gardens to make a children’s playground and recreation reserve with tennis courts with a tennis pavilion constructed in 1928. Lee Hop’s Cottage was renovated for use as a park caretaker’s residence and the first caretaker moved in 1928. The 17 tennis courts on Robertson Park were officially opened in February 1929, with the children’s playground opened two years later in 1931.



Robertson Park Playground, 1934 (COV PH00367)



Tennis courts on Robertson Park, 1929 (COV PH00371)

The tennis courts were exceedingly popular with the public and the revenue from court hire helped pay for maintenance of the park. The park also hosted a variety of women's sports including hockey and basketball, as well as a children's library and craft centre, leased by the Little Citizen's League in a small cottage off Fitzgerald and Stuart Streets beside the caretaker's cottage. In 1940, an outdoor theatre located between the children's library and cottage was built and housed the Perth City Band from 1940 until 1970 when Halvorsen Hall was built.

The 1970s saw the demolition of the playground pavilion, basketball courts and the children's library and theatre on Stuart Street, as well as the synagogue and Palmerston House. The original tennis pavilions were demolished and replaced in 1982. In the late 1980s, the City of Perth bought the former bottle yard property with a view to extending the park.

Following the split up of the City of Perth in 1994, management of the park shifted to the newly created Town of Vincent, who leased the tennis courts and proposed the sale of the former bottle yard land. A portion (40 per cent) of the former bottle yard land was sold for development of an apartment complex, which was completed in 2017. Part proceeds of the sale funded park refurbishment including wetland landscaping, heritage interpretation and signage and restoration of Lee Hop's cottage. The park was listed on the City of Vincent's Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995, and State Heritage listed in 2007 (Heritage Place 08705). In 2010, its significance as Noongar meeting, camping and hunting place was also recognised with Robertson Park/ Boojoormelup being a Registered Aboriginal Site (#17849) (Hair, 2021).

In North Perth, 38 acres of parks and recreation land were added between 1914 and 1937, including Woodville Reserve, Menzies Park, Smith's Lake area, a children's playground adjoining the Town Hall, and Kadina Street. In 1928, 22 lots were acquired from the Intercolonial Investment Land & Building Co, on Clieveden Street, North Perth, for the creation of Kyilla Park (Perth City Council, 1952). Dorrien Gardens was being levelled and planted in 1936 (Perth City Council, 1937 & 1938).



Loton Park Tennis Club, 1924 (COV PH03445)



Gates at Perth Oval, 1960 (COV PH01328)



North Perth Bowling Club, Farmer Street North Perth c 1908 (COV PH05847)



RP Fletcher Stand at Leederville oval, 1960s (COV PH01341)

SPORT

The popular recreation grounds at the Perth Esplanade and Langley Park were supplemented by the development of Perth Oval in 1904. The site at Stone's Lake had been used for market gardening and became known as Loton's Paddock because it was owned by W. T. Loton whose residence, 'Dilhorn', overlooked the area (Bold, 1939). The place became officially known as Perth Oval in 1910 (Perth City Council, 1982). The Loton Park Tennis Club was established on the oval, on the corner of Lord Street opposite the Loton residence, and a clubhouse was built in 1917. The associated club is claimed to be the second oldest tennis club in Perth.

Perth Oval became the home of the East Perth Football Club from 1906. They operated a picture garden near the present entrance gates in the summer months from 1911 to 1921, to raise funds for the club and various charities (Bell, 1986, p. 31). Australian Rules football was promoted in Western Australia in the 1880s, against the wishes of the Governor and senior gentry who felt that cricket was far better suited to 'developing the values of the ordered society they knew and sought to conserve'. In the 1890s, many Victorians who came to Western Australia during the gold boom got involved in football and by 1900 Australian Rules was firmly established in Perth (Stannage, 1979, p. 312 – 314).

A number of organised sports clubs were established throughout the Town of Vincent during this period. The Leederville Bowling and Croquet Club officially opened in October 1907, and the Mt Lawley Recreation Bowling Club formed soon after. North Perth bowling greens and croquet lawns were established by 1910 on Woodville Reserve, followed by tennis courts in

1915. As the popularity of tennis grew a number of private, church and community courts were constructed (Perth City Council, 1938).

Leederville Oval, established in 1915, included tennis courts and cycle track as well as football facilities. The first football game was held here in July 1915. It was 1919 before any facilities were built at the ground, and that was only done when the West Australian Football League refused to allow any more games to be played until they were provided. A grandstand was built the following year, the contract going to G. Schofield of Cleaver Street for a cost of £703. The oval was also used during the war years by the military forces, for cadet drilling, the Leederville Drill Hall being only a little further west on Vincent Street (Perth City Council, 1917 & 1952).

Beatty Park

In 1962, Perth hosted the British Empire and Commonwealth Games which saw Perth take its place on the world stage with a new-found confidence and energy, and created a lasting legacy of sporting venues in Perth including specifically in the Vincent area. The Perth City Council first considered applying to host the Games in July 1956 (British Empire and Commonwealth Games Organising Council, 1964). Part of their submission indicated their commitment to build, 'an Olympic Pool and diving pool, an athletic stadium to seat 52,000 a velodrome at Lake Monger (already begun), training tracks at Leederville Oval and a Games Village (Gregory, City of Light: a history of Perth since the 1950s, 2003, p. 78). The Olympic Pool was originally planned for a site in Kings Park. There was a great deal of opposition to the proposed site and the aquatic centre was constructed on the Beatty Park site. It cost around £640,000 to construct the aquatic centre with an additional cost of £28,000 for filtration of water equipment (Edmonds & Wilmott, 1962, p. 11).

The British Empire and Commonwealth Games had a substantial impact on Perth. The long-term effects of the Games on Perth were numerous. Apart from the first-class sporting facilities, the publicity about Perth that was generated in countries all over the Commonwealth was generally favourable. The most important outcome of all was a new sense of confidence in Perth's ability to compete successfully on a world stage. (Gregory, City of Light: a history of Perth since the 1950s, 2003, p. 92)

Major redevelopment of the Beatty Park Swimming Pool was carried out in the 1990s. The two-stage project commenced in June 1993 and included a new pool on the north-eastern side with an indoor adventure playground with water slides. The newly name Beatty Park Aquatic Centre, costing \$5.75 million, was officially opened in July 1994 (Laurie & Davidson, 2012, p. 120 – 121). Another major upgrade commenced in May 2011 at a cost of \$17.5 million. It included substantial upgrades to pool heating and a new gym facility (Laurie & Davidson, 2012, p. 165 – 167) (City of Vincent, 2011 – 2012).

Beatty Park Leisure Centre/Beatty Park Aquatic Centre was heritage listed by the Town of Vincent in 1995, and included on the State Register of heritage places in 2004 (Heritage Council, 2018) (Heritage Place 03553) The heritage listing recognises its significance as an example of purpose designed public facility for the 1962 British Empire and Commonwealth Games, and its ongoing association with swimming events and water sports in the local and wider community for many decades.



CINEMAS

Prior to the advent of television in Perth homes in the late 1950s and 1960s, picture theatres and open-air picture gardens were a major source of popular entertainment, particularly from the 1920s with the advent of 'talkies' or films with recorded dialogue. There were many picture theatres in the Vincent area.

The New Oxford Cinema was one of the early theatres in the area opening in 1927. It had a varied program, from vaudeville and musicals to plays and films (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p. 41). The associated Oxford Picture Gardens, claimed to be the largest picture gardens in WA with a capacity of 2248 seated on canvas deckchairs wooden forms, was situated on Newcastle Street, almost directly opposite the Leederville Hotel. The Picture Gardens

closed in 1974. In the 1970s and 1980s, the theatre was known as the Olympia and was used for live band performances, imported foreign language films screened to migrant audiences, as well as 'blue movies'. The theatre's flagging fortunes were revitalised by an independent cinema promoter in the 1980s and renamed the Luna Theatre in the 1990s (Heritage Council, 2018).



New Oxford Theatre on Oxford Street, 1927 (COV PH03077)

Beatty Park Rosemount Theatre – North Perth

The commercial centre of North Perth also had its own theatre, the Rosemount Picture Gardens originally operating from 1919 to 1922 behind the Rosemount Hotel. In 1923, the Regent Theatre (later renamed the Rosemount Theatre) opened at 484 Fitzgerald Street across from the hotel. The theatre seated 1050 in the stalls and a further 450 in the dress circle, with a live Rosemount orchestra providing accompaniment to the silent movies. The seating featured the latest comfortable, tip up seats. Upstairs was a lesser hall, which could be hired for parties and other social events and had access to a viewing balcony.

The Rosemount Picture Gardens were reopened sometime between 1934 and 1935 by the Rosemount Theatre owners. In the 1950s, a new Rosemount Picture Gardens opened down the road at 360 Fitzgerald Street, in what is now an auto repair shop and mechanics yard. The Rosemount Theatre and associated Picture Gardens both closed in 1967. The theatre was remodelled, with the upstairs gallery turned into a bowling alley and the lower part into a hall for the Police and Citizens Club.



Opening Night of the Rosemount Picture Theatre, The Western Mail, 25 January 1923

Premier Theatre – Highgate

In 1925, the Premier Theatre began screening open air films on the corner of Stirling and Bulwer Streets. Its early history was closely connected to the East Perth Football Club, which had previously screened films at Perth Oval. In 1926, East Perth Football Club helped fund the construction of the indoor theatre which opened on the site in May 1926 (The Call, 7 May 1926). For many years, the Premier Theatre was owned and run by the East Perth Football Club Secretary Cyril Norton and his family. In 1937, the adjacent outdoor picture theatre Summer Gardens opened. In the 1950s, Cyril's son Graham Norton took over management of the theatre at a time when television was having a major impact on cinema attendance. The Premier Theatre expanded their offerings to Italian, Greek and other foreign language movies for the migrants who lived in the area (Norton, 2008). The Premier Theatre closed in 1963 and was converted into an ice skating rink and later a disco. The Summer Gardens closed in 1975 when the screen blew down in a storm. All of the buildings were demolished in 1987 and were replaced with an office building, which was in turn demolished in 2018 and replaced with a supermarket.

Another of Vincent's disappearing cinemas was the Ritz Cinema in Mt Hawthorn, corner of Oxford Street and Scarborough Beach Road, was built in 1938 on the site of the Mt Hawthorn Picture Gardens and was demolished in the 1960s (Davidson & Laurie, 2010, p. 66 and 88).



Premier Theatre & Summer Gardens, 1956 (COV PH02611)



Bus travelling past the Ritz Theatre corner Oxford and Scarborough Beach Road Mount Hawthorn, 1960 (COV PHO2989)



The Tower Hotel (fmr) Duke & Aberdeen Streets, c 1970 (SLWA 144275PD)

PUBS & HOTELS

Hotels were vital to the development of commercial town centres in the Vincent suburbs. More than just a place to drink, pubs were social and gathering places for the community providing a space for a variety of entertainments and public meetings. They also provided accommodation for visitors to Perth, often in upstairs quarters. While some hotels were established in the Vincent area from the 1870, such as the Beaufort Arms, the number flourished in the late 1890s to early 1900s when Perth was inundated with newcomers seeking their fortunes in the wake of the WA gold rush.

For years, hotels were heavily segregated places by race and gender. Women were not allowed into the main public bar in most hotels until the late 1960s. Some pubs had facilities for a 'ladies lounge' until hotels were desegregated. For much of the 20th century, hotel hours were limited by complex licencing regulations. Until the late 1960s to early 1970s, hotel patrons in Western Australia could only drink until 6pm. Workers would commonly head for the nearest pub as soon as they finished work at 5pm, where they would drink as much as possible, as quickly as possible, in the hour before the pub closed. This practice came to be known as the "six o'clock swill" and fostered an endemic culture of binge drinking, which in turn created persistent problems of alcohol-related violence around pubs in the early evening (Swensen, 2017).

TABLE 3 CURRENT AND FORMER HOTELS IN THE VINCENT AREA

PLACE	ADDRESS	DATES	DENOMINATION/ORGANISATION
Leederville Hotel	742 Newcastle Street, Leederville	1896/7 – present	02201 Cat A
Beaufort Arms (later Lone Star Saloon)	167 Beaufort Street, Perth	1884 – 1997	Demolished 1997
North Perth Hotel (originally Wanneroo Hotel 1900, 1904 North Perth Hotel)	349 Charles Street, North Perth	1900 – 1962	Demolished 1962
Vegas Hotel (built on site of the former North Perth Hotel)	349 Charles Street, North Perth	1962 – 1994	Demolished 1994
Rosemount Hotel	459 Fitzgerald Street, North Perth	1902 – present	14915 Cat B
Norwood Hotel (Named changed to Jackson’s Hotel 2000)	282 Lord Street, Perth	1897 – 2001	Demolished 2008
Oxford Hotel	358 Oxford Street, Leederville/ Mt Hawthorn	1900 – present	02198 Cat B
Queen’s Hotel	520 Beaufort Street, Highgate	1897 – present	02426 Cat A
Tower Hotel (Originally the Club Hotel)	Corner Duke, Charles & Aberdeen Streets	1898 – 1973	Demolished 1973 for Mitchell Freeway off ramp
Mount Hawthorn Hotel (Renamed Paddington ale House 1987)	141 Scarborough Beach Road, Mount Hawthorn	1932 – present	02211 Cat A
Knutsford Hotel	Blake Street, North Perth	1956 – 2004	Demolished 2004
Charles Hotel	509 Charles Street, North Perth	1955 – present	
East Perth Hotel	103 Claisebrook Road	1896 –	Demolished 1990s
Brisbane Hotel	292 Beaufort Street, Perth	1898 –	01964 Cat B
Clarke’s Building/Flying Scotsman/The Elford	639 Beaufort Street	1934 –	18084 Cat B
Commonwealth Hotel/Hyde Park Hotel	331 – 367 Bulwer Street	1898 –	14914 Cat B

The Leederville Hotel

Built in 1896 and operated since 1897, the pub has long been at the centre of social life in Leederville. The two-storey Federation style brick and iron pub was built to provide accommodation and slake the thirst of many newcomers from overseas and interstate flooding into Perth in the gold rush era.

While the original architect and builder of the pub are not known, its first owner was James Pearce who applied to the Perth Licencing Court in December 1896 “for a premises already built at the junction of Leeder, Oxford and Newcastle Streets, the place being ready for opening at once” (The Daily News, 8 December 1896).

In its early years, the pub changed hands several times and was rebuilt in 1904 into a much larger hotel “worthy of the district, compact and pretentious in aspect”. The new hotel was the first building in Leederville to have electricity. A new era of progress and prosperity for the district was ushered in when the Leederville mayor flicked the light switch on at the hotel’s grand re-opening in January 1905.

In 1914, the hotel was sold to the Swan Brewery Company which was Perth’s most dominant beer supplier and the owner of a large portion of the city’s hotels at the time.

In the period from World War I to 1926, the hotel was run by publicans Louis and Maud Cunningham who actively supported local charities and community groups, helped develop and promote other local businesses in the area such as a billiard saloon and the New Oxford Theatre built in 1927 (now Luna Cinemas).

The hotel was extensively refurbished in 1928 by the Todd Brothers and architects Hobbs, Smith and Forbes. It was altered again in 1950 with the addition of a women’s toilet, despite women still being segregated from drinking in main public bars until the late 1960s.

As nearby Leederville Oval, former home of the West Perth Football Club from the 1900s to 1994, had no bar facilities in its early days, the hotel became the club and its supporters’ preferred watering hole. Locals recall Cardinals footballers from the 1950s and 1960s ‘training’ at the pub on Friday nights before a game.

By the late 1960s, the hotel changed again as more cars and motels popped up in Perth, causing a decline in demand for short-term accommodation in inner-city pubs, including the Leederville Hotel. The hotel became home to many long-term boarders who were often single men on low incomes. One of these lodgers, “Kanga”, who ran a local betting shop, lived and died in the tower bedroom of the hotel, is said to haunt the hotel.

The Swan Brewery Company sold the Leederville Hotel in 1980. It dropped accommodation over the years and the premises were remodelled by a succession of different owners.

In more recent years, its iconic beer garden and Blue Flamingo bar were popular go-to venues for locals. The pub got a new lease of life in 2021 with a major redevelopment. The new-look Leederville Hotel and adjacent Electric Lane, which is named as a nod to its early history, has breathed new life into the hotel’s old bones and reconnected it to the heart of the Leederville community.

The hotel was placed on the Vincent heritage inventory in 1995 in recognition of its distinct Federation architecture and social value as a social and entertainment venue (Heritage Council, 2017) (inHerit ID 02201).

The hosting of the America's Cup yacht race in 1987 resulted in a general upgrading of recreational and hotel facilities throughout the metropolitan area. An example of this in Vincent was the rebirth of the Queen's Hotel in Beaufort Street (with an award winning renovation by architect Michael Patroni) and the Mt Hawthorn Hotel into the Paddington Ale House in 1986. While some hotels in the area were significantly refurbished from the late 1980s, others including the Vegas Hotel, the Knutsford Arms, the Lone Star Saloon (Beaufort Arms) and Norwood Hotel have since been demolished. Many of these demolished hotels were used as live music venues. The significance of these places in the development of music culture in Perth was recorded in the 'Music in Vincent' project in 2019 (City of Vincent Local History, 2019). The importance of Beatty Park as a larger scale music venue, prior to the development of the Perth Entertainment Centre in the early 1970s, also contributed to the growth of popular music culture in Perth (City of Vincent Local History Centre, 18 August 2022).



Leederville Hotel, c 1980 (COV PH06467)

GOVERNANCE

At a broad state level, government in Western Australia moved from a clique of English men administering the colony with minimal oversight or funding from Britain, to a mixed-gender party based parliament managing a state within the Federation of Australia (Menck, 2022, p. 63). Britain granted the Swan River Colony a limited form of representative government in 1870. This allowed budget priorities to reorient towards colonial rather than imperial interests resulting in expansion of transport and communications infrastructure (Menck, 2022, p. 106). Responsible Government was granted in 1890 with Western Australia becoming self-governing. In 1901, Western Australia became a founding state of Australia.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government in Western Australia predates the granting of responsible government to the colony in 1890 and the creation of state and federal governments in Australia after 1901.

The roots of local government in Western Australia can be traced back to the Towns Improvement Act 1838, which provided for the establishment of town trusts made up of Justices of the Peace and local property owners in main centres including Perth, as well as a general roads trust to administer the rest of settled areas. While further legislation refined the role and scope of town trusts, they struggled for decades because of the marginal economy and small populations.

In 1858, Perth was designated a City Council and the Perth Town Trust formally changed its name to Perth City Council (Berry, 2021, p. 7). Loftus, Vincent and Walcott streets marked the western, northern and eastern boundaries of Perth. Immediately outside that boundary was the province of Perth Road Board.

The Municipal Institutions Act, 1871 and the District Roads Act, 1871 saw major changes to the provision of roads and other community facilities by municipalities and roads boards, laying the foundations for the modern system of local government (Berry, 2021, p.16).

Gold rush driven population growth in the 1890s and early 1900s saw a surge in the number of local governments with local residents keen to facilitate community progress. The number of local governments peaked at 147 in 1909. Among these were the municipalities of Leederville and North Perth (Gregory & Gothard, Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia, 2009, p. 541).



Leederville

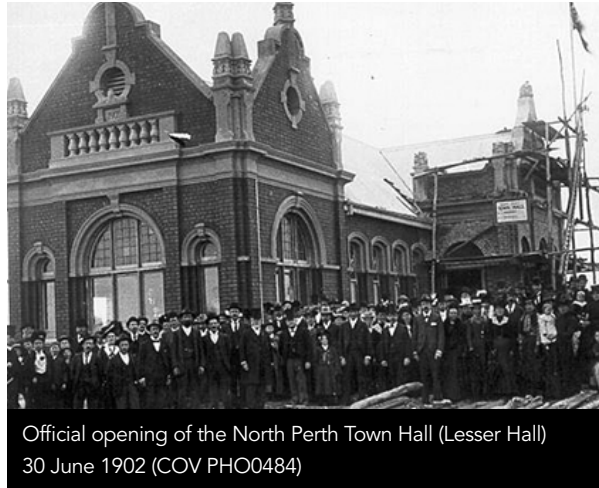
In May 1895, the section of the Perth Road District covering Leederville and West Leederville was gazetted as the Leederville Roads Board District (Western Australian Government, 1895). Less than 12 months later in 1896, Leederville became its own municipality, having sufficient property within its boundaries to provide a minimum of £300 in annual rates at a rating of not more than one shilling to the pound. (Western Australian Government, 1896). In April 1897, the population of the Leederville municipality reached more than one thousand and its municipal area was divided into three wards – north, south and central. (Western Australian Government, 1897) The first mayor of Leederville was James Stewart Bennet, and one of the first acts of the new municipal council was to offer a five guinea prize for the design of a Mechanics' Institute and a Council Chambers constructed in 1897 on the corner of Oxford and Melrose Streets, between the Leederville State School and Leederville Police Station. Behind it was the local pound, where stray horses and cattle were held, at the owners cost. After Leederville Council was subsumed into the Perth City Council in 1914, it became the Margaret Free Kindergarten until it was demolished in the late 1960s (Landgate, Map Viewer Plus, 1965).



Parliamentary visit to Leederville with Premier Moore and other politicians and councillors gathered in front of the Leederville Council Chambers on Oxford Street, 1907 (SLWA 009997PD)



Former Leederville Municipality Council Chambers remodelled for use as Margaret Kindergarten on Oxford Street, c 1930s. (COV PHO0031)



Official opening of the North Perth Town Hall (Lesser Hall) 30 June 1902 (COV PHO0484)

North Perth

North Perth, initially called Woodville and Toorak after the early housing estates, also sought greater local control over its rapidly developing area. In March 1899, the suburb was declared the North Perth Road District (Government Gazette, 10 March 1889, p. 762). In October 1901, North Perth was gazetted a municipality and its road district boundaries were extended to include the future suburb of Mt Hawthorn. The new municipality was immediately divided into three wards – east, west and central (Government of Western Australia, 1901). The council met at the North Perth Town Hall (Lesser Hall) which was built in 1902, and the main town hall built in 1910 (Heritage Council, 2016). In its heyday as a council chambers and offices, the Lesser Hall (or 'Mayoral Parlour' as it was also known) hosted fortnightly meetings where local concerns – from roads to rubbish collection – were thrashed out by councillors and residents.



Progress Associations

While North Perth and Leederville had their own short lived councils, other areas in Vincent including Highgate Hill, East Perth, Mt Hawthorn and Mt Lawley had their own 'progress associations' of residents and business people to help develop infrastructure, and facilities like parks and reserves, and promote social and cultural initiatives for local residents. The Mt Hawthorn Progress Association, formed in 1911, advocated among other things for flexibility in the use of building materials for home builders in the area (pushing to allow residents to build weatherboard homes). During World War I, the Mt Hawthorn Progress Association also famously organised for the construction of Anzac Cottage in 1915. The Mt Hawthorn Progress Association continued on into the post-war period advocating for a variety of local improvements from tram extensions to the establishment of a dedicated post office in the heart of the suburb (which was eventually built at 180 Scarborough Beach Road after many years of advocacy in 1955. In more recent years, the 'town team' movement has taken on many of the same functions as the old progress associations providing a channel for local businesses and residents to come together and advocate for local improvements.

Perth

In 1914, the City of Perth took control of all the inner-city councils, including North Perth and Leederville. This amalgamation was due largely to the influence of W.E. Bold, Perth City Town Clerk from 1901 – 1944. Concerned that administration was not keeping pace with Perth’s rapid urban development, Bold moved to combine municipalities into a larger Greater Perth Authority. Bold’s vision for a Greater Perth never fully came off but it did result in the amalgamation of North Perth and Leederville with Perth under the City of Perth Act 1914, with Victoria Park joining later in 1917 (Berry, 2021, p. 72).

In the inter-war period, Bold suggested the purchase of various Chinese market gardens for conversion into public parks and recreation areas (Bold, 1939). Inspired by the ‘City Beautiful’ philosophy which held that the health and happiness of a city’s residents were greatly enhanced by the beauty of their environment, Bold acquired land for the establishment of Birdwood Square, Hamilton Square, Dorrien Gardens, Lake Monger Reserve and Robertson Park, although most of the acquired land continued to be leased for market gardening until about 1927 – 28 (Perth City Council, 1937).

In 1928, the Town Planning and Development Act was proclaimed establishing a town planning commissioner and board. The Act enabled local governments to develop town planning schemes, take land for development and borrow funds to facilitate development. All schemes required Ministerial approval, and once approved plans were published in the Government Gazette (Berry, 2021, p. 192).

In the decades following the 1928 Act, numerous applications were submitted for subdivision of existing lots in the Perth area (Perth City Council, 1942). Subdivision and building applications accelerated in the post-war era. The 1950s and 1960s were a period of suburban infill spurred by the influx of post-war migrants and wealth generated by the iron ore, gas and mineral boom of the 1950s – 1970s.

By 1962, Perth City Council had 27 members representing nine wards (WA Electoral Commission, 2003). The 1960s were a period of redevelopment which saw much demolition of older buildings and development of the Mitchell and Kwinana Freeway Systems. The overall policies for planning throughout the metropolitan region in this period evolved from the Stephenson-Hepburn report. In 1952, Gordon Stephenson was appointed as a consultant to the Town Planning Commission to prepare a Regional Plan for the Metropolitan Area of Perth and Fremantle. In the same year Alistair Hepburn was appointed Town Planning Commissioner. Stephenson and Hepburn’s main task was to prepare a regional plan for Perth that would become the blueprint for Perth development. In addressing the problems of city transport and parking, the Stephenson-Hepburn Plan proposed the freeway, the relocation of the railway terminus to

East Perth and the linking of the Narrows Bridge to North Perth along Charles Street. This scheme was adopted in 1963, with the establishment of the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority. The Stephenson-Hepburn Plan set out to accommodate 1.4 million people in Perth by 2005.

Under the Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act 1963, Perth established a town planning department. In 1973, Perth submitted a draft City Planning Scheme to guide the city’s development into the next century. Due to continual friction with the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority, it was not formally adopted until 1985.

Since the amalgamation of North Perth, Leederville, Victoria Park and Perth City into Greater Perth in 1914, Perth’s area had increased with the establishment of the suburbs to the west, such as Floreat, City Beach and Doubleview. In the 1990s, the newly elected government of Richard Court decided to split Perth as the interest of ‘dormitory suburbs’ on were seen as increasingly incompatible with capital city development (Berry, 2021, p. 337).



Vincent

From 1 July 1994, Perth was split into four separate municipalities Perth City (the CBD), the Town of Shepperton (Victoria Park), the Town of Vincent and the Town of Cambridge (divided by the Mitchell Freeway). The municipality name referenced one of the main thoroughfares in the area, Vincent Street, named for colonial draftsman and surveyor George Vincent.

WHO WAS VINCENT?

George Vincent was born in Norfolk England in 1817. He served with distinction in the Royal Engineer Corps where he gained the drafting and surveying skills that stood him in good stead for his later life in the Swan River Colony. Vincent left London in 1863 with his wife Margaret and three children (John, Anna Maria and Alfred). He was appointed as a draftsman in the Survey Department a month after his arrival in August 1863. He became a licenced surveyor and valuer and quickly went on to acquire land in Parry and Edward Streets, Guildford Road and Mackie (later renamed Pier) and Stirling Streets. He lived with his family in Stirling Street in a home described in the newspapers of the day as a ‘perfect museum of rare and beautiful things’ filled with ‘articles of vertu purchased at every Governor’s sale since his arrival in the colony’. During his time in Perth he was an elected Perth Councillor for the North Ward for many years.

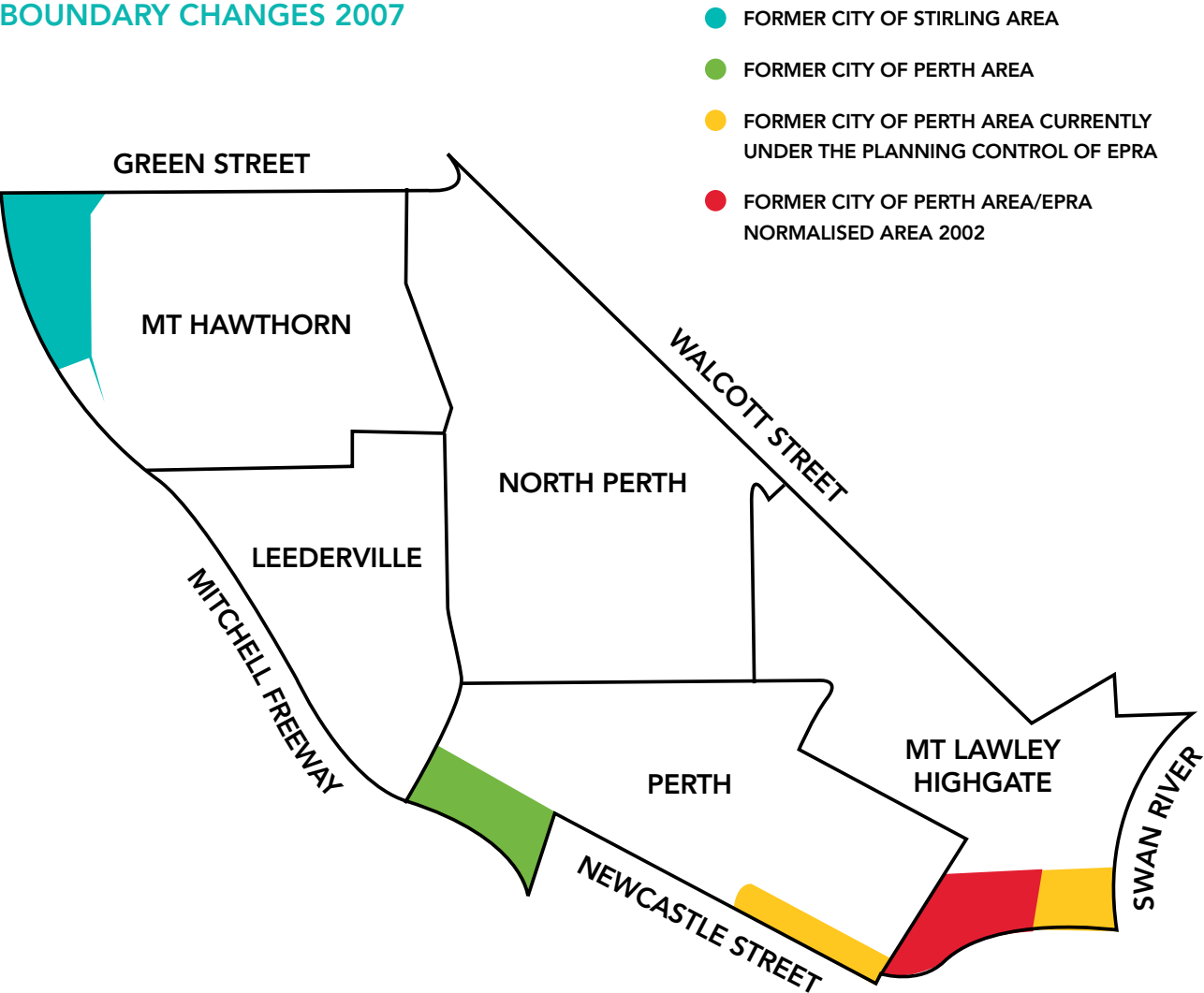
In 1889, due to ill health, George returned to England with his wife and daughter, Anna Maria. Their eldest son John died in Perth in 1868 and nothing is known of the whereabouts of son Alfred James. George Vincent died in London in 1896 followed shortly after by his wife Margaret in 1903. It was not until after the family’s departure from Perth that the name ‘Vincent Street’ appeared officially in the Government Gazettes and post office directories in the 1890s. While there is no definitive proof of Vincent Street being named for George Vincent, the fact he owned land in the area (Town Lot Y 279) around the time Vincent Street is first mentioned in the newspapers in the 1880s makes it likely he is the namesake for Vincent Street. From the late 1890s, the area was part of the North Perth Roads District, later the municipality of North Perth which was then subsumed into the City of Perth in 1914. In 1994, Perth split into three separate council areas with Vincent (named for the major street in the area) encompassing the inner city suburbs of Highgate, North Perth, Mt Hawthorn, Leederville and parts of Perth, East Perth and West Perth.

Council offices for the Town of Vincent were constructed on the corner of Loftus and Vincent Streets. The first council elections were held in 1995 with former trade union official and City of Perth Deputy Lord Mayor Jack Marks becoming Vincent's first Mayor. The updated Local Government Act 1995 ushered in a new era for local government in Western Australia allowing councils to undertake a wider range of services for the betterment of the community end ensuring greater community participation and accountability of administration (Berry, 2021, p. 426).

In 2007, minor boundary changes were made to incorporate small pockets from City of Stirling and City of Perth into the Vincent local government area.

In July 2011, the Town of Vincent reached the population threshold of 30,000 residents and was conferred with City status (City of Vincent, 2011 – 2012). Since then, City residents have resisted various proposals from the State Government to be absorbed into either the City of Perth or Stirling following release of the Robson Report in 2012 which reviewed and recommended rationalisation of local government boundaries in Western Australia. Dissent from the community over several years (2012 – 2015) meant that the proposed amalgamations did not proceed (Berry, 2021, p. 487).

BOUNDARY CHANGES 2007



PLANNING SCHEMES

Changes to planning policies and regulations in Perth over the last century have had a major impact on the development of Vincent's suburbs. The local planning scheme, which includes the Scheme Text and Maps, sets the zoning and residential density of land and controls what types of uses can occur where. Local planning schemes operate under the Planning and Development Act 2005.

Vincent's first town planning scheme was endorsed by Council on 31 August 1998 and gazetted 4 December 1998. Other relevant planning schemes which applied to land in the Vincent area (until they were updated in 2018) were:

- City of Stirling District Planning Scheme No. 2 (Gazetted 13 September 1985)
- East Perth Redevelopment Scheme No. 1 (Gazetted 18 December 1992)
- City of Perth Planning Scheme No. 2 (Gazetted 9 January 2004)

In 2011, the Department of Planning brought in Development Assessment Panels (DAP) (local and joint covering two or more local governments) to improve planning and decision-making around large scale (more than \$10 million) development applications. Under the Joint Development Assessment Panel, a group including specialists and local councillors appointed by the state's planning minister make decisions on proposals for major projects. Critics argue that the DAP and Joint Development Assessment Panel has taken power away from local councils and communities with high rise steam rolled through suburbs without opposition. Supporters argue that the

system is necessary to address the need to provide higher density living to meet the Government's infill aspirations, set out in strategic planning reports such as Directions 2031 and Beyond (2010), State Planning Strategy 2050 and Perth and Peel@3.5million (WA Government, 2017).

The introduction of the Building Act 2011 also changed the process by which local government approved planning applications. Under the new act, building owners could use registered practitioners to certify compliance with building standards (Berry, 2021, p. 431).

In 2014, public consultation began for development of a new planning scheme in Vincent. The consultations occurred in the context of broader metropolitan and state discussions about the need for residential infill and increased housing density to address problems of urban sprawl in Perth.

Vincent's revised Local Planning Strategy was endorsed by the WA Planning Commission in 2016. It provided the long-term direction for decision-making in response to population growth and change. It provided the framework

for revision of Town Planning Scheme 1 and redefined existing zoning to create new town centres as the focal point for economic activity and higher density within five community precincts.

Town Planning Scheme 1 (TPS1) was replaced by Local Planning Scheme No.2 on 16 May 2018. The revised scheme provided more opportunities for urban infill and meet state government density targets. It allowed (with relevant approvals) medium and higher density development along the City's major roads, high frequency bus routes and in town centres. This included development along Scarborough Beach Road, Glendalough, Oxford Street, London Street, Charles Street, Fitzgerald Street, William Street, Beaufort Street, Lord Street and East Parade.

Establish low density residential areas in Mt Hawthorn, Mt Lawley and North Perth remained unchanged with some additions, extensions, rebuilds and renovations allowed for with relevant approvals. Parts of the Leederville Town Centre were rezoned from Residential to Mixed Use to encourage higher density mixed use development and further activate the town centre. The Claisebrook area was also rezoned to phase out the existing concrete batching plants and allow for medium to high density mixed use residential and commercial development (City of Vincent, 2018).



HERITAGE POLICIES

1 July 2019, the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 was replaced by the Heritage Act 2018. Vincent has a suite of local heritage management policies and guidelines relating to the assessment, interpretation and management of heritage properties (and trees of significance) (Vincent, COV Heritage Policies, 2023).

The City manages a Municipal Heritage Inventory (now called the Local Survey) which provides a framework for statutory protection of places identified as having cultural heritage significance to the local community. When Vincent became a municipality, the Municipal Heritage Inventory began with 155 registered places representing 270 properties. Prior to the 2024 Heritage Review, there were 298 places on the Heritage List, including 44 on the State Register. The majority of the listings were built in the Federation or Inter-War era. There is limited representation of post-war and contemporary era buildings, either homes or businesses in the existing survey.

The City also provides an avenue for protection of character or heritage through a Character Retention and Heritage Area policy under which 40 per cent of affected residents can nominate a street or portion of a street to specify guidelines

to ensure new development and additions are sympathetic to the character of the streetscape (Vincent, Character Retention Areas and Heritage Areas, 2023). Current character protected areas include parts of St Alban’s Avenue, Highgate, Harley Street, Highgate, Carr Street, West Perth, Janet Street, West Perth, The Boulevarde, Mt Hawthorn (between Scarborough Beach Road and Anzac Road), Matlock Street, Mt Hawthorn (between Anzac Road and Britannia Road), Florence Street, West Perth, Prospect Place, West Perth, Hammond Street, West Perth, Strathcona Street, West Peth, Wilberforce Street, Mount Hawthorn, Orange Avenue and Hope Street, Perth, Lacey Street, Perth and Auckland Street, North Perth.

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PLACE INDEX – NOMINATED PLACES



PROPOSED INCLUSION IN THE LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE BY SUBURB AND PLACE NUMBER

PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Shops, 507-513 Beaufort Street	507	Beaufort St	Highgate	Category 4
Presbytery, 64-66 Mary St	64-66	Mary St	Highgate	Category 3
Castellorizian House	160	Anzac Rd	Mount Hawthorn	Category 2
Mount Hawthorn Community Centre	197	Scarborough Beach Rd	Mount Hawthorn	Category 2
Rosemount Theatre (fmr)	464	Fitzgerald St	North Perth	Category 2
North Perth Chapel	117	Angove St	North Perth	Category 3
Wesley Mission Hall (fmr)	60	Angove St	North Perth	Category 2
Interwar Shops, 18-44 Angove St	22-28	Angove St	North Perth	Category 3
Kyilla Primary School	4	Selkirk St	North Perth	Category 2
Lacey Street Precinct		Lacey St, Brewer St and Brisbane St	Perth	Heritage Area
Cheriton St Group	60-62 & 64	Cheriton St	Perth	Category 3
Rialto Terrace	34	Palmerston St	Perth	Category 3
Houses, 344-356 Bulwer St	344-354	Bulwer St	West Perth	Category 3
Methodist Manse (fmr)	482-484	Newcastle St	West Perth	Category 2

PLACE RECORD FORMS OF NOMINATED PLACES



SHOPS, 507-513 BEAUFORT STREET, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shops, 507-513 Beaufort Street
Other names	Scurlock's Chemist Mary St Bakery el Publico
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18071
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory 21 Nov 2006 (348 Bulwer St)

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	507-513 Beaufort St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 26 D/P: 672 LOT: 25 D/P: 672
Vol/folio	1346/536 1346/535
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	This place which originally comprised four individual shops has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of its construction in the Federation Free Classical style in 1904, most clearly evident in the parapet on the Beaufort Street elevation.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Lawley in the early 20th century and the role of Beaufort Street as a key shopping precinct throughout the 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its demonstration of the change of shopping practices from clusters of shops within walking distance from homes to the growth of shopping centres for everyday items.
	This place has historic value for its association with Scurlock's Chemist fro 1913 to 1919 which was a well known professional service in Mount Lawley.
	The shops have social value for their ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

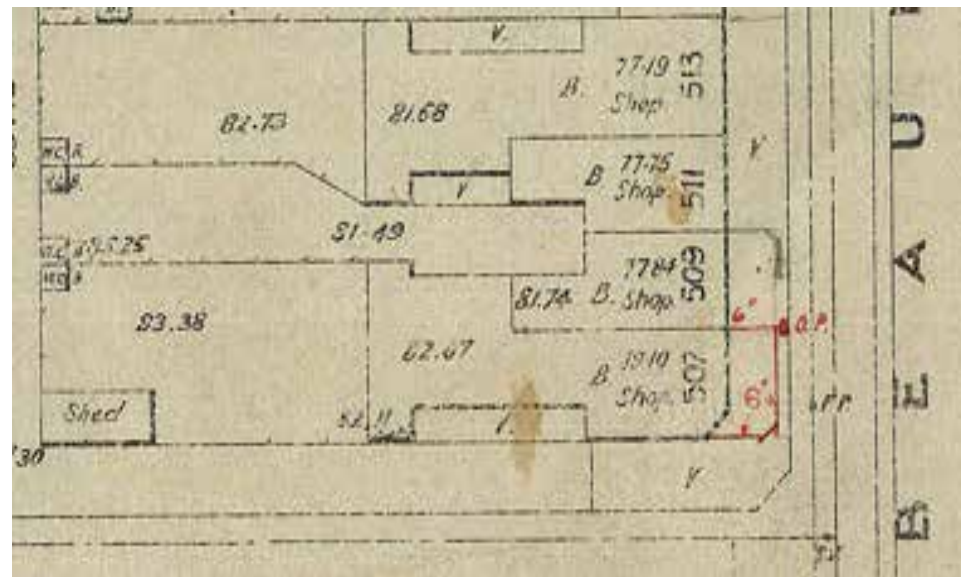
PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/retail store
Current use	Commercial: Restaurant
Other use	Commercial: Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1904; 1980s
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	This place was originally four individual premises and there is little evidence of this arrangement. The place now reads as two commercial premises with the shop fronts displaying contemporary styling and finishes. The main entrance to 513, does reflect an earlier style of entrance with the single located within an angled alcove. The location of the front door to 507 Beaufort Street on the truncated corner is consistent with the original location.
	The parapet is rendered brick with some moulded detail, the most obvious is a triangle pediment across the junction of the two premises.
	The elevation facing Mary Street is painted rendered brick and the rear elevation is a cluster of openings and services. The rear half of the lots are predominantly paved and dedicated to parking.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>This shop was one of four built in 1904 for the owner Ethel Winifred Johnston, wife of Estate Agent James Robert Johnston. This couple lived in Bagot Road Subiaco and built these premises as an investment. In November 1903, architects Porter and Thomas called for tenders for the construction of four shops at the corner of Beaufort and Mary Streets. It is therefore assumed that the places were completed in 1904.</p>
<p>The first occupants as designated in the City of Perth Rates Books were; 437 (507-509) two shops Phillipe Rodden, grocer; Mrs Edwards, confectioner; and 439 (511-513) Mrs Cave, Bookseller; Herman Sharp, Fruiterer. The occupancy of these four shops changed frequently in the first decades of the 20th century with the rear of the buildings used for accommodation for the shop proprietors and their families.</p>
<p>The shop on the corner of Mary Street and Beaufort Street was designated as 507 Beaufort Street and occupied by Scurlock's Chemist from 1913 to 1919. The rear of the shop was designated as 2 Mary Street and was occupied by the Scurlock family. Welsh born John Scurlock (1859-1952) and his wife Jane Hilder Hood (1881-1965) and their four children migrated to Western Australia c1908 and first settled in Coolgardie before establishing Scurlock's Chemist in Mount Lawley. In 1920, the family and the shop relocated to larger premises at 508 Beaufort Street across the road from the original shop. Scurlock's Chemist was well known in Mount Lawley for its provision of services until the early 1950s, sometimes referred to as the 'poor man's doctor' as a visit to the chemist was cheaper than the doctor in this era.</p>
<p>A collection of items from Scurlock's chemist was donated to the WA Museum and demonstrates the type of items associated with a local chemists store in the first half of the 20th century.</p>
<p>The other shops in this group demonstrate the changing demographics and shopping behaviours. The original shops provided the everyday needs for residents who lived within walking distance, including groceries, drapers, confectioners and newsagents. With the advent of shopping centres and the growth in the use of private cars in the second half of the 20th century, small local retailers were no longer competitive and shops in Beaufort Street gradually changed to offer more boutique offerings, and many became restaurants and cafés.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>Considering the sewerage plan of the site which was prepared in 1912 and aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show that the verandah extended around the corner into Mary Street. The roof lines of the building was originally more complex allowing each shop to have access to the rear of the lots. In the 1980s the roof of the building was changed created a single flat roof extending from the parapet.</p>		
<p>The four shops in this group were modified to create two premises through the removal of internal walls; 507 and 509 now [2024] occupied by Mary Street Bakery, and 511 and 513 combined to form bar, el Publico. The creation of two retail premises from the four has lead to significant changes in the shop fronts and finishes. It appears that the main entrance to el Publico may be the only original door which was the entrance to 513 Beaufort Street.</p>		
<p>The Mary Street Bakery has occupied 507-509 since 2013 and has been a significant factor in the development of a restaurant precinct in Beaufort Street.</p>		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility - Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Ethel and James Johnston John Scurlock, Scurlock's Chemist Mary Street Bakery Porter and Thomas	Original owners Occupant of 507 Beaufort St 1913-1919 Occupant of 507 Beaufort St 1913-1919 Architects
Sources	Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps https://museum.wa.gov.au/online-collections/search/site/Scurlock	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1912. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0095.

PRESBYTERY, 64-66 MARY ST, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Presbytery, 64-66 Mary St
Other names	Sacred Heart Presbytery Phillips Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17307
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Catholic Church Inventory Adopted 01 Jul 1998

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	64-66 Mary St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 10 D/P: 73094
Vol/folio	2791/96
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick with the main elevation retaining original detail.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape as a large and imposing residence in Mary Street where the residences are largely smaller scale.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is a good demonstration of generous housing for professionals and their families in the early 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Religious: Housing or Quarters
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1900
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This single storey brick former residence has an asymmetric floor plan with a projecting wing featuring a bay with three timber sash windows. The composition and remaining detail demonstrate the Federation Queen Anne style.
	Verandahs are located either side of the projecting wing which are roofed with bullnose roof supported with chamfered posts. A balustrade of equally spaced timber uprights defines the verandah.
	The roof is hipped and gabled and clad with corrugated metal sheeting and two brick chimneys pierce the roof. The gables feature simple timber detail and rough rendered plaster.
	The doors and windows in the original portion of the building appear to be timber framed although obscured by security grilles, it is difficult to determine if any leadlight or stained glass work remains.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The building is constructed on limestone foundation and is elevated above the street level. The property boundary is defined by a metal railing fence with plantings. The remainder of the property is largely grass. At the rear of the building the new addition is open to the adjacent church buildings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1892, land in Highgate Hill was acquired by Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney, Catholic Bishop of Perth. It was subdivided as the Mount Heart Estate, with a two-acre site in its centre for a school and a church (Alacoque Square), surrounded 79 residential lots. Mary Street was part of this subdivision.

This parcel of land originally comprising two lots (15 and 16) was acquired by contractor William Phillips (c1854-1935). In c1900, a new residence was built across the two lots, presumably by Phillips. It is not known if an architect was engaged for the design.

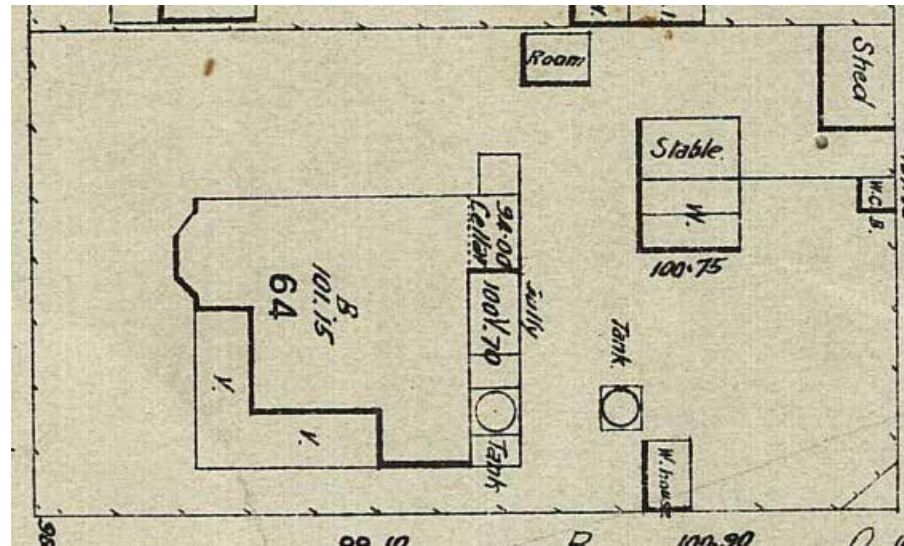
William Phillips and his wife Ellen Louisa Phillips (c1854-1942) lived at the house until their deaths, William Phillips in 1935 and Ellen in 1942. Following their deaths the house remained in the ownership of the executors and was leased to tenants. Information from the Rates Books and Post Office Directories indicate that the place was converted to accommodate two flats by 1946.

The building now serves as the Presbytery for the Sacred Heart Church on the adjacent site.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that an addition was constructed at the rear of the place c1980. This was removed in 2012 and a new larger two storey addition was constructed across the rear of the house which is a similar footprint size to the original house.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Religion	
Associations	William Phillips	Original owner and builder
Sources	P2181 Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2001. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books Wise's Post Office Directories	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1912. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 095

CASTELLORIZIAN HOUSE, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Castellorizian House
Other names	Fairview House Mount Hawthorn Lodge Cazzie House
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	160 Anzac Rd
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 901 D/P: 54210
Vol/folio	2053/4
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of its construction in 1913 in the Federation Bungalow style.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape as one of the few homes of this style in the vicinity and for its location on a prominent corner.
	The place has historic value for its association with prominent community member and businessman John Henry Beveridge who was an advocate for the Mount Hawthorn community and the AIF servicemen and women.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the Castellorizian Association who have been providing a valued service to the migrants from Castellorizo and the wider Greek community since 1912.
	The place has social value as it has been the venue for many community events since the early 20th century, the majority of which have been for the wider community benefit. In recent decades it has been the venue for members of the Greek community to gather and share support and services.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Social/Recreational:Community Centre
Other use	Commercial: Restaurant
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1913
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	This place still reflects its original function as a residence although now used as a community event space. The single storey building is located on the corner of Anzac Road and Kalgoorlie Street. The hipped roof clad with corrugated sheet metal has a large gable on the east elevation and a verandah wrapping the south and east elevation. The roof of the verandah is an extension of the main roof form and supported on slender metal poles.
	The gable addressing Kalgoorlie Street is rough rendered with timber detail, and the smaller gablet facing Anzac Road has similar detail. The roof is punctuated by a brick chimney with rendered detail.
	The doors and windows visible from the street are timber framed and if not original are consistent with the Federation Bungalow style. A decorative port hole style window is present on the south elevation and three panel windows wrap the south east corner, under the verandah.
	Later additions to the west elevation have been undertaken in similar materials although the form and detail of these additions differs to the original.
	The lot boundary is defined with a timber picket fence and the majority of the grounds are paved with bricks, although there is some planting adjacent to the building and alongside the fence.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>This former residence was built c1913 for John Henry Beveridge (1879-1948) and he named his home 'Fairview'. No details of the architect or builder of the place have been determined. John Beveridge was a draper and was an active member of the Mt Hawthorn community. He was secretary of the Mt Hawthorn Progress Association, served as an elected member and the returning officer for the Municipality of North Perth, and was a fund raiser for many causes, most prominently for the men and women serving during World War One. Fairview and its adjoining tennis courts were regularly used as the venue for fund raising events. John Beveridge was particularly proactive in relation to the fundraising and organising for the construction of ANZAC cottage in 1916 by the Mount Hawthorn community. John Beveridge retained ownership of the house until the 1940s although living elsewhere.</p> <p>Aerial photographs show that the tennis courts associated with the original residence were still in evidence in 1961, however the large parcel of land adjacent to 'Fairview' was slowly developed. By 1965, new residences were built on the site of the tennis courts and 'Fairview' had been extended on the western elevation. Further additions have occurred to the original house in subsequent decades.</p> <p>In the 1970s the place was operating as a reception centre under the name 'Mount Hawthorn Lodge'. It was purchased in November 1981 by the Castellorizian Association of W.A. for \$109,000. This organisation, originally known as the Brotherhood,was established in 1912. It was the first Greek association established in Western Australia and was the first Greek regional fraternity to have been formed anywhere in Australia. In W.A. only the Chinese Chung Wah Association, founded in 1909, is an older ethnic organization.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>As the first Greek association in the state, and indeed Australia, it not only catered for the social and cultural well-being of its Castellorizian members, it also acted as a pan-Hellenic organization. It sought to provide Greeks with some avenues of cultural and spiritual fulfilling in the hope of reducing the problems of transition experienced by Greek migrants who came to Western Australia. Of the 139 Greeks residing in Perth at this time, approximately 100 were Castellorizian. Its objective was to keep Castellorizian culture and heritage alive, strong and relevant for the Greek diaspora in Western Australia. Initially, the association was a loose gathering of interested individuals wanting to socialize and to exchange news about the island, friends and family. Today it is a strong and vibrant organization that continues the customs, heritage and traditions of its forbears, performing an important function for its members and the state's Greek community,</p> <p>The building has been adapted and extended to provide meeting spaces and venues for social events. The grounds of the premises are now largely paved to provide additional space for gatherings.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Social Services: General Social Services International Links	
	John Henry Beveridge	Original owner and occupier
Associations	The Castellorizian Association	
	Owners and occupiers	
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. SROWA Sewerage Plans con 4156 Westralian Worker, 5 January 1917, p. 3 The Castellorizian Association of WA website https://www.cazziewa.org.au/ . Accessed October 2024	
	City of Vincent Local History Collection.	

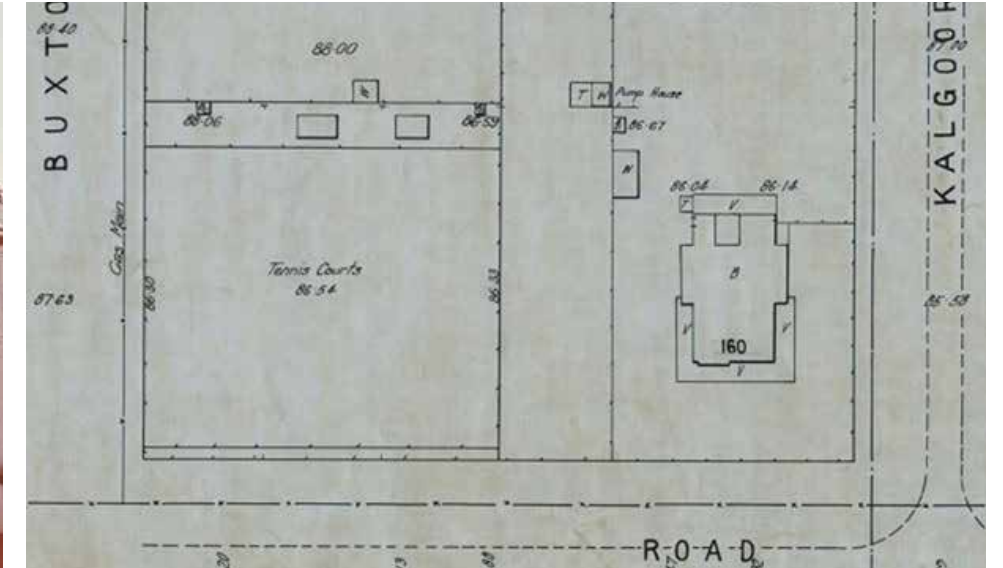
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Castellorizian House, 10 December 1981. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, image 1053051.



Sewerage plan showing the extent of the original house and adjacent tennis courts, 1937. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 273.

MOUNT HAWTHORN COMMUNITY CENTRE, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mount Hawthorn Community Centre
Other names	Mount Hawthorn Main Hall Mount Hawthorn Lesser Hall Braithewaite Community Centre
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	197 Scarborough Beach Rd
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 273 D/P: 3642
Vol/folio	679/58
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the Post War International Style applied to a Community facility and a landmark in the streetscape.
	This place and its setting within mature and expansive gardens provide a marked contrast to the adjacent built up urban environment and Scarborough Beach Road.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Mt Hawthorn community in the period following World War Two as the land north west of the city of Perth was subdivided and developed.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Braithwaite family who made a significant contribution to the management and design of the parks and gardens in the area now overseen by the City of Vincent.
	The place has historic value for its association with architects Ean McDonald & Whittaker who were prominent architects in the post war period.
	The place has social value for many members of the community as it has been the venue for a wide range of community and private events since its construction.
	The hall has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall
Current use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1961; 1990s
Walls	Painted Brick Concrete Block
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Post War International
Physical description	<p>The Mount Hawthorn Community Centre is a two storey brick construction featuring a shallow pitched roof clad with corrugated sheet metal. The building presents with a strong horizontal elements and blocks of contrasting coloured bricks and glass walling. It is consistent with the typical features of the Post War International style. A later addition on the north east corner is reflective of the original colour palette but uses concrete block rather than bricks.</p> <p>The building is set within the well established Braithwaite Park Gardens that features many mature trees around the perimeter of the building.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land on which the Mount Hawthorn Community Centre is located was acquired by the City of Perth in 1928 and 1929. It comprises two lots which are designated separately to the remainder of the site which is reserved for public recreation. Braithwaite Park in which the centre is located was named to recognise the City of Perth Gardener George John (Jack) Braithwaite (c1865-1936) from 1896 to 1936, and his son Henry Norman (John) Braithwaite (1899-1959) who took over from his father as head gardener for the City of Perth. John Braithwaite, and his wife Bessie lived in Fairfield Street Mount Hawthorn and his death in 1959 may have been the impetus to name the park in honour of the Braithwaite family.

The City of Perth recognised the degree of development in the region in the post war period and in 1958 secured a loan to build a community centre.

Architects Ean McDonald & Whitaker were engaged in 1958 to prepare plans for the community centre, and its design is similar to other community centres constructed in this period. On 21st November 1960, the tender of W.H. Ralph and Son for £45,444 was accepted and construction occurred throughout 1961 with structural engineers Leon Halpern part of the consultancy team.

In 1961, the Mount Hawthorn Community Centre was opened and the building was used regularly since then for a diverse range of community and civic events, and private functions.

In the 1990s, the community centre was refurbished to bring the building up to contemporary standards, and add a library for the community.

Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate that there have been additions to the north of the building to accommodate new functions and services offered to the community.

The building continues to be used for a wide range of regular events and activities as well as providing a function space for hire.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Jack Braithwaite Henry Norman Braithwaite Ean McDonald & Whittaker W.H.Ralph and Son Leon Halpern	City of Perth Head Gardener City of Perth Gardener and Mt Hawthorn resident Architects Builder Structural Engineer
Sources	Landgate aerial photographs City of Vincent Local History Collection Mount Hawthorn Community Centre, pamphlet for opening ceremony, 1961. City of Vincent Local History Collection	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





City of Vincent Local History Centre, image 1031331 Community centre 1968.

ROSEMOUNT THEATRE (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Rosemount Theatre (fmr)
Other names	Rosemount Bowl
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	462-466 Fitzgerald St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 87 D/P: 2355
Vol/folio	1597/699
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the Inter War Stripped Classical style on the upper floor of the main façade.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its bulk and scale on this prominent street junction and its position on the front of the lot.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of North Perth in the Inter War period.
	The place has historic value for its association with leading architectural firms of the mid 20th century, Rosenthal and Rosenthal, and Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown who undertook design work on the building.
	The place has social value for its provision of an entertainment venue for the community since 1923. The changes of use have always included opportunities for groups to gather and has therefore been a place visited by a wide cross section of the community.
	The theatre has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Theatre or Cinema
Current use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
Other use	Commercial: Shop/Retail

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1922; 1928; 1950s; 1967
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Free Classical
Physical description	This two storey building is located on the busy junction of Fitzgerald Street and Angove Street and truncates the view to the south east down Angove Street. It is part of a commercial hub at this junction, with the Rosemount Hotel across the road.
	The building is positioned on the front property boundary and has an awning across the full width of the façade. The ground floor comprises three premises with the central portion providing access to the main building, including the upper levels. The two shop fronts either side are stand alone premises and are largely later fit-outs with aluminium framed windows and doors. The shop premises on the northern side does demonstrate an angled entry that may be from an earlier arrangement. At the southern end of the façade is a double timber door with leadlight fanlight above that features multiple panels. This door is no longer accessible but is likely to have provided alternative access to the upper levels.
	The façade above the awning is rendered brick, divided into three sections, consistent with the ground floor divisions. Within each sections are windows that have been arranged in groups of three. The panes have differing treatments including mirrored glass, horizontal mullions and inserted air-conditioning units. Dividing the thirds of the façade are masonry pillars, forward of the main façade and painted in a contrasting colour that emphasises these vertical elements. Bold signage is present across all faces of the façade.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The rear and sides of the building were not accessed however glimpse of the side elevations show that the brickwork is not rendered, but painted.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Rosemount Picture Gardens first operated from 1919 to 1922 in grounds behind the Rosemount Hotel. In 1923, the Regent Theatre (later renamed the Rosemount Theatre) opened at 484 Fitzgerald Street across from the hotel. The opening ceremony was performed by the Mayor of Perth Sir William Lathlain and an article in the Sunday Times described the many features of the design.	
<i>Huge sliding doors convert the auditorium in to a semi-open air theatre, ensuring a maximum of comfort to patron on the hottest of nights. The seating accommodation is for approximately 1499, and consists of modern tip-up and comfortable deck chairs. This, with music by an excellent orchestra and projection of a very high standard, should make the proprietors, Messrs During and Parker feel proud of their new enterprise. This new theatre which was opened by the Mayor recently is a decided acquisition to this growing suburb.</i>	
The theatre seated a further 450 in the dress circle and upstairs was a lesser hall with access to a viewing balcony, which could be hired for parties and other social events. Cinema Treasures website states that the theatre was designed by architect Samuel Rosenthal however no primary source evidence was found to support this statement. The State Records Office hold a Plan of the Electrical Installation for the building prepared in 1922 by electrician Neil Miller. No architectural drawings were found for the theatre.	
In 1928, architects Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown were engaged by During and Parker to remodel the theatre, this did not include interior decoration or lighting. Contractors A. N. Hill were engaged for the works for a fee of £1500. The extent of these works is not known.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic depression of the early 1930s led to a decline in attendance at entertainment venues; however, new owners invested in refurbishments and reopened sometime between 1934 and 1935.

In the 1950s, the lease for the Rosemount Picture Gardens operating on the site of the Rosemount Hotel expired and a new Rosemount Picture Gardens opened at 360 Fitzgerald Street, remnants of the structure are still evident on this site. Potentially as a result of this alternative venue opening, the owners of the Rosemount Theatres, Goldfield Pictures Ltd, engaged architects Rosenthal and Rosenthal in 1954 to design alterations for the theatre, comprising new toilets on the ground floor and upper floor.

The Rosemount Theatre and associated Picture Gardens both closed in 1967 as a result of the popularity of television in the home. The theatre was remodelled, with the upstairs gallery turned into a bowling alley and the lower part into a hall for the Police and Citizens Club. It has not been determined when the façade was altered to the current arrangement which removed the detailed parapet which was still evident in the 1940s.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century provide no conclusive evidence of changes to the building form or detail and the extent has remained the same.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport	
Associations	Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown During and Parker Samuel Rosenthal Rosenthal and Rosenthal	Architect of 1928 additions Owners Architect Architect
Sources	<p>The Daily News, 31 May 1928, p. 2. The Sunday Times, 28 January 1923, p. 5. The Western Mail, 25 January 1923, p. 25. Cinema Treasures https://cinematreasures.org/theatres/49524 accessed Oct 2024. Landgate aerial photographs City of Vincent Local History Collection Rosemount Bowl website https://www.rosemountbowl.com.au/about-us</p>	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



A FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ATTENDANCE AT THE ROSEMOUNT PICTURE THEATRE.

Opening night of the Rosemount Theatre. Western Mail, 25 January 1923, p. 25.



View of Fitzgerald Street, 1940s. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, image 1016941.



View to Rosemount Theatre, 1924. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, image 1033671.

NORTH PERTH CHAPEL NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	North Perth Chapel
Other names	North Perth Brethren Hall The Chapel Space Studio
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	117 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 503 D/P: 41138
Vol/folio	2053/4 2583/568
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The former church has aesthetic value as it demonstrates a simple, intact and late example of the Inter War Romanesque style executed in brick and tile.
	The place is a landmark on this prominent corner on this main arterial road.
	The place has historic value for its demonstration of the growth of this area of North Perth in the period following World War Two.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Brethren Christian community who have made a contribution to the Western Australian community since the 19th century.
	The place has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.
Statement of significance	The place has been the venue of social and spiritual events since c1956 which have been attended by wide sections of the community.
	The recent use of the place as a private residence demonstrates a change in approach to the reuse of religious buildings.

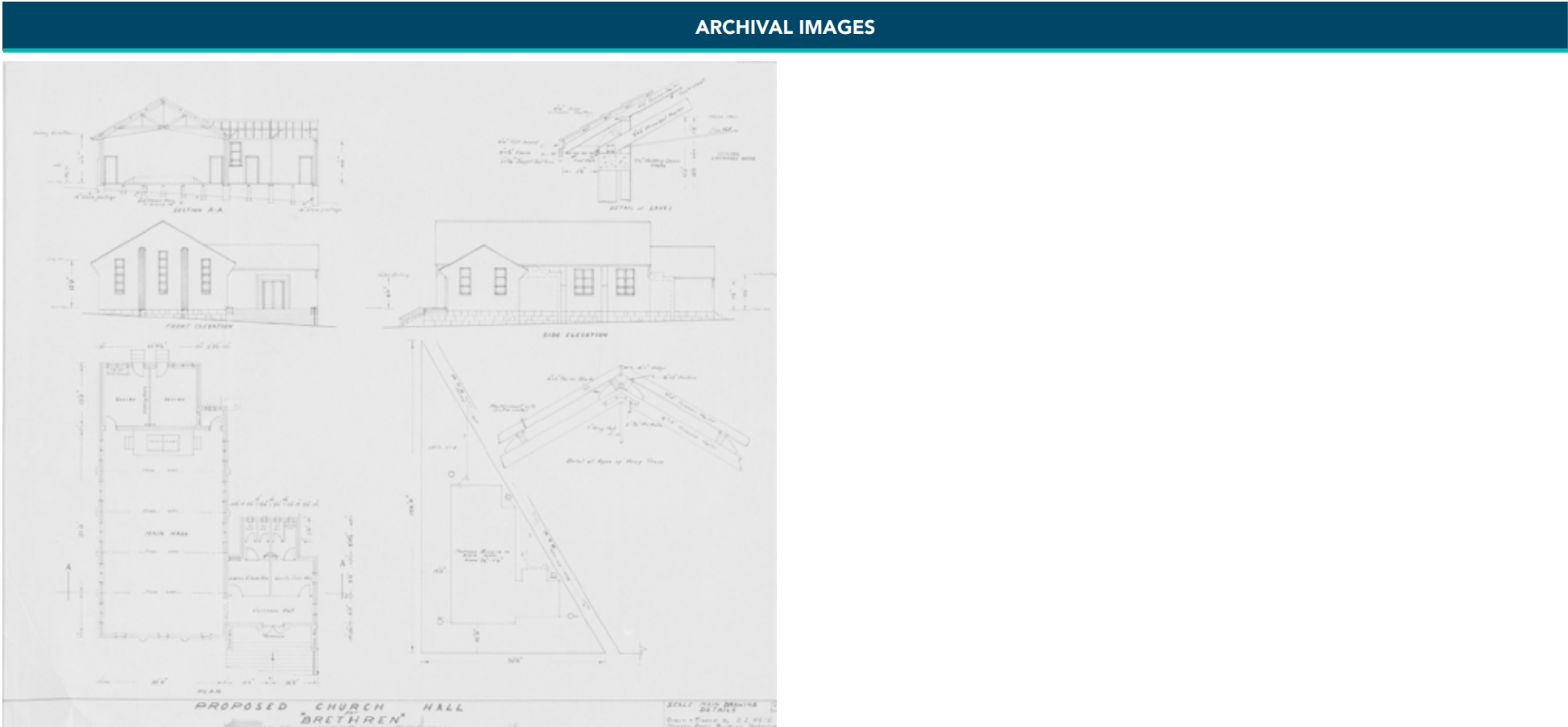
PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1956
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Romanesque
Physical description	This single storey brick and tile building with a simple gable roofs, has an 'L' shaped plan form with the rectangular brick hall slightly proud of the entry wing to the west.
	The main façade of the hall features 3 slender timber sash windows, divided by two fluted cement rendered elements. A stepped brick detail is located on the corners, at the junction with the roof and wall. Contrasting bricks have been used in the angled sills.
	The long facades of the hall are divided by evenly spaced brick buttresses and timber sash windows. The entrance to the hall is via the adjoining wing where the entry door is framed by contrasting brick borders.
	The building is located on a sloping site and a terrace has been constructed across the front of the building and it is separated from the street level by a limestone retaining wall. Slender metal railings form a balustrade on top of the retaining wall.
Physical description	The western side of the building is raised by limestone foundations, and stone steps are located on this side of the terrace.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This portion of North Perth was subdivided for residential settlement in 1896 however it was not significantly developed until the Inter War period as the population settled to the north of Perth.	
This site was undeveloped until transferred to the Brethren Christian Group and plans prepared for the construction of a church hall. These plans were prepared by D. J. Reid, a member of the Association of Building Technicians, and dated 8 October 1956. It is likely this was Donald James Reid, a building supervisor work in Perth at this time. The date of construction is not confirmed however aerial photographs indicate that the church hall was built by 1961.	
Brethren assemblies have existed in Australia since the 1850s. Holding congregational autonomy as a core principle, they long resisted forming any kind of central organization, preferring to operate as a network bound together by relationships rather than organized bodies. A number of organizations aiming to support the Brethren movement did arise, however, and gained widespread acceptance among the assemblies. These included the Stewards Foundation (established 16 July 1965). A national committee was established in 2006, which was subsequently incorporated as the Christian Community Churches of Australia. Not all Brethren assemblies affiliated to it immediately; the Western Australian Brethren did not join it until 2013.	
It is not known when the place ceased to function for religious purposes. In recent years, the hall has been used for hire as a dance and function space. It is now used as a private residence. No changes to the form or extent of the building can be seen in the aerial photographs of the place since 1961.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Donald James Reid	Building Designer
Sources	Christian Community Churches of Australia, Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Community_Churches_of_Australia State Records Office of WA Archives, Public Health Plans. Cons 5094 item 1312, North Perth Church for Brethren - Angove Street - Plans	



Proposed Church Hall for "Brethren", 5 Oct 1956. Courtesy SROWA Cons 5094 item 1312.

WESLEY MISSION HALL (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Wesley Mission Hall (fmr)
Other names	St Nikola Macedonian Orthodox Church Methodist Church Hall
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	69 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 55 D/P: 1823
Vol/folio	2053/4
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The former Wesley Mission Church has aesthetic value as a simple example of the Federation Gothic style.
	The recently constructed church in a traditional style is a landmark in the streetscape for its scale and location in a prominent position.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of North Perth in the early 20th century and the provision of spiritual and social services to the community by the Wesleyan and later Methodist Church.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Macedonian Community who have been active in providing a wide range of services and facilities to their own, and the wider community.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the wave of migration of Macedonian peoples in the 1960s and 1970s which lead to the dynamic growth of the Macedonian Community facilities and services, particularly in North Perth.
	The place has social value for the members of the community who attended the former Methodist Church until the 1960s and the subsequent members of the Macedonian Orthodox Church who have attended this church and contributed to the construction of the new church alongside it.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1903, 2014-2024
Walls	Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Gothic Late 20th Century Immigrants' Nostalgic
Physical description	The original single storey church building is rectangular plan form with a steep pitched gabled roof. A small entry porch with a shallower roof pitch adjoins the front of the building. Evidence of the original Federation Gothic style can be seen in the gothic arch window treatment on the main elevation and the gothic arched windows on the side elevations.
	The front entry porch has been adapted with the central door and rounded arched windows on either side defined in bricks detail. All of the external brickwork is painted and the ground treatments are typically brick paved,
	The new church under construction is built from concrete blocks with red brick used to define the outlines of windows, doors and decorative elements. The roof includes several domes clad in lead and the flat planes of the roof clad in terracotta tile.
	The boundary of the block is marked with a brick pier and metal palisade fence.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The building which is now the location of the Macedonian Orthodox Church was built c1900 as the Wesley Mission Hall. The architect or builder of this church have not been determined. Information from the Wise's Post Office Directory records that the Wesley Mission Hall was recorded in Angove Street from 1900.</p> <p>By the 1930s, it was referred to as the Methodist Church and it was served the local Methodist community. The North Perth region was well served with churches as can be seen in the 1924 Sewerage Plan of the area which shows Churches in Woodville Street, two in View Street and the Charles Street Church not too far away.</p> <p>In 1949, the church was still providing to the community under the name of Methodist Church. In the late 1950s, a church hall was constructed on the triangular shaped portion of the lot, with the main entrance facing the junction of Angove and Albert Streets.</p> <p>This property was acquired by the Macedonian Community probably in the early 1960s although further research is needed to determine the date of acquisition.</p> <p>The Macedonian Community of W.A. (Inc) has its origins linked to the periods of emigration following World Wars I and II. The first Macedonian migrants came to Australia in the 1920's after World War I. Initially these pioneers were “pecalbari” meaning fortune seekers who came to Australia to better themselves economically and to return to their families in Macedonia. These plans were soon changed with the beginning of World War II and the Civil War in Aegean Macedonia with most of these pioneering Macedonians seeking refuge in Australia. Once these wars had concluded the process of family reunions began and tens of thousands have since made Western Australia their new home and have made significant contributions to</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>the economic, social, cultural and sporting fabric of Australia and Western Australia in particular.</p> <p>The first formal Macedonian organization of “Edinstvo” or “Unity” was formed in 1941. Edinstvo served as a precursor to the Macedonian Australian Community of Perth , Western Australia which was formally registered in October 1964 and is now called the Macedonian Community of W.A. (Inc.).</p> <p>By far the most significant influx of Macedonian migrants to Western Australia occurred from 1950 through till 1965 with the arrival of the “Deca Begalci from Aegean Macedonia” from 1955 till 1965, being the Macedonian Child Refugees who had fled the Civil War in Aegean Macedonia between 1946 and 1949 to adjacent eastern bloc countries like Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Russia.</p> <p>These younger Macedonians marked the dawn of a new era for the Macedonian Community in Western Australia and together with the older pioneering Macedonians they set upon a path of establishing the Macedonian Community of Western Australia as the most progressive Macedonian organization in the Macedonian diaspora . In the late 1960's and 1970's a new wave of Macedonian migrants began arriving from the Republic of Macedonia and they soon became involved and have also contributed significantly to the continuing development of the Macedonian Community of W.A. (Inc) and all its subsidiary components.</p> <p>In 1969, the Macedonian Community Centre, located at the corner of Macedonia Place and Albert Street was opened. In the same year the Macedonian Orthodox Church of St Nikola was officially opened in the former Methodist Church. The adaptations to accommodate the new church was undertaken largely through volunteer work and donations from the community.</p> <p>In c1994, a new church was built adjacent to the Community Centre in Macedonia Place reducing demand on this church in Angove Street.</p> <p>In c2014, the Angove Street church hall was demolished and work began on the construction of a new St Nikola Church. The new church is still under construction in 2024 and demonstrates traditional styles and details, predominantly the domed roof structures.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The front entry porch to the Macedonian Orthodox Church on Angove Street has been adapted to include arched window and door details.		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development International Links	
Associations		
Sources	Landgate aerial photographs City of Vincent Local History Collection Wises Post Office Directories Macedonian Community of WA website https://macedoniawa.com.au/index.php	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



INTERWAR SHOPS, 18-44 ANGOVE ST NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Interwar Shops, 18-44 Angove St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17962
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	18-44 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The group of shops have aesthetic value as good and largely intact examples of shops built in the first decades of the 20th century with minimal detail but consistent form.
	The group of shops are a landmark in the streetscape that contribute to this precinct.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of North Perth in the early 20th century and the provision of services for the growing community.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Other use	Residential: Conjoined residences

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1913
Walls	Rendered Brick Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Inter War Stripped Classical
Physical description	This group of single storey shops are located on the north side of Angove Street and comprise those premises numbered 18 to 44 Angove Street, on the east side of the junction with Woodville Street. A contemporary premises at 18 Angove Street is not included in the group.
	The shop premises demonstrate minor differences in detail. These changes are consistent with the phased construction typically of groups of shops. Those grouped together are 20, 22-24, 26-28, 30-34 and 36-44.
	The premises at 22-24 Angove is the only shop front set back from the property line and suggests this was a shop front with a private residence adjoining that was accessed from the street. All the other shops would have likely been built to accommodate a shop at the front with a residence at the rear.
Physical description	Each shop front is predominantly glass with main entry doors that are typically glass. Some of the shop fronts demonstrate contemporary aluminium framed windows, whilst others such as 26-28 Angove demonstrate an original arrangement.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<p>The parapets are all rendered masonry and demonstrate simple forms and details. The corner premises at 44 Angove Street has a moulded plaster detail that is the most ornate detail of the group.</p>
	<p>Awnings are present down the length of the shops, those at 36-44 are bull nose style supported on metal posts. The remainder are suspended box style awnings. The recessed premises at 22-24 has a cantilevered awning.</p>
	<p>The shop fronts are typically painted rendered brick with tiles used on the lower portions of the walls in some instances.</p>
	<p>An alleyway separates the shops 28 and 30 and a face brick wall of 30 Angove Street shows evidence of a former advertising sign for Castrol.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Angove Street and the surrounding area, were part of the residential subdivision in North Perth developed on Swan Locations 647 and 653 by Solomon Hermann and Thomas Whitton Williams in the 1890's. The releases were known variously as the Woodville, Percy, Toorak and Christmas Hill estates. The northern side of Angove Street is the high side and features larger houses, many with bay windows. There were no houses on this section of Angove Street on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans, but development accelerated after the introduction of trams. The first line from Perth in 1900 - the No. 22 tram - ran up Beaufort Street, left into Bulwer, right into Fitzgerald Street and up as far as Forrest Street. In 1906, this line was extended further along Fitzgerald to Angove Street. Commercial properties were soon established to support the growing number of residents in this area.

The City of Perth Rates Books indicate that the first shops of this group to be built were those now designated as 36-44. These were built in 1913 for the owner Richard Stanley Sampson (1877-1944). Richard Sampson was an MLA was an Australian politician who was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia from 1921 until his death, representing the seat of Swan. He was a minister in the first government of Sir James Mitchell.

Sampson was born in Hurtle Vale, South Australia, and after been apprenticed to a printer in South Australia, he moved to Perth, Western Australia, in 1894, where he initially worked on The Inquirer & Commercial News. In 1896, Sampson founded his own printing company, which printed newspapers, magazines, and books (some of which Sampson wrote). He later also became the managing director of United Press Ltd (later Country Newspapers Pty Ltd), which owned various country newspapers. A prominent member of the community, Sampson served for periods on the Leederville and North Perth Municipal Councils, and was later elected to the Darling Range Road Board, serving as chairman from 1909 to 1928.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The City of Perth Rates Books indicate that Richard Sampson secured all the lots in this group and progressively built the shops and premises during the 1920s. No evidence has been found to determine the architect or builder of these shops.

Since their construction the shops have been adapted for a range of uses and occupants.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the awnings over 36-44 were removed prior to 1953, and reinstated in the early 2000s. The aerial photographs also demonstrate additions and alterations to the rear elevations of the properties.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Richard Stanley Sampson	Original owner
Sources	City of Perth Rates Books, 1900-1944. Wise's Post Office Directories, 1897-1949. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Richard Stanley Sampson, Biographical Register of MPs, https://parliament.wa.gov.au	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



44 Angove St 1920s. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH03292, image 102353



26 Angove St 1970. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH06158, image 104743.



Angove St 2002. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH03292, image 101633



Angove St 1960. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH01403, image 103156.

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Angove St 1981. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH05609, image 100140



44 Angove St 1960. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH01403, image 10315.

KYILLA PRIMARY SCHOOL, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Kyilla Primary School
Other names	Selkirk Street Infants School
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25720
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	4 Selkirk St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 10426 D/P: 188980
Vol/folio	LR3048/856
Reserve	RES: 38268

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is representative of the pattern of linear expansion typical of many schools, which expanded to reflect the development and population growth of the local area.
	The original portions of the school are a late representative example of a primary school in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style located in the Metropolitan region.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of North Perth in the Inter War and post war period when population growth lead to demands for services.
	The existence of both Boys' and Girls' Shelter Sheds that date from the early years of the establishment of the school is likely to be rare.
	The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as students, teachers or the family and friends of those who have attended the school for a range of purposes.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Primary School
Current use	Educational: Primary School
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1944; 1946; 1948; 1972; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2010; 2021
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Georgian Revival
Physical description	The school is located on a triangular 1.37ha site, well below the ideal of 3.5 to 4ha per school, and it is therefore a compact complex of school buildings constructed between 1945 and 2015. There is a long and ongoing history of additions, alterations, relocations and reuse of the schools’ buildings to meet its contemporary needs. There are a number of mature trees (mostly Queensland Box (Lophostemon confertus) on the site, particularly around the perimeter, and in front of the main entrance. There is a small oval in the eastern corner of the site. The larger open space of Kyilla Park lies adjacent further south and is utilised by the school.
	Main Block 1945 (with later extensions in a matching style): a rectangular brick building, rendered above a high face brick plinth, with a tile roof. The central entry is recessed in a projecting bay with a rectangular pediment. The multi-paned double hung windows either side of the entry are slightly forward of the classroom windows that are arranged symmetrically along the rest of the facade.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Small Shelter Shed Type E (c.1946): currently used as a bicycle shed, this is a timber framed building clad in painted weatherboard with a clay tile roof and concrete floor. Original seating remains around the internal perimeter. Mounting points for central seating have been removed (mounting points on concrete floor are still evident) and there is some termite damage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Land was resumed on Selkirk St, North Perth for a ‘West Mount Lawley School’ in 1928. Adjoining residential lots were soon being marketed as being in a desirable location close to the proposed new school site. However it appears that no buildings were erected on the site for nearly 20 years, despite the growing population of the area.	
The advent of WWII in 1939 resulted in material and labour shortages, and had a significant effect on building programs in the state. To address the need for a school in the area, in November 1941 a ‘jarrah school room (30ft by 20ft) was proposed to be relocated from Herne Hill’ to the site, with enrolments due to open after Christmas . However, it appears that Perth City Council, residents and the Education Department objected to this proposal as the area had been designated ‘brick only’, meaning no timber buildings could be erected. As a result, local children were still being bussed to schools in adjoining districts in 1943. Later that year, residents met with the Minister for Education to lobby for a new school for the area.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Plans were drawn up the following year (1944) for a new brick school and are initialled J. H. These show a school designed to be constructed incrementally. Although the initial proposal was for only two classrooms, these were envisaged to ultimately be part of a much larger complex based on a central block of six classrooms facing Selkirk St arranged either side of a central entry flanked by staff rooms. Future expansion was indicated with two wings of classrooms angled north at either end of the central block. The central block is shown as having Open Air Teaching Space to the rear, consistent with the Montessori-based teaching philosophy. The angled wings were to have narrower verandahs. Boys and girls ‘latrines’ were to be built at the far side of the site along Ford St, with a gravel play area immediately behind the two new classrooms. Space on the site was also allocated for a future assembly hall.	
Detailed plans from later in 1944 show the first two classrooms each with three large south-facing sash windows, corner fire places and blackboards. The place opened as ‘Selkirk-street Infants’ School’ in February 1945.	
In 1946, plans were drawn up to expand the school following the original design. Two new classrooms were to be constructed to the east of a new entry and administration centre, which contained a head teacher’s room, teachers’ common room, stores and pantry. Again the new classrooms opened onto open air teaching space. These plans show that by this time the boys and girls ‘latrines’ had been constructed, as well as a type E shelter shed.	
The newly expanded school was opened by the Director of Education in November 1946, with the Western Mail commenting that it made ‘an architectural addition’ to the slowly expanding suburb. The school was referred to as Kyilla School in the press, although PWD plans continued to refer to it as Selkirk Street School through to about 1950.	
No documentation has been found to explain why the school changed its name, but it was probably linked to the idea that kyilla was an Aboriginal word meaning ‘north’. The term was well known during the 30s and 40s through its association with the ‘giant 21-seater inter-capital airliner’ Kyilla. Touted as the largest and fastest plane in Australia, the plane was regularly in the news. Further research would be necessary to confirm if kyilla is an Aboriginal word, and if the school was one of the first in Western Australia to have an Aboriginal name.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
A second shelter shed (type H) was constructed in about 1948 close to the Boys’ Latrines/ Toilets, and therefore probably functioned as the Boys’ Shelter Shed. The original Shelter Shed would therefore have become the Girls’ Shelter Shed. Plans were also proposed for a Bristol Classroom to be constructed at this time, but instead the eastern portion of the existing open air teaching space was enclosed to create a new classroom. Subsequent plans show this area was later used as a library.	
During the 1950s or 60s, the 1945 shelter shed was enclosed. Enclosure of shelter sheds was typical in this era as their use as a lunch area declined.	
In 1972, toilets were added to the western end of the Main Block in a matching architectural style, and it is likely that the original ‘latrines’/toilets were decommissioned at this time. They have subsequently been used for storage. In 1974, a new classroom was added to the eastern end of the Main Block, again in a matching style.	
At some point between 1974 and 1998, the open air teaching area behind the Main Block was enclosed to create a canteen, and library and teaching area.	
In 1997, the school built an undercover assembly area on the location of the 1945 shelter shed, which was moved to its current (2016) location adjacent to what had been the Girls’ Latrine/Toilet. It now functions as a sports equipment storage room. Plans from this period show other temporary accommodation was added to the site to address increasing demand.	
In 1998, the Main Block underwent extensive alterations to the entrance and staff rooms to create a more open-plan reception area, resulting in the removal of original internal walls and fixtures such as fire places.	
A Library Resource Centre was built in 1999 on the site of a previous transportable. The Building the Education Revolution (BER) program in 2010 resulted in the removal of several transportables and trees, and the construction of a block of four new classrooms. At least one transportable was relocated elsewhere on the site.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 2015, a further transportable was required and was proposed to be located on the site of the small shelter shed. An alternative location was found, however in 2016, another transportable is required and is again proposed for the site of the small shelter shed.

Additional transportable classrooms have been relocated to the site in the 2010s, and in 2021 a major new two storey teaching block was constructed in the south west corner of the site.

Historic theme	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Public Works Department of WA	Architect and builder
Sources	P25720 Kyilla Primary School inHerit database entry, DPLH.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Kyilla Primary School, 1953. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection image 1013681

LACEY STREET PRECINCT, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lacey Street Precinct
Other names	
Place type	Precinct or Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	08728
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	5-26 Lacey St; 28, 30, 32, Lacey St; 72, 84 Brewer St; 25, 26, 33 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Heritage Area A group of properties which are recognised to 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.
Management category	Heritage Area
Statement of significance	<p>Lacey Street has a distinctive intact and coherent urban character in the public realm that is confined by the roads truncating this short street.</p> <p>Within this setting the heritage character is derived from the modest, single storey suburban houses dating from the Federation era (c.1900-1915). The defined period and nature of development has resulted in a complimentary palette of materials and design idioms.</p> <p>The subdivision of this area was undertaken by Edmund Gilyard Lacey, a prominent businessman and property owner in the late 19th century. This subdivision represents the relatively common practice where private owners subdivided land parcels close to the Perth CBD.</p> <p>The collection of houses in the study area helps to demonstrate the scale and standard of houses built and occupied by people such as small business owners, clerks and tradesmen in the early twentieth century.</p> <p>The study area includes a good representative collection of modest early twentieth century brick houses developed near the Beaufort Street tramway and the Guildford Railway line.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residential Religious: Church
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residential Religious: Church Commercial: Office
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1900-c1915
Walls	Rendered Brick Painted Brick Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated Sheet metal Coloured corrugated sheet metal Concrete tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow Federation Queen Anne Inter War Californian Bungalow
Physical description	The Lacey Street buildings and streetscape demonstrate the following key features/elements. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Consistent block widths;Generally consistent front setbacks - varying between about 3 to 5m;Small, well maintained front gardens;Low front fences (with the exception of #5, 10 and 13);Modest suburban houses dating from c.1900 to c1915;Small hipped and gabled roof forms;Corrugated metal roof cladding;A mixture of tuck-pointed, rendered and painted brick walls;Restrained architectural detailing;

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Raked or bull-nosed verandahs to the main facades;Vertical proportions to windows; and a low proportion of openings to wall area;Consistent block depths in the order of 24.5m (approx. 80ft) <p>Whilst the street trees in the public realm are not consistent in their type or location, there are examples of mature trees that make a positive contribution to the streetscape.</p>
Condition	Variation across the building stock but generally good.
Integrity	Generally high as the original building form, details and materials are largely intact although additions to the rear can demonstrate alternate styles and materials.
Authenticity	High – The places continue to be used as residences.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lacey Street and its immediate surrounds were formally approved for subdivision as residential lots in 1898. The parcel of land was owned by Edmund Gilyard Lacey (1843-1901) from where the name of the street originates. Lacey was a successful timber merchant who diversified his business interests into real estate amongst other investments.
The subdivision of land around the City of Perth was undertaken at a rapid rate in the late 1890s and early 1900s as the colony experienced rapid growth with the discoveries of gold. The growth in the population lead to demands of housing and many wealthy individuals invested in property at this time.
The relatively generous size of the lots in Lacey Street indicates these lots were intended for skilled and semi-skilled tradespeople and their families. This was not a subdivision for working people who were typically accommodated in terrace housing or weatherboard cottages.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The lots were slowly developed, with the Post Office Directories recording 2 homes in the street in 1900, 8 in 1901 and 10 in 1902. An advertisement in The West Australian in 1901 describes one of the homes for sale. <p><i>HIGHGATE – New brick villa, four rooms, bath, W.H. [washhouse], £425; Lacey St. ... J. H. Smith. 413 Beaufort St.</i></p> By 1904, many of the homes had been built in the street with information from the City of Perth Rates Books recording the occupations of those living there; clerk, civil servant, contractor, carpenter, squatter, carrier, contractor, salesman, local employee, farmer, miner, draper and bricklayer.
Most of the homes were owned by individuals who leased the homes to others, some were owner occupiers. There were some owners who owned multiple properties, one of these was Patrick McCafferty who owned six homes in the street in the early 20th century.
The lots were all developed by 1920 and continue to be used for residential accommodation. The occupation of this area of Perth does demonstrate the change in the demographics of the suburb.
In 1916, the predominantly coal fired East Perth Power Station opened on Summers Street providing electricity for homes, factories and for Perth’s growing tram network. The East Perth Power Station and the East Perth Depot attracted a large workforce who bought or rented homes in the area.
After WWII, the areas to the east and north of the Perth CBD became a popular residential area for migrants from Southern and Eastern Europe who often lived with other family members in shared, cheap rental accommodation in close proximity to the factories and industrial workplaces where they were employed.
In the 1990s, the Graham Farmer Freeway was constructed to allow for an east-west bypass of the Perth CBD. It officially opened in April 2000 and comprised of the freeway itself, the Northbridge Tunnel and the Windan Bridge. It was named after high profile football star of the 1950s - 1970s Graham ‘Polly’ Farmer, who began his career with the East Perth Football Club. It cut the East Perth area in half, the northern part which came under the jurisdiction of Vincent, formed after the de-merger of Perth City Council in 1994.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lacey Street continues to be used predominantly for residential occupancy and in recent years many of the properties have been extended to the rear and undergone renovations. The main elevations of the buildings have been maintained and in general they are visible to the street. Exceptions are HN 5, 10 and 13 which have large structures on the front property boundary.
It is acknowledged that there may be some places which retain their residential presentation but have a mixed use, where a business premises is operating from the premises. As far as can be determined these include HN 6, 17and 28.
Those places which have had a different use from their construction include, the church on the eastern junction of Lacey and Brewer Streets which was built c1926, and the small shop and premises at 26 Brisbane Street which truncates Lacey Street on the north built c1902. These two places demonstrate how in the early 20th century goods and services were typically in walking distance to residents. Local ‘mixed business’ shops were established on many suburban streets.
Since the preparation of the Sewerage Plan in 1955, several places have been demolished. Houses at 25 and 27 Lacey Street, 23, 25 and 27 Brisbane Street have been replaced with commercial buildings constructed in the 1960s; and the house at 84 Brewer Street has been replaced with a commercial property. The loss off these places has not significantly impacted on the heritage values of Lacey Street.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Cultural Life: Religion	
	Edmund Gilyard Lacey	Landowner and developer
Sources	Wise's Post Office Directories, 1894-1949, SLWA Post office directories State Library of Western Australia (slwa.wa.gov.au)	
	Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983. City of Perth Rates Books 1915-1954. Landgate Aerial photographs, 1953-2024. City of Vincent Local History Centre, Suburb Histories, East Perth https://library.vincent.wa.gov.au/local-history-centre/suburb-histories/east-perth-history.aspx Perth Retro Maps, SROWA, SROWA Perth Metro Maps	



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Plan of Lacey Street, 1955. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 99 series 634 cons4156 item 0099.

CHERITON ST GROUP, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Cheriton Street Group
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	0863, 6097
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Perth Draft Inventory 99-01 YES 31 Dec 1999

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	60, 62, 64 Cheriton St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 888 D/P: 405871 LOT: 41 D/P: 28
Vol/folio	2960/268 1156/295
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>These two buildings have aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Free Classical and Federation Queen Anne styles executed in brick and render. The duplex at 60-62 Cheriton Street exhibits considerable design skill and detail in the front elevation which is rare for the location.</p> <p>The group are a landmark in the streetscape as rare and intact examples of former residences which are contrasted with the contemporary commercial character of the built form in the street.</p> <p>The group reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city of Perth fringes during the rapid population growth in the late 19th century and early 20th century.</p> <p>The duplex at 60-62 Cheriton Street demonstrates the common practice of small scale property developers in the late 19th century who constructed residential investment properties on the city fringes.</p> <p>The group has historic value for its demonstration of the changing use and development of East Perth from a residential suburb to a commercial precinct.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Conjoined residence Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Commercial: Hostel
Other use	Residential: Conjoined residences
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1898; 1911
Walls	Rendered brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The building at 60-62 Cheriton Street comprises a pair of symmetrical single storey former residences with hipped corrugated roof and gables to the front in the Federation Free Classical style.
	The façade has freshly rendered brickwork with quoin detailing on the corners. Under the gables are bay window with three arched windows on either side of the bay. Return verandahs are centralised at the front under the roof, supported by rendered brick partition between the two dwellings and face brick chimneys with stuccoed cornices. The properties are defined by two low hedge lined paths towards the central verandah.
Physical description	Each villa entry is approached by a set of low steps, and comprises a timber-framed panelled door with sidelights and arched fanlight. Windows to the original portions of the buildings are timber-framed single pane vertically sliding windows, with soldier course lintels and concrete moulded sills externally.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The former residence at 64 Cheriton Street demonstrates the Federation Queen Anne style. It is single storey brick construction with a grey corrugated iron hipped roof. The roof has a prominent gable on the right side towards the street with a half-timbered effect and roughcast at the gable opening. Below the gable is a window covered with an awning. The deep return verandah covers the south and western sides of the building and is supported with white turned timber posts and white painted iron detailing on the underside of the bull nose verandah roof. The property has white painted facing brick at the base of the wall continued with red facing brick separated by contrasting white horizontal stucco detailing.
	Both properties have access driveways to the rear of the lots for additional parking which indicates the places are now used for commercial purposes although still demonstrating a residential form and detail in their presentation to the street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The construction of the Perth-Guildford railway meant that regular transport was now available from East Perth (later renamed Claisebrook) Station, which opened in 1881. This encouraged some limited settlement in the surrounding area. East Perth remained substantially undeveloped until the population growth that accompanied the gold rush.
In 1884, a population of 600 people resided in a total of 112 dwellings concentrated along Adelaide Terrace, Howick (later Hay) Street, and Wellington Street, while the northern portion of East Perth was used for fruit and vegetable gardens. In 1894, the population had risen to 1,300, and by 1904, the suburb had increased to more than 5,500, with houses, shops, villas and shanties spread over 66 streets.
The demand for housing led to the subdivision of large blocks of land along the railway line. Homes built in Perth in the 1890s and early 1900s were generally larger and more elaborately detailed than the earlier simple cottages. Houses were generally single storey brick with corrugated iron roofs. Some more prestigious homes had slate or tiled roofs. Stucco decoration was popular as was wrought iron lace and timber fretwork. 60-62 Cheriton Street was constructed during this period reflecting the grander architectural style of the time.
Cheriton Street began to develop in response to the increasing population during the 1890s. At this time, Cheriton Street ran from Claisebrook Road to Jewell Street. It seems likely that several of the first properties on the street, c.1896, were used as boarding houses.
The City of Perth Rates Books the parcel of land adjacent to the railway was owned in 1896 by farmer George Anthony Lefroy (1860-1928). The lot for the site of the future duplex 60/62 Cheriton Street was transferred to Coombe Wood & Co in 1897. This firm had premises in Lord Street and appear to be merchants selling a wide range of goods for building and had connections to the mining industry. The name originates with Thomas Wood and James Wood.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1898, the duplex was first recorded in the Rates Books as owned by Coombe Wood & Co, and occupied by ironmonger Edward Gore living in 60 Cheriton Street, and railway employee G.R. Blundell in 62 Cheriton Street. At this time the houses were number 52 (HN60) and 54 (HN62), by 1910 the current numbering was in use.
Although not confirmed that one of the duplex halves was the subject of an advertisement placed by Coombe Wood & Co in the West Australian in November 1897, it is likely to have been a similar residence.
<i>To Let, Cheriton-st., off Claisebrook-rd. Handsome Villa, five large, lofty rooms, hall, bathroom, pantry, wash-room, large yard, lovely view, low rent. Coombe, Wood & Co., Lord-st.</i>
The following year the two halves of the duplex were transferred to separate owners. These owners were both women and in the following years women were often the owners, of these tenanted properties. On occasion the owners were the wives of the occupants. For example, Jane Key owned 60 Cheriton Street which was occupied by french polisher William Key in the early 1900s. No information has been found to determine the architect or builder of this duplex.
The site of the house at 64 Cheriton Street was owned by investor and MLA George Throssell who served in the parliament of John Forrest 1890-1904. He owned the property until 1910 when it was transferred to Elizabeth Bradbury in 1910. By 1912, the house was built and occupied by engineer Richard Bradbury and his wife Elizabeth Anne Bradbury who owned the house. The architect or builder of the house have not been determined. The Bradburys occupied the property for only a few years, and be 1919 it was owned and occupied by farmer and grazier Peter William Charleston and his wife Anne, nee Powell.
The duplex at 60/62 Cheriton Street was an investment property for the majority of the 20th century, whilst the adjacent house at 64 Cheriton Street appears to have been occupied by the owners. The scale and detail of the properties indicate that these residences were occupied by skilled tradesmen or professionals and their families. They are generous and finely detailed homes which suggests they were not homes for working families.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Until the 1950s Cheriton Street appears to have been primarily, if not exclusively, residential. In common with other areas of East Perth, its relatively intact streetscape underwent dramatic changes from the late 1950s when some residences were converted to commercial premises including bakehouse’s, warehouses, offices, factories, showrooms and commercial laundries.

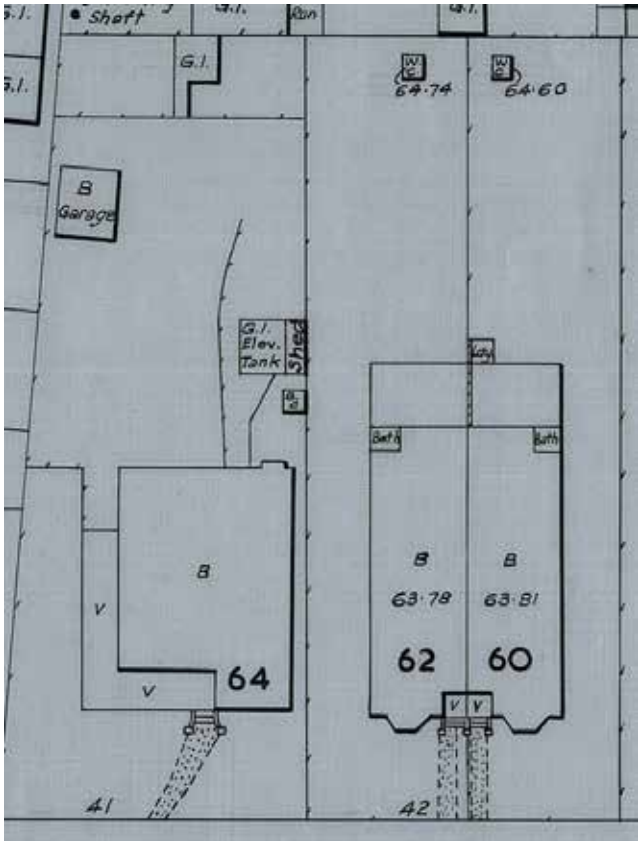
An assessment of 60/62 Cheriton Street in 2014 described how the place had undergone some internal changes with the removal of walls and in c2009 a small self contained unit was added to the rear of 60 Cheriton Street and an additional room, bathroom and storage was added to the rear of 62 Cheriton Street. In 2014, the place was being used as a multiple occupancy dwelling.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show the transition of this area from residential and some small scale industry to an area of light industry with minimal residential occupation.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Coombe Wood & Co Peter William Charleston Elizabeth and Richard Bradbury	Original owner Owner and occupant Original owner and occupant
Sources	City of Perth Rates Books Landgate aerial photographs The West Australian, 9 November 1897, p. 2; 14 December 1897, p. 4. 60 & 62 Cheriton Street, East Perth Heritage Assessment, Palassis Architects for City of Vincent 7 May 2014.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Sewerage Plan 1957. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 107

GOODE DURRANT & MURRAY CLOTHING FACTORY (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Goode Durrant & Murray Clothing Factory (fmr)
Other names	Allied and Leisure Warehouse Rialto Terrace Goode, Durant and Co. Factory Federal Clothing Factory
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11741
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	34 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOTS: 1 – 56 STR: 37049
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of robust Federation Warehouse style adapted for contemporary residential development.
	This place is a landmark in the streetscape for its bulk, scale, prominent façade and location on the front property boundary.
	The former factory has historic value for its association with the Goode Durrant and Murray Co who was a significant employer in the district, and a leading Australian company in the 20th century.
	The place has historic value as a demonstration of manufacturing which was common north of the city centre. Its adaptation to residential use provides an understanding of the change of uses in the district. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Conjoined residence Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Commercial: Hostel
Other use	Residential: Conjoined residences
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1905; 1923; 1925; 1997
Walls	Rendered brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Warehouse
Physical description	A two-storey brick building addressing most of Palmerston Street. A rhythmic building with an even array of windows recessed and separated by strong emphasised facing brick piers.
	On the left side of the Large central access way the building is painted up until the windowsill height of the second floor. Paint colour changes depending on being applied to the pier or recessed main façade.
	The right side the piers are facing brick with some banding. Above the main entrance is a large painted logo with a decorative ‘RT’ and right below is a cantilevered awning sheltering the laneway.
Condition	The roof is concealed by a decorative rendered parapet wall with rendered profiles spanning across the building at the base of the parapet. Zero street set back and building obscured by mature trees lining the streetscape.
	Good
	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Palmerston Street was named in 1858 after Lord Palmerston (1784-1807), Prime Minister of England. He was an exponent of liberal politics and gunboat diplomacy and was variously nicknamed, 'Lord Cupid' and 'Lord Pumicestone'. At the beginning of the 1890s there were few houses around as much of Perth was still scrubland. The 1890s gold rush brought a huge influx of prospectors to the State, many of whom became permanent settlers. This area's proximity to the City made it attractive to settlers but the excessive demand caused a tent city to develop in nearby Hyde Park. Continuing demand for housing led to several new subdivisions.
This site appears to have been undeveloped prior to its acquisition by the Adelaide based firm, Goode Durrant & Co. This firm was founded in 1882 as ‘Goode, Durrant, Tite and Co’ as a softgoods importer, becoming ‘Goode, Durrant & Co’ in 1894 when William Henry Tite retired. In 1887 an office was opened in Perth. From around 1899 a factory for manufacturing menswear under the ‘Federal Clothing’ brand started, extending to ladies wear and footwear. To improve profitability, the company merged in 1934 with the South Australian, West Australian and Broken Hill branches of the firm of D. & W. Murray Ltd to form Goode, Durrant and Murray Ltd.
This building in Palmerston Street was the factory for clothing manufacture. It was built in stages to designs by architects, Hobbs, Smith & Forbes. The first stage constructed in 1906 comprised the two storey brick factory on the southern side of the lot. The second stage which replicated the façade of the original was constructed in 1925 for £12,000. Other additions and alterations were made during the lifetime of the building.
The company Goode Durrant and Murray was a significant employer in the district and in the 1920s was visited by the Premier who spoke enthusiastically of the ability of the firm to export goods to the eastern states. At that time the factory employed, 300-400 men and women, and produced clothing and boots. The company also had premises in William Street Perth.
Goode Durrant and Murray operated at these premises until at least the late 1950s. It was subsequently occupied by Allied and Leisure Warehouse until its conversion to residential apartments in 1999. The original open factory space is no longer apparent with the construction of the apartments.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry	
Associations	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Hobbs, Smith and Forbes Goode Durrant and Murray	Architects Owners and business managers
Sources	The West Australian, 16 January 1906, p. 3. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



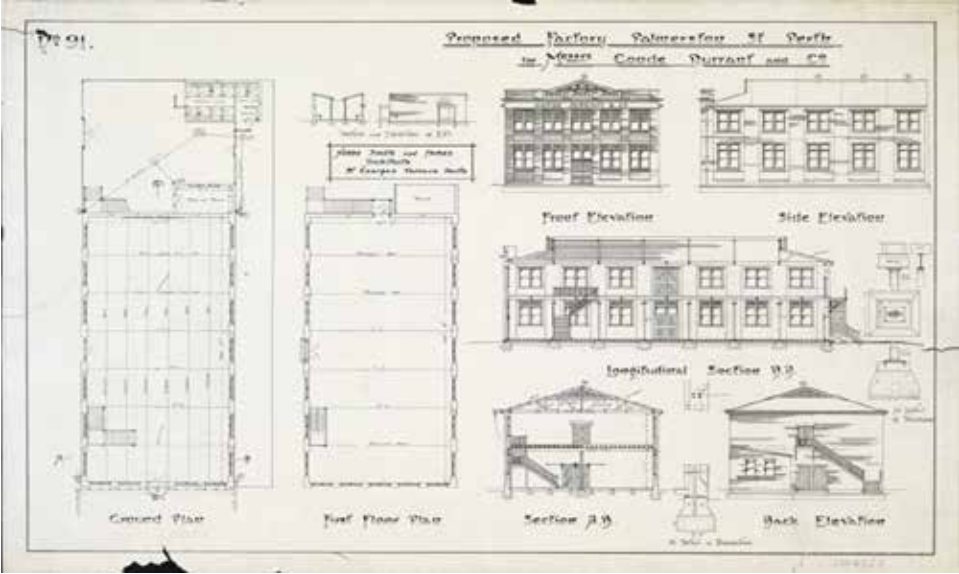
Goode Durrant 1907 SLWA image b5968932_4

Goode Durrant 1907 SLWA image b5968932_4

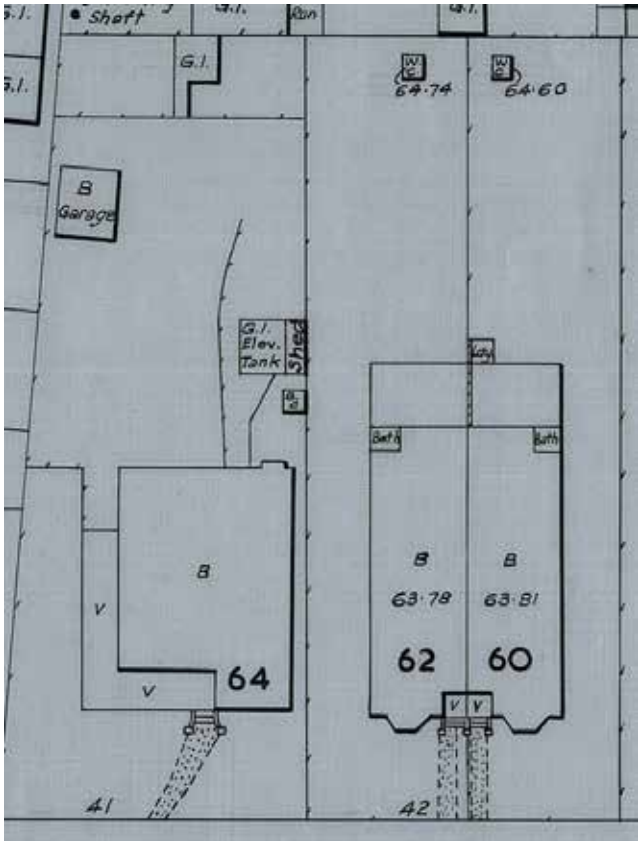


WORKROOM AT GOODE, DURRANT'S CLOTHING FACTORY, PALMERSTON STREET, PERTH.

Daily News, 1 October 1921, p. 21.



Factory Plans, c1905. Hobbs Smith and Forbes. SLWA image b4778154_1



Sewerage Plan 1957. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 107

BULWER STREET GROUP, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Bulwer Street Group
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18071
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory 21 Nov 2006 (348 Bulwer St)

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	344, 348, 350, 354 Bulwer St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The group of houses are a good, largely intact demonstration of brick homes of the Federation Bungalow and Inter War Californian Bungalow style residences executed in brick.
	As a group the residences make a contribution to the streetscape for their demonstration of the settlement of the area.
	The group of houses demonstrate the development of this portion of West Perth in the early 20th century for skilled and professional workers and their families.
	The scale and form of the houses demonstrate typical houses that were built in the early 20th and late 19th century for skilled and professional workers and their families.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1938
Walls	Painted Brick Brick
Roof	Terracotta tiles Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	This group of four houses on the north side of Bulwer Street are located on the west side of Eden Street. Beyond the four houses to the west are additional original residences with variation of scale and setback.
	No 344 is a single storey tuck pointed brick and rendered corrugated steel roofed residence. It is designed in the Federation Bungalow style. The place has a gabled roof thrust bay and bull nosed roof verandah supported on square posts. The gabled roof is decoratively treated with timbering, rough cast render and timber corbels. It has single pane double hung sash windows and its original door and hopper light. The walls are tuck-pointed brick and render.
	No 348 is a single storey, tuck pointed brick, rendered brick and tiled roofed house. It is designed in the Inter-War California Bungalow style. It has a skillion-roofed verandah on rendered brick piers. The verandah is supported on twin timber posts set on piers. It has a tiled gable roof with rough cast rendered chimneys and terracotta chimney pots.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	No 350 is a single storey, tuck pointed brick, rendered brick and tiled roof house roofed house. It is designed in the Inter-War California Bungalow style. It has a skillion-roofed verandah which is supported on twin timber posts on rendered brick piers. The verandah extends along the front and east sides of the house, and the western side has been filled in. It has a symmetrical front elevation with a small pane double hung sash window in the centre. It has tuck-pointed brickwork and roughcast rendered bands. The entrance is off the east verandah.
	No 354 is a single storey tuck pointed brick and rendered Decramastic tiled roofed residence. It is designed in the Inter-War California Bungalow style. The place features a gabled roof thrust bay and a skillion roof verandah supported on square posts with post brackets and curved entrance arch. The gable has been simplified as a repair strategy in recent times. It has leadlight casement windows, French doors and a glazed and panelled front door with side and hopper lights. The walls are tuck-pointed brick with render sills.
	Condition Good
	Integrity High
Authenticity Moderate	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This group of houses demonstrate the development of this portion of West Perth in the late 19th and early 20th century. The people who settled here were generally skilled tradespeople or professionals and their families.

No 344 Bulwer Street was built on the centre of three lots, part of Y20, on the corner of Eden (Bailey) Street. City of Perth Health Inspector, Cornelius Begley (c1855-1930) is recorded as the occupier in 1898 and remained there until at least 1925.

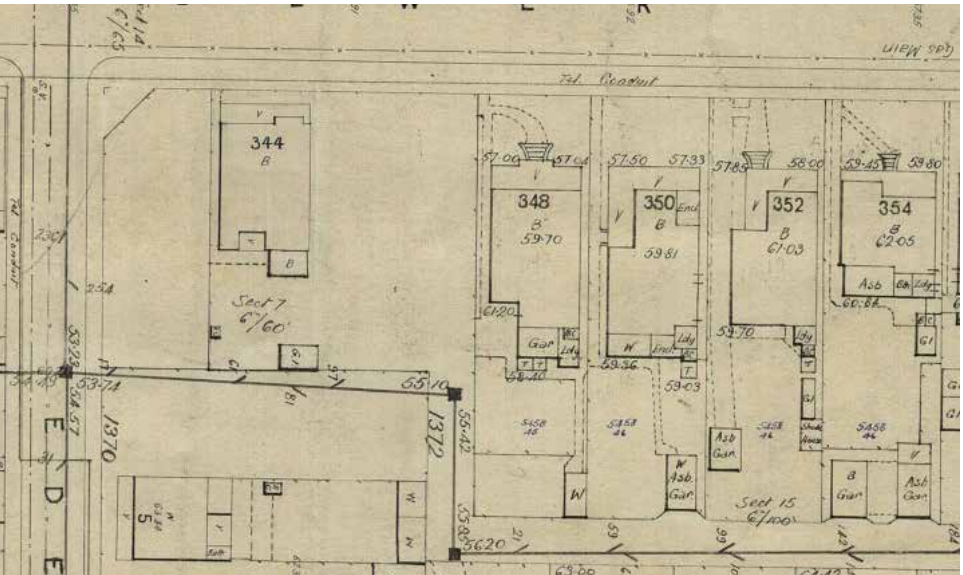
No's 348, 350, 354 and 356 are four of six houses built on the Bulwer Street frontage of Lot Y278. They have a deeper front setback than 344 and were built in the Inter-War period in 1919 and 1920. 348 Bulwer Street was built in 1919 and the first occupant was railway worker Rueben Colley. 350, 354 and 356 Bulwer Street were all built in 1920. 350 was occupied by civil servant John Alexander Williamson (c1887-1971); 354 by Edward Middleton (c1862-1927) and his wife Catherine; and 356 by Amos Adams (1894-1964).

In 1948, part of the verandah to No 350 was filled in on the western side of the house.

Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate that there have been additions and alteration to the rear of the houses and new walls on the front property boundaries. Roof cladding of some of the houses have been changed and updated.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	The Daily News, 1 Feb 1930, p. 2. Landgate Aerial photographs Australian Electoral Rolls. Wises Post Office Directories Municipal Heritage Inventory 2014.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan, 1952. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0087-0087A.

METHODIST MANSE (FMR), WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Methodist Manse (fmr)
Other names	Wesleyan Manse Dr J. M. Guildfoyle Surgery and Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25216
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	482-484 Newcastle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 114 D/P: 779
Vol/folio	1830/303
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good and largely intact example of a generous residence built in the Federation Queen Anne style. The exterior features considerable original detail in the timber and masonry.
	The place is an imposing structure of significant proportions and is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place has historic importance as it demonstrates the pattern of suburban evolution of the metropolitan area following the Gold Rush.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Wesleyan/ Methodist Church in Western Australia and their provision of services to the community.
	The place has historic value for its association with the provision of medical services from this site from the 1920s until the 21st century, and demonstrates the type of small scale GP practice that was common throughout the metropolitan area in the 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place had an important social value to the community as it has been the venue of health services to the community since the 1920s and would have been visited by many members of the community.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Quarters
Current use	Vacant
Other use	Health: Office
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1898
Walls	Painted Brick Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This former residence is constructed in brick and the hipped and gabled roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal. The gables in the roof feature complex design details and the five brick chimneys include a cross motif that reflects the original association with the Wesleyan Church.
	The building originally had a symmetrical presentation to Newcastle Street with a central door with fan lights and side lights. Pairs of timber sash windows are located either side of the front door and the upper panes are multi pane with coloured glass. A separate verandah wraps the front and the majority of the sides of the building although later enclosures in brick and glass have blocked portions of the verandah. The verandah roof is supported on pairs of turned timber posts and a lattice frieze is located between the uprights. Centrally placed stairs provide access to the verandah and a small gable is located above these stairs.
	On the east elevation is a three sided projecting bay with timber sash window in each bay. The upper panels of these windows are similarly treated as the main elevation windows, with coloured glass panels.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Later additions and modifications to the north and western include a range of materials including weatherboard.
	The exterior of the building is painted and includes many insertions of services and utilities.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The first Methodist or Wesleyan Methodist services in Western Australia were held by Joseph Hardey under a large jarrah tree in what is now central Hay Street, Perth. Hardey was one group of Methodists who had arrived in Western Australia on board the 'Tranby' in 1830. Their first church building was erected on a block of land donated by J. Inkpen on the corner of William and Murray Streets in Perth.	
The Charles Street Methodist Mission Chapel and Methodist Church are situated on land which was first reserved in 1873 for a Wesleyan Church and Glebe. The first church on the site was a weatherboard Methodist Mission Chapel, built in 1890. This section of West Perth was a suburban fringe area, but rapidly growing. Following an increase in congregation numbers in 1896, the limestone Methodist Church was built. The foundation stone for the Church was laid on 27 October 1896, by Sir George Shenton, Mr Walter Simpson, and Mrs H. Cowell Ashton, wife of William Henry Cowell Ashton the architect and builder. The first service was held on 7 February 1897. The chapel was used for Sunday School and rented for public use.	

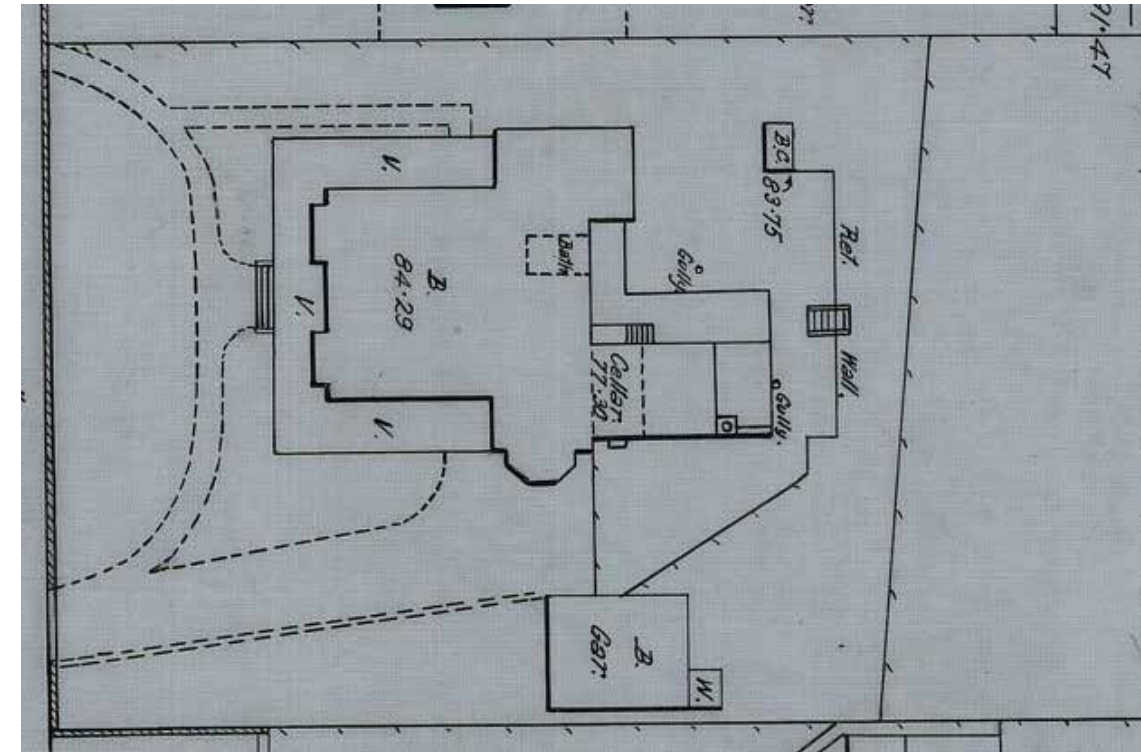
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
As part of the facilities for the growing population in West Perth, the Trustees of the Charles St Church engaged architect James Hine to design a manse, or residence, for the Reverend serving at the church. The selection of the site around the corner from the church on Charles Street, provided some physical separation from the church although being quite physically close. Tenders were called in February 1898 but it is not known who the contractor was for the project. An item in the West Australian, stated that Rev Arthur Bray was to take up residence in the new Manse in June 1898. On 8th October 1898, the son of Rev Bray and his wife was born at the house. Architect James Hine undertook several projects for the Wesleyan or Methodist Ministry.	
Subsequent Reverends who occupied the generous residence were Reverends; H. Wilkinson; C.A. Jenkins; Thomas Allen and Gilbert McLaren.	
By 1923, the property was occupied by Dr John Michael Guilfoyle (1888-1964) and his wife Alice Agnes (Olive) Violet, nee Prendergast and their son. The place was also used as Dr Guilfoyle's medical rooms. The place was well suited to this function as there are two separate entrances to the building and Dr Guilfoyle remained at the premises until at least the mid 1940s.	
In the second half of the 20th century the place continued to be associated with health services. Information from a site visit by the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage in 2017 determined that it was used as a physiotherapy clinic and extensive alterations had been made to the property. The internal spaces were altered to accommodate its new use although some original fixtures such as skirting, ceiling roses and vents were intact. An extension to the rear of the property included an exercise room featuring two pools. Aerial photographs indicate this was undertaken in the late 1990s. The original cellar was still accessible at that time.	
Aerial photographs since 2017 indicate that a separate building was constructed across the rear of the lot in 2019 and the front garden has been levelled, removing all evidence of any former planting or hard landscaping.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	James Hine Rev Arthur W Bray Dr John M. Guilfoyle	Architect First occupant Owner and occupant
Sources	The Western Mail, 7 October 1898, p. 26. The West Australian, 12 February 1898, p.2; 18 June 1898, p. 5. P25216 Methodist Manse (fmr) inherit database entry	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1953. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 Item 073

SWAN MATERNITY HOSPITAL (FMR), WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Swan Maternity Hospital (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17281
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Removed from MI 28 Feb 2012

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	590 Newcastle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 12 D/P: 27710
Vol/folio	2704/974
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of its original function as a simple maternity hospital demonstrating the Federation Queen Anne style.
	The place has historic value for its association with the many small maternity hospitals that operated in the suburbs of Perth in the first half of the 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with Nurse Alice Maud Mary Stockley who was recognised by her peers and the community for the work she did as a midwife.
	The place has social value for the members of the community who have attended the place for medical services for a variety of reasons since its establishment in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Health: Hospital
Current use	Health: Administration
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1913; 1968
Walls	Brick Weatherboard
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>The main original portion of the subject place has a two-room street frontage and a main hipped tiled roof form with broad simple roof planes and a gable over the central front entrance featuring a white painted barge board and white painted battens. The verandah forms part of a continuation of the main hipped roof form with an extended shallower pitch and originally extended the periphery of the building featuring timber posts and decorative valance and ornamental brackets typical of the Federation Queen Anne style. Much of the verandah has since been enclosed and the decorative detail removed.</p> <p>Internally the front entrance of the building opens into a long central hallway with the rooms projecting to the east and west of the central hallway forming part of the original portion of the maternity hospital. The rooms to the eastern portion of the original building form part of the extensions made to the building in the 1960s.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Gold Rushes of the late 1890s and early 1900s resulted in an increase in the population and placed enormous pressure on existing maternity resources and facilities. As training opportunities improved, more trained midwives opened larger homes and provided services which the smaller homes could not compete with.</p> <p>The Swan Maternity Hospital, at No. 590 Newcastle Street, was built to facilitate the demand of maternity and obstetrics services in the local area in 1913. The hospital was advertised as having the privilege of “Each patient has a separate room” as well as the premises having their own cow. It is not known who was the architect or builder of the premises.</p> <p>The Wise’s Post Office Directories show that no occupier was listed at the subject lot at No. 590 Newcastle Street before 1914, indicating that the lot had not been developed before this time. In 1914, a private hospital is listed as occupying the subject place with Mrs Alice Maud Mary Stockley in residence. Alice Stockley (1866-1945) was born in Devon, England and settled in Western Australia in the early 1900s with her husband Joe and six children. She undertook her midwifery training at Fremantle Hospital and established this hospital with the assistance of medical practitioners.</p> <p>It was stated in her obituary that this hospital was a place of refuge for any woman needing assistance. She retired in 1945 at the age of 78. The establishment of the hospital under name was one of the factors that lead to she and Joe Stockley divorcing in 1919.</p> <p>In 1937, Nurse Stockley continued to work at the Swan Hospital although under the management of Mrs. A. F. Bell until 1945.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1945, the government adopted a new policy which provided maternity wards in all main hospitals. Many private maternity hospitals closed or were taken over by the government. The Swan Maternity Hospital changed its ownership to nurses Menzies and Jackson in 1944 and renamed to Blaich Appin Maternity Hospital in 1946. The State Record Office information confirms that the Department of Health purchased the Blaich Appin Maternity Hospital in 1949. The property remains under the ownership of the Department of Health to the present day.</p> <p>A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan shows the outline of the property in 1952. The original layout of the subject place remains relatively intact nowadays. In 1968, alterations and additions were undertaken by a Principal Architect Leonard J.Walters from the Public Works Department of Western Australia for the Perth Child Guidance Clinic, Blaich Appin, Leederville. Most of the verandah was enclosed and an eight-room office was built on the original lawn and garden as a new addition.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show these extensions and since then the form and extent of the structure have changed little.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Health Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
Associations	Alice Maud Mary Stockley	Founder and Manager
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 8 august 1945, p. 3. The Truth, 15 March 1919, p. 3. Sunday Times, 16 Nov 1913, p. 5. Information from the City of Vincent Local History Centre	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



JANET STREET HERITAGE AREA, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Janet Street Heritage Area
Other names	Houses, 1-15 Janet Street
Place type	Precinct or streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25927
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	City of Vincent Heritage Area Adopted 12 Dec 2017.

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1 - 15 Janet St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Heritage Area A group of properties which are recognised to 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.
Management category	Heritage Area
Statement of significance	The southern side of Janet Street contains a development of fine examples of modest Inter War California Bungalow styled dwellings constructed on narrow lots. As a whole, the southern side of the street presents a strongly cohesive streetscape of simple and robust examples of 1920s architecture;
	The overall form, style, height, setback and selection of materials of the historic dwellings contribute to the uniformity of the streetscape, providing a coherent character with varied levels of intactness
	The development of the southern side of the street brought about a discussion on the development of dwellings on narrow lots, preferred over the development of semi-detached dwellings.
	The group is associated with builder Frederick Sedgely who purchased the majority of the lots and built the houses as investment properties.
Statement of significance	The group of houses have social value for their demonstration of a simple workers home built in the Inter War period.
	The group of dwellings are valued by the community for their continuity in the streetscape since the 1920s which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1921-1922; 1924
Walls	Brick Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne Federation Bungalow Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	Janet Street is a short narrow street flanked by Charles Street to the east and Sheridan Lane to the west. It runs parallel to and to the south of Hammond Street. The 15 properties included in the heritage area are those to the west of Oak Lane.
	There are 7 lots on the south side of Janet Street, and 7 on the north. Number 15 Janet Street truncates the western end of the street, facing Sheridan Lane.
Physical description	The houses on the southern side of the street are all simple Inter War California Bungalow styled dwellings with the same rectangular footprint and deep front verandah, although one has been enclosed. The roof forms are hipped and gabled and clad in a variety of roof tile and corrugated metal sheeting. As a whole the southern side of the street presents a strongly cohesive streetscape of simple and robust examples of Inter war form and detail.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The houses on the northern side of the street are modest examples of late Federation and Inter War periods of design. There is one contemporary residence (HN12) which is inappropriate in bulk, size and form with regards to the surrounding streetscape. However, a cohesive streetscape remains evident due to the intactness of bulk, scale and detailing of the southern streetscape, and the numerous late Federation Queen Anne dwellings on the northern side, designed to a similar modest scale and form.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Contextual History

In the 1890s, suburban Perth spread northwards to Vincent Street and beyond due to the large increases in population and rising affluence as a result of the West Australian gold rushes. An increase in West Perth’s population occurred after the subdivision of the No. 1 Leederville Estate. The lots in this subdivision (Location Ax) in the area south of Vincent Street and east of Oxford Street, including Carr Street, were half or full acre lots. Smaller blocks were developed in the Bulwer/Florence Street area during this time and there were 10 houses in Cleaver Street by 1910.

There were also several business premises erected in the area during this period including several bakeries and flour milling business in Cleaver Street. The Perth City Council took on responsibility for the naming and surfacing of streets in the 1890s.

A tramway system was installed in Perth after 1897 and two of the routes passed through West Perth, and in 1900 an extension from Loftus Street along Newcastle Street to Oxford Street was completed.

During the economic depression beginning in 1929, many West Perth residents were out of work and rent payments were difficult to meet. This led to evictions and constant shifting for some families. Others doubled up, sharing accommodation to offset costs and there was severe overcrowding and little development.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Overcrowding was experienced in West Perth again in the post- World War II period due to a population boom and waves of immigrants and refugees from Europe. In one case a family of four was living in one room which had previously been a single bedroom. The pressure of numbers forced the division of residences into flats, and makeshift renovations were made such as balconies being enclosed and stairwells being turned into rooms. Later, as the migrants settled into their own homes, the façades and interiors were considerably altered as they renovated them in a manner reminiscent of their countries of origin. In this period there was also a shortage of business premises and in Newcastle Street, in particular, businesses began to encroach on the residences.</p>	
<p>The construction of the Mitchell Freeway in the 1960s affected the area because the lower end of Charles Street became an on/ off ramp for Freeway traffic. While the Freeway itself formed a physical barrier at the south-western end of the suburb, this new link gave West Perth residents easy access to the Narrows Bridge and the southern suburbs. The subsequent construction of the Graham Farmer Freeway and tunnel in 2000 and its links with the Mitchell Freeway also led to the widening and upgrading of Loftus Street. Some of West Perth’s homes and businesses were demolished to make way for this and access to and from Loftus for both Carr and Kingston street was limited as a result.</p>	
<p>Janet Street History</p>	
<p>The subdivision for the north side of Janet Street was formally approved in 1896, and it is assumed that the south side of Janet Street was similar in its subdivision for residential development.</p>	
<p>On 28 February 1903, The West Australian advertised lots in Janet Street for sale.</p>	
<p><i>Monday, March 16 At eight P.M. At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PERTH, James Gardiner has received instructions from the owner (Mr Fred Mosey), who is leaving for Europe, on account of ill health .. Magnificently-Situated PROPERTIES - PERTH. Charles and Janet Streets. Y273, quarter interest in 10 blocks, with r.o.w. to each.</i></p>	
<p>Fred Mosey was an agent who lived in Outram Street West Perth who likely secured this land parcel as an investment. It has not been established if the Janet Street properties were sold at this time.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Nevertheless, work began on the street including the construction of the actual road in 1911 for £2031, and 105ft of ‘reticulation sewers constructed of 9-inch and 6-inch stoneware pipes, with manholes and all other apparatus connected there with’ from Charles Street in 1912.</p>	
<p>The City of Perth Rates Books record that by 1920, the majority of the land was owned by building contractor Frederick Edward Sedgley. In August 1920, the City of Perth Council meeting considered the approval of a plan for the erection of six cottages in Janet Street. This proposal lead to discussion by the councillors on the small side of the lots and the potential that lots of this size lead to creation of slums. Whilst there was points raised on both sides, the south side of Janet Street was developed in 1921 with seven identical houses, all presumably built by Sedgley. He remained the owner of all these properties, and the majority of the north side of the street until 1946 when the available records cease. Fred Sedgley (1878-1958) was active in the construction industry in Perth and was at one time President of the Master Builders and Contractors association, and was also a significant property owner.</p>	
<p>On completion, the first occupants of the south side properties were; No. 1 Geoffrey Lafley; No. 3 Percy Heason; No. 5 John Smith; No.7 Norm Lunt; No. 9 Richard Birch; No. 11 Mrs E. Birch; and, No. 13 John Perkin. The following year the larger properties on the north side were completed and the first occupants were designated in the Post Office Directories as follows; No. 2 Vacant: No. 4 Arthur Kollman: No. 6 George D Jenkinson: No. 8 Arthur Ramsbottom; No. 10 B. James; No. 12 Frank Etherington; No. 14 John Wibberley.</p>	
<p>The house at 15 Janet Street was built in 1924 and first owned by Nelson Winter Brandt, but soon transferred to Frederick Sedgely.</p>	
<p>This group of houses have been adapted and added to since their original construction, most commonly to the rear and the most significant change has been the demolition of No.12 and the construction of a new two storey premises.</p>	

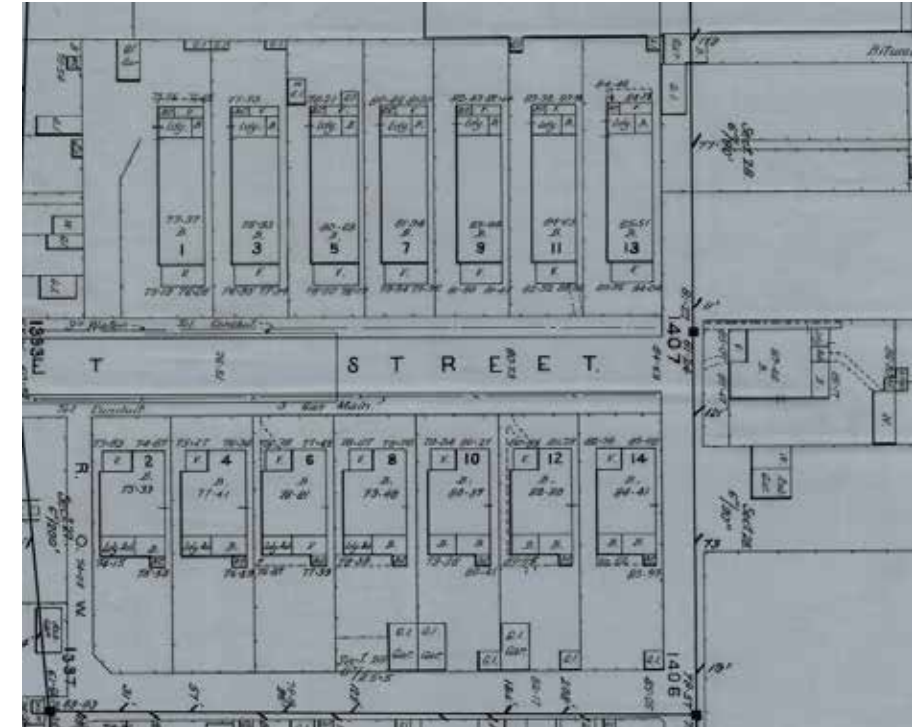
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Frederick Edward Sedgley	Owner and builder
Sources	City of Vincent, Book 1 Revised Draft Heritage Area Eligibility Assessment, March 2014, Now Then Architects.	
	City of Vincent Heritage Area Guidelines https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/2177/local-planning-policy-heritage-area-guidelines	
	The West Australian, 26 September 1922, p. 8	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



PLACE INDEX

The index provides a comprehensive list of places included in the Local Heritage Survey for their values and significance to the City of Vincent.

PLACE BY SUBURB AND PLACE NUMBER

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
EAST PERTH							
1	8747	Preston Flats	264	Stirling St	East Perth	B	Category 3
2	3318	East Perth Power Station	11	Summers St	East Perth	A	Category 1
HIGHGATE							
3	2178	St Alban's Church, Highgate	449	Beaufort St	Highgate	A	Category 1
4	17968	Three houses (fmr), 451-455 Beaufort St	451-455	Beaufort St	Highgate	B	Category 3
5	3263	Commercial Building, 476 Beaufort Street	476	Beaufort St	Highgate	A	Category 2
6	17969	Shops, 489-491 Beaufort St	489-491	Beaufort St	Highgate	B	Category 2
7	8587	Shops, 515-517 Beaufort St	515-515	Beaufort St	Highgate	B	Category 3
8	2426	Queens Hotel	520	Beaufort St	Highgate	A	Category 1
9	6116	Blain Residence (fmr)	9	Chatsworth Rd	Highgate	B	Category 3
10	17986	Chatsworth Flats	39-41	Chatsworth Rd	Highgate	B	Category 3
11	6117	Terrace of 4 Houses, Chatsworth Rd	47-53	Chatsworth Rd	Highgate	B	Category 3
12	8701	Collins Residence (fmr)	77	Chatsworth Rd	Highgate	A	Category 3
13	8716	Vasse Terrace	7 to 13	Harley St	Highgate	B	Category 3
14	18012	House, 21 Harley St	21	Harley St	Highgate	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
16	2179	Christian Brothers High School (fmr)	131	Harold St	Highgate	B	Category 2
17	18028	Sir George Shenton's Highgate Estate	16-36	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 3
18	8721	Houses, 54-66 Lincoln Street	54-66	Lincoln St	Highgate	A	Category 2
19	3137	Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack	57	Lincoln St	Highgate	A	Category 1
20	18029	McBride's House and Cooke's House	94, 96, 96a	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 3
21	18030	John Hyde's Estate	102-118	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 3
22	8722	House, 114 Lincoln St	114	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 3
23	18031	Lincoln Flats (fmr)	144	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 3
24	18032	Lochindorb	166	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 2
24	18031	Lincoln Flats (fmr)	144	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 3
25	18032	Lochindorb	166	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 2
27	18033, 18030	Two Town Houses. 179-181 Lincoln St	114	Lincoln St	Highgate	B	Category 4
28	18036	New Court Flats	33-35	Mary St	Highgate	B	Category 3
29	2181	Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate	40	Mary St	Highgate	A	Category 1
30	2182	Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (fmr)	42	Mary St	Highgate	B	Category 1
31	18081	Semi-Detached Dwellings, 70-72 Mary St	70-72	Mary St	Highgate	B	Category 3
32	23930	Sacred Heart Church		Mary St	Highgate	A	Category 1
33	8746	Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Sava	31	Smith St	Highgate	A	Category 2

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
34	18052	Three Houses, 41, 43 and 47 Smith St	41, 43, 47	Smith St	Highgate	B	Category 3
35	8743	House, 6 St Albans Ave	6	St Albans Av	Highgate	B	Category 3
36	8748	Progressive Spiritualists Church	388	Stirling St	Highgate	B	Category 2
37	4634	Hyde Park		Vincent St	Highgate	A	Category 1
38	23781, 23992	Sewerage Vent, Hyde Park, Highgate		William St	Highgate	A	Category 1
39	17616	Plunkett Home	111	Wright St	Highgate	A	Category 1
LEEDERVILLE							
40	17970	House and Shop (fmr), 69 Bourke St	69	Bourke St	Leederville	B	Category 2
41	17971	Two Houses, 1 and 3 Bouverie Pl	1 and 3	Bouverie Pl	Leederville	B	Category 3
42	17976	Britannia Road Reserve	41	Britannia Rd	Leederville	B	Category 2
43	17980	Residence, 5 Byron St	5	Byron St	Leederville	B	Category 3
44	18005	Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville	62	Frame Ct	Leederville	B	Category 2
45	8709	Aranmore Catholic College Group	30-42 338 342	Franklin St and Shakespeare St	Leederville	A	Category 1
46	2196	St Mary's Catholic Church	40	Franklin St	Leederville	B	Category 1
47	18034	Loftus Centre	99	Loftus St	Leederville	B	Category 4
48	2201	Leederville Hotel	742	Newcastle St	Leederville	A	Category 2
49	2200	Commercial Buildings, 112-124 Oxford St	112-124	Oxford St	Leederville	A	Category 2
50	8733	Commercial Building, 150-154 Oxford St	150-154	Oxford St	Leederville	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
51	2203	Leederville Post Office (fmr)	156	Oxford St	Leederville	A	Category 1
52	2206	New Oxford Cinema	159	Oxford St	Leederville	A	Category 2
53	8734	Group of Shops	163-167	Oxford St	Leederville	B	Category 3
54	3375	Leederville Primary School (fmr)	164	Oxford St	Leederville	B	Category 2
55	8764	Drill Hall, Leederville	177	Oxford St	Leederville	A	Category 1
56	8736	Oddfellows Hall (fmr), Leederville	217	Oxford St	Leederville	A	Category 1
57	2198	Oxford Hotel	368	Oxford St	Leederville	B	Category 2
58	18047	Central TAFE, Leederville Campus	43	Richmond St	Leederville	B	Category 3
59	18048	House, 64 Richmond St	64	Richmond St	Leederville	B	Category 3
60	18055	Glick House	18	Tennyson St	Leederville	B	Category 4
61	18765	Olive Trees	1	The Avenue	Leederville	B	Category 3
62	18063	City of Vincent Administration Building	244	Vincent St	Leederville	A	Category 3
63	18064	Cottage, 245 Vincent St	245	Vincent St	Leederville	A	Category 2
64	14582	Leederville Oval	246	Vincent St	Leederville	A	Category 2
65	25710	Horry's Tree		Vincent St	Leederville	B	Category 2
MOUNT HAWTHORN							
66	17965	House, 40 Anzac Rd	40	Anzac Rd	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3
67	17966	House, 148 Anzac Rd	148	Anzac Rd	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3
68	17979	Factory (fmr), 139 Buxton St	139	Buxton St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
69	17991	Masterton Residence (fmr)	150	Coogee St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 2
70	17998	Menzies Park	Cnr	Egina St and Purslowe St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3
71	17999	Menzies Residence (fmr)	77	Fairfield St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3
72	8708	Mount Hawthorn Hospital	14-16	Woodstock St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 2
73	2209	Baptist Church	94-98	Hobart St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 2
74	3344	Anzac Cottage	38	Kalgoorlie St	Mount Hawthorn	A	Category 1
75	2210	Mount Hawthorn Uniting Church	115-117	Kalgoorlie St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3
76	8745	Mount Hawthorn Primary School	1	Killarney St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 2
77	2211	Mount Hawthorn Hotel (fmr)	141	Scarborough Beach Rd	Mount Hawthorn	A	Category 2
78	18050	House, 50 Shakespeare St	50	Shakespeare St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3
79	18051	House, 143 Shakespeare St	143	Shakespeare St	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3
80	25711	House, 58 The Boulevarde	58	The Boulevarde	Mount Hawthorn	B	Category 3
MOUNT LAWLEY							
81	17959	Flats, 10 Alma Rd	10	Alma Rd	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2
82	8583	Freemasons Lodge Hall	50	Alma Rd	Mount Lawley	A	Category 1
83	18084	Clarke's Building	639-643	Beaufort St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2
84	17956	Salvation Army Citadel (fmr)	69	Barlee St	Mount Lawley	A	Category 2
85	17150	Tudor Lodge	57 & 59	Chelmsford Rd	Mount Lawley	A	Category 1
86	5164	Nuytsia	109	Chelmsford Rd	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
87	18003	Cottages, 14 and 16 Forrest St	14 and 16	Forrest St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
88	18004	House, 27 Forrest St	27	Forrest St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
89	18082, 8714, 8715	Houses, 10 & 12 Grosvenor Road	10-Dec	Grosvenor Rd	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
90	18008	Corner Shops and residences	50 and 52	Grosvenor Rd	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
91	18009	House, 73 Grosvenor Rd	73	Grosvenor Rd	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
92	18011	Mount Lawley Railway Bridge		Guildford Rd	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2
93		House, 40 Guildford Rd	40	Guildford Rd	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
94	18013	Group of Houses, Harold St	57-75	Harold St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
95	8750	House, 198 Harold St	198	Harold St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
96	18017	Two residences, 29 and 30 Hutt St	29 and 30	Hutt St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
97	18018	House, 125 Joel Tce	125	Joel Tce	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
98	18019	House, 137 Joel Terrace	137	Joel Tce	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
99	18039	Shop and residence, 1 Monmouth St	1	Monmouth St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2
100	18040	Wisteria Cottage	12	Monmouth St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
101	8740	Raglan Road Hall (fmr)	2	Raglan St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
102	2214	Trinity Congregational Church (fmr)	65-67	Raglan Rd	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2
103	15731	Walcott Centre	399	Lord St	Mount Lawley	A	Category 1
104	8751	Catholic Women's League Building	49	Vincent St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
106	8753	House, 74 Vincent St	74	Vincent St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
107	8754	House, 82 Vincent St	82	Vincent St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
108	-	Tram Substation (fmr)	21-22	Vincent St	Mount Lawley	A	Category 1
109	8755	House, 92 Vincent St	92	Vincent St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
110	18058	House, 100 Vincent St	100	Vincent St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
111	18059	Residence, 102a and 102b Vincent St	102a and 102b	Vincent St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
112	8756	Parkside Flats	104	Vincent St	Mount Lawley	A	Category 2
113	2427	Methodist Church (fmr)	41	Walcott St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2
114	18067	Four Houses, 51-61 Walcott St	51-61	Walcott St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
115	8588	Alexander Buildings	71-77	Walcott St	Mount Lawley	A	Category 1
115	18076	Three Blocks of Flats, William St	592-600	William St	Mount Lawley	A	Category 2
116	18066	Tram Pole	83	Walcott St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2
117	18068	House, 105 Walcott St	105	Walcott St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
118	25863	Dwelling, 15 Wasley St	15	Wasley St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
119	11449	House, 35 Wasley St	35	Wasley St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
120	18072	Stedon Apartments	540-542	William St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
121	8772	House, 544 William St	544	William St	Mount Lawley	A	Category 3
122	18073	Roschanmaure Flats	545	William St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 2

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
123	18074	House, 547 William St	547	William St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
124	18075	House, 552 William St	552	William St	Mount Lawley	B	Category 3
125	18076	Three Blocks of Flats, William St	592-600	William St	Mount Lawley	A	Category 2
NORTH PERTH							
116	16789	North Perth Primary School	3	Albert St	North Perth	A	Category 1
117	17958	House, 17 Alfonso Street	17	Alfonso St	North Perth	B	Category 3
118	17960	Three houses, 105-109 Alma Rd	105, 107, 109	Alma Rd	North Perth	B	Category 3
119	2212	North Perth Police Station	81	Angove St	North Perth	A	Category 1
120	17963	First North Perth Post Office (fmr)	39	Angove St	North Perth	B	Category 3
121	17964	House, 92 Angove St	92	Angove St	North Perth	B	Category 3
122	8584	John Robert's House	116	Angove St	North Perth	B	Category 2
123	14914	Commonwealth Hotel (fmr)	331-367	Bulwer St	North Perth	B	Category 2
124	17981	House, 4 Camelia St	4	Camelia St	North Perth	B	Category 3
125	17452	Browne Residence (fmr)	306	Charles St	North Perth	A	Category 2
126	17985	House, 426 Charles St	426	Charles St	North Perth	B	Category 3
127	17987	Nuytsia	109	Chelmsford Rd	North Perth	B	Category 3
128	17988	Rowardennan	130	Chelmsford Rd	North Perth	B	Category 3
129	17989	House, 164 Chelmsford	164	Chelmsford Rd	North Perth	B	Category 3
130	17997	House, 24 Daphne St	24	Daphne St	North Perth	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
141	2213	North Perth Baptist Church and Hall (fmr)	315	Fitzgerald St	North Perth	B	Category 2
142	8707	Bank of New South Wales (fmr)	452	Fitzgerald St	North Perth	B	Category 2
143	14915	Rosemount Hotel	459	Fitzgerald St	North Perth	B	Category 2
144	18001	Duplex, 321-323 Fitzgerald St	321-323	Fitzgerald St	North Perth	B	Category 3
145	18006	House, 3 Glebe St	3	Glebe St	North Perth	B	Category 3
146	2217	St Hilda's Church	13	Glebe St	North Perth	B	Category 2
147	18010	Holbeach House	188	Grosvenor Rd	North Perth	B	Category 3
148	18015	Shop with attached house, 45 and 45a Hobart St	45 and 45a	Hobart St	North Perth	B	Category 3
149	11441	Smith's Lake Reserve	31	Kayle St	North Perth	A	Category 2
150	11442	House, 11 Knutsford St	11	Knutsford St	North Perth	B	Category 3
151	18027	Three Houses, 1, 3 and 7 Leake St	1,3,7	Leake St	North Perth	B	Category 3
152	18035	St Nikola Macedonian Orthodox Church & Macedonian Welfare Centre	8	Macedonia Pl	North Perth	B	Category 2
153	27259	House, 3 Mignonette St	3	Mignonette St	North Perth	B	Category 3
147	18043	Raglan Court Flats	60	Raglan Rd	North Perth	B	Category 3
148	16752	St Margaret's Uniting Church (fmr)	131	Raglan Rd	North Perth	A	Category 2
149	18044	Residence, 156 Raglan Rd	156	Raglan Rd	North Perth	B	Category 3
150	25712	House, 10 Richmond Street	10	Richmond St	North Perth	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
151	18046	House, 20 Richmond St	20	Richmond St	North Perth	A	Category 2
152	8749	North Perth Fire Station (fmr)	21	View St	North Perth	A	Category 1
153	2215	North Perth Post Office (fmr)	21a	View St	North Perth	A	Category 1
154	18056	Group of Houses, 25 -33 View St	25-33	View St	North Perth	B	Category 3
155	18057	House, 34 View St	34	View St	North Perth	B	Category 3
153	18079, 18080, 2216	North Perth Town Hall Complex	20-26	View St	North Perth	A	Category 1
157	18060	House, 116 Vincent St	116	Vincent St	North Perth	B	Category 3
158	8757	House, 132 Vincent St	132	Vincent St	North Perth	B	Category 3
159	8758	House, 134 Vincent St	134	Vincent St	North Perth	B	Category 3
160	8759	House, 136 Vincent St	136	Vincent St	North Perth	A	Category 2
161	18061	House, 140 Vincent St	148	Vincent St	North Perth	B	Category 2
162	8762	House, 154 Vincent St	154	Vincent St	North Perth	B	Category 3
163	8763	House, 156 Vincent St	156	Vincent St	North Perth	B	Category 3
164	18061	Gloucester Court Flats	148	Vincent St	North Perth	B	Category 2
165	2218	Redemptorist Monastery and Church	190	Vincent St	North Perth	A	Category 1
166	3553	Beatty Park Leisure Centre & Beatty Park	220	Vincent St	North Perth	A	Category 1
167	17955	Casson House	2	Woodville St	North Perth	B	Category 2

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
PERTH							
168	17967	Baker Avenue Precinct	1 to 19	Baker Ave	Perth	B	Category 3
169	8522	Weld Square	180	Beaufort St	Perth	B	Category 2
170		House, 185 Beaufort St	185	Beaufort St	Perth	B	Category 3
171		House, 187 Beaufort St	187	Beaufort St	Perth	B	Category 3
172	15786	Chinese Laundry & Dye Works (fmr)	193	Beaufort St	Perth	B	Category 2
173	3133	Terrace Houses, 225-227 Beaufort Street	225-227	Beaufort St	Perth	A	Category 1
174	3134	Terrace Houses, 235-241 Beaufort Street	235-241	Beaufort St	Perth	A	Category 1
175	16174	Joseph Chester's Cottage	238	Beaufort St	Perth	A	Category 2
176	8589	Meade House	290	Beaufort St	Perth	B	Category 2
177	1964	Brisbane Hotel	292	Beaufort St	Perth	B	Category 2
178	4175	Wood Bros Super Service Station (fmr)	342	Beaufort St	Perth	B	Category 4
179	8586	Bowra and O'Dea Beaufort St	359	Beaufort St	Perth	A	Category 1
180	11263	Beaufort, Lindsay & Money Street Precinct		Beaufort, Lindsay, Little Parry & Money Sts	Perth	Precinct	Category 3
181	11433	House, 21 Brewer St	21	Brewer St	Perth	B	Category 2
182	17973	Shop and Semi-detached Houses, 99-103 Brisbane St	99-103	Brisbane St	Perth	B	Category 3
183	8590	Co-Masonic Temple	110	Brisbane St	Perth	A	Category 2

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
184	1971	Brisbane Street Post Office	6/115	Brisbane St	Perth	A	Category 1
185	8591	Semi-detached pair of houses, 120-122 Brisbane St	120-122	Brisbane St	Perth	B	Category 2
186	17974	Duplex, 140-142 Brisbane St	140-142	Brisbane St	Perth	B	Category 2
187	17975	House, 156 Brisbane St	156	Brisbane St	Perth	B	Category 2
188	11434	Four Semi-detached Dwellings	165-171	Brisbane St	Perth	B	Category 3
189	8592	Five Shops, 197-205 Brisbane St	197-205	Brisbane St	Perth	B	Category 2
190	3536	Loton Park Tennis Club		Bulwer & Lord Sts	Perth	A	Category 1
191	18497	Bulwer Avenue Precinct	3, 5-7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19	Bulwer Ave	Perth	A	Category 2
192	2168	Dilhorn	2	Bulwer St	Perth	A	Category 1
193	2992	Perth Oval	27	Bulwer St	Perth	A	Category 1
194	18083	Old Street Sign, 114 Bulwer St	114	Bulwer St	Perth	B	Category 3
195	8595	Bulwer Park Flats	196	Bulwer St	Perth	A	Category 3
196	18077	Two Houses, 214-216 Bulwer St	214-216	Bulwer St	Perth	B	Category 3
197	8598	House, 286 Bulwer St	286	Bulwer St	Perth	A	Category 3
198	17977	Shops, 318-330 Bulwer St	318-330	Bulwer St	Perth	B	Category 2
199	8702	Five Houses, Church St	14-22	Church St	Perth	B	Category 2
200	18078	Old Street Sign, 2 Dangan St	2	Dangan St	Perth	B	Category 3
201	8706	Shop and House, 296 Fitzgerald St	296	Fitzgerald St	Perth	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
202	8705	Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites	176	Fitzgerald St, Randell, Palmerston & Stuart Sts	Perth	A	Category 1
203	11436	Dwelling, Caretaker's House Robertson Park	176	Fitzgerald St	Perth	A	Category 1
204	8711	Glendower Flats	15	Glendower St	Perth	B	Category 3
205	8713	House, 109 Glendower St	109	Glendower St	Perth	B	Category 3
206	18007	Duplex, 123 Glendower St	123	Glendower St	Perth	B	Category 4
207	3994	Terrace Houses, Grant St	4 to 10	Grant St	Perth	B	Category 3
208	18020	House, 39 Knebworth Ave	39	Knebworth Av	Perth	B	Category 3
209	18024	Lake Street Orange Orchard Estate precinct	165-185	Lake St	Perth	A	Category 2
210	8717	West Australian Boot Manufacturing Company (fmr)	117	Lake St	Perth	B	Category 3
211	18022	Shop and premises, 133-135 Lake St	133-135	Lake St	Perth	B	Category 3
212	1000	Baker's Terrace	156-184	Lake St	Perth	A	Category 1
213	18023	Duplex, 175-179 Lake St	175-179	Lake St	Perth	A	Category 2
214	18025	Old Street sign and semi-detached dwelling	189	Lake St	Perth	B	Category 3
215	18026	Menai	193-195	Lake St	Perth	B	Category 3
216	1970	Royal Standard Hotel (fmr)	210	Lake St	Perth	B	Category 2
217	4282	Highgate Hill Police Station, Lockup & Quarters (fmr)	57	Lincoln St	Perth	A	Category 1
218	2180	Highgate Primary School	147	Lincoln St	Perth	A	Category 1

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
219		House, 5 Lindsay St	5	Lindsay St	Perth	B	Category 3
220		Duplex, 7-9 Lindsay St	7 to 9	Lindsay St	Perth	B	Category 2
221	996	Lindsay Street Flour Mill & Bakery Complex	12 & 22	Lindsay St	Perth	A	Category 1
222		Duplex, 13-15 Lindsay St	13-15	Lindsay St	Perth	B	Category 3
223	8723	Stables (fmr), 17 Lindsay St	17	Lindsay St	Perth	A	Category 1
224	8724	Lindsay Street Terraces	54-60	Lindsay St	Perth	B	Category 3
225	3992	Brookman & Moir Streets Precinct		Moir, Brookman Sts & Forbes Rd	Perth	A	Category 1
226	18037	Cottages, 1-7 Money St	1 to 7	Money St	Perth	B	Category 2
227	8728	Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr)	10 to 22	Money St	Perth	A	Category 1
228		House, 6 Money St	6	Money St	Perth	B	Category 3
229	18038	Semi-detached Duplex, 21 Money St	21	Money St	Perth	B	Category 3
230	8729	Buddist Temple	45	Money St	Perth	B	Category 2
231	8730	House, 18 Myrtle St	18	Myrtle St	Perth	B	Category 3
232	18041	House, 22 Myrtle St	22	Myrtle St	Perth	B	Category 3
233		Duplex, 158-160 Newcastle St	158-160	Newcastle St	Perth	B	Category 3
234		House, 164 Newcastle St	164	Newcastle St	Perth	B	Category 2
235		House, 172 Newcastle St	172	Newcastle St	Perth	B	Category 3
236		House, 186 Newcastle St	186	Newcastle St	Perth	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
237		House, 188 Newcastle St (fmr)	188	Newcastle St	Perth	b	Category 2
238	2082	Newcastle Club Hotel (fmr)	268	Newcastle St	Perth	B	Category 2
237	11444	Semi-detached pair, 60-62 Palmerston St	60-62	Palmerston St	Perth	B	Category 3
238	27260	House, 82 Palmerston St	82	Palmerston St	Perth	A	Category 2
239	8737	House, 140 Palmerston St	140	Palmerston St	Perth	A	Category 2
240	4568	Residence, 148 Palmerston St	148	Palmerston St	Perth	A	Category 2
241	8738	Semi-detached Pair, 157-159 Palmerston St	157-159	Palmerston St	Perth	B	Category 3
242	8739	Semi-detached Pair, 163-165 Palmerston St	163-165	Palmerston St	Perth	B	Category 3
243	18085	House, 180 Palmerston St	180	Palmerston St	Perth	B	Category 3
244	4199	House, 63 Parry St	63	Parry St	Perth	B	Category 3
245	18042	Semi-detached Offices, 104-106 Parry St	104-106	Parry St	Perth	B	Category 3
246	11543	Parry Street Precinct	89, 93, 99, 103, 107, 111, 135, 139-141, 143, 145-149 & 278-288 Pier St	Parry St & Pier St	Perth	A	Category 1
247	18045	Terraced townhouses, 2-4 Randell St	2 to 4	Randell St	Perth	B	Category 4
248	8741	House, 6 Randell St	6	Randell St	Perth	B	Category 3
249	18049	Duplexes, 43-45, 47-49 and 51-53 Robinson Ave	43-45, 47-49, 51-53	Robinson Ave	Perth	B	Category 3
250	8742	Musbury Terrace Group	15-25	Ruth St	Perth	B	Category 2
251	18053	Colmel House	241	Stirling St	Perth	A	Category 2

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
252	23777, 23992	Sewerage Vent, Stuart Street Reserve	1	Stuart St	Perth	B	Category 1
254	18054	House, 18 Stuart St	18	Stuart St	Perth	B	Category 3
255	17629, 25118	No.4 Substation	31	Stuart St	Perth	A	Category 1
256	4648	Maltings Plant (fmr)	33-35	Stuart St	Perth	A	Category 1
257	11447	Houses, 134-136 Summers St	134-136	Summers St	Perth	B	Category 2
258	2993	Throssell House	15	Throssell St	Perth	A	Category 1
259	11448	House, 25 Throssell St	25	Throssell St	Perth	B	Category 3
260	3409	Four Houses, Wade Street	29-31, 33, 35, 37	Wade St	Perth	B	Category 3
261	18069	St Francis Xavier Church Catholic School	19	West Pde	Perth	B	Category 2
262	8770	St. Francis Xavier Church	19	West Pde	Perth	B	Category 2
263	8769	East Perth Railway Station	116	West Pde	Perth	B	Category 2
264	8731	Copley's Bank Buildings (fmr)	323	William St	Perth	B	Category 2
265	18070	Duplex, 395-397 William St	395-397	William St	Perth	B	Category 4
266	2156	Perth Mosque	427-429	William St	Perth	A	Category 1
267	18071	Hyde Park Flats	495	William St	Perth	B	Category 3
268	3485	Shops, 452-460 William Street	452-460	William St	Perth	A	Category 1
269	11451	Silver Chain Nursing Association	19	Wright St	Perth	A	Category 1
WEST PERTH							
270		House 348 Bulwer St	348	Bulwer St	West Perth	B	Category 3

LHS NUMBER	INHERIT PLACE NUMBER	PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	EXISTING MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	RECOM MANA CAT
271	17978	Mick Michael Reserve	413	Bulwer St	West Perth	B	Categori
272	17982	Mayfair Flats	83	Carr St	West Perth	A	Categori
273	2237	Charles St Methodist Mission Chapel and Methodist Church	113	Charles St	West Perth	A	Categori
274	8599	Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation of Our Lady	121 & 122	Charles St	West Perth	A	Categori
275	17983	Wholley Residence (fmr)	129	Charles St	West Perth	A	Categori
276	17990	House, 67 Cleaver St	67	Cleaver St	West Perth	B	Categori
277	17992	Cottages, 5-15 Cowle St	5 to 15	Cowle St	West Perth	B	Categori
278	8703	Semi-detached pair of houses, 17-19 Cowle St	17-19	Cowle St	West Perth	B	Categori
279	17993	Semi-detached pair, 28-30 Cowle St	28-30	Cowle St	West Perth	A	Categori
280	17994	House, 54 Cowle St	54	Cowle St	West Perth	B	Categori
281	17996	Duplex, 86-88 Cowle St	86-88	Cowle St	West Perth	B	Categori
282	18000	House and Shop (fmr), 167-169 Fitzgerald St	167-169	Fitzgerald St	West Perth	A	Categori
283	18002	Eddington	14	Florence St	West Perth	B	Categori
284	18014	Duplexes and Terrace, Harwood Pl	10 to 26	Harwood Pl	West Perth	B	Categori
285	8732	Purtell's Buildings	380-388	Newcastle St	West Perth	A	Categori
286	25180	Row of Shops, 452-458 Newcastle St	452-458	Newcastle St	West Perth	A	Categori
287	2241	Newcastle Street Government School	480	Newcastle St	West Perth	A	Categori
288	18065	House, 27 Violet St	27	Violet St	West Perth	B	Categori



CITY OF VINCENT

CONTACT US

The Human Resources team and Vincent manages the workforce planning process in collaboration with all Executive and Management members of the Vincent community.

For more information on workforce planning at the City of Vincent, please contact the Directorates designated Human Resources Business Partner or the Executive Manager Human Resources.



@cityofvincent





CITY OF VINCENT

PLACE RECORD FORMS

PRESTON FLATS, EAST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Preston Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8747
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	264 Stirling St
Locality	East Perth
Survey	LOT: 9 D/P: 11753
Vol/folio	1344/461
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>Preston Flats are a good example of Interwar Functionalist style, with rendered details and is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>The place demonstrates a model of walk up flats which were a popular concept as a new form of urban living in the Interwar period, located on public transport routes and close to facilities.</p> <p>The place is associated with the trend of flat developments in the Inter War period in the areas closer to the city.</p> <p>This block of flats has social value for its demonstration of the scale and type of housing built for working couples and singles in the Inter War period.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



EAST PERTH POWER STATION, EAST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	East Perth Power Station
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3318
State Heritage Register:	8 Jan 2016
Other Listing:	Register of the National Estate Indicative Place Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Mar 2001 Perth Draft Inventory 99-01 YES 31 Dec 1999 Classified by the National Trust Classified 10 Mar 1997 Art Deco Significant Bldg Survey Completed 30 Jun 1994
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	11 Summers St
Locality	East Perth
Survey	Lot: 600 D/P: 52123
Vol/folio	2714/297
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is rare as a large-scale thermal power station retaining its plant and equipment, constructed prior to the end of World War One, being one of only two such places in Australia and a small number in the world.
	The place is rare as a single facility retaining several generations of generators, spanning almost forty years, and contains one of the most comprehensive in situ collection of steam turbine generating units in the country.
	The place was the only government operated electricity utility supplying the metropolitan area from 1916 to 1951, and the largest power generating facility in the State until South Fremantle Power Station began operation in 1951.
	The place is a regional landmark viewed from the river, the railway and the Graham Farmer Freeway, and an eastern entry statement to the city of Perth.
	The place is a good example of a complex of utilitarian industrial structures, featuring distinctive interior spatial quality in the station turbine rooms with some Art Deco detailing.
Statement of significance	The place was the first State government operated public electricity utility in Australia, constructed as one of a number of State government enterprises and public utilities established under the 1911-1916 government of John Scaddan MLA.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	As a major public utility, the place facilitated industrial development in Western Australia up to 1951, and was an important influence in raising living standards in the Perth metropolitan area and the south-west of the State, as well as employing a numerically significant workforce during its construction and its 65 year operational life.
	The place, as a large coal-fired thermal power station, was important in the development of the State's coal industry, based at Collie.
	The frequency changer set is unique in Australia, and rare in a world context.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental: Power Station
Current use	Vacant / Unused
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1914-1981
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter-War Art Deco

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	A collection of Inter-War Art Deco buildings making up the East Perth Power Station. The main administration building to the north, facing Summers St is a two storey rectangular art deco building. It is a rendered brick construction with strong horizontal and vertical elements. On the corner is a tall square tower with glass block windows spanning both storeys.
	An array of windows are evenly spaced around the perimeter and on the second storey windows are within a large strip of red facing brick. The large warehouse located behind the admin building is also built in the Inter-war art deco style with both a yellow and pale red stucco finish. The warehouse has several roof height variations with internal spaces up to three storeys in height. The entire perimeter is lined with large multipaned vertical windows with a range of different heights. These windows are disrupted by prominent vertical and horizontal stuccoed elements.
	To the rear of the site, towards the Graham Farmer Freeway is several old steel warehouse structures with minimal building material still intact.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The East Perth site met the basic requirements for the location of a large centralised power station in the metropolitan area, in that it could be readily serviced by rail for delivery of local coal from Collie (and imported coal from NSW), it was close to an economical supply of cooling water for the condensing plant, and it was centrally located within the distribution area, which initially extended from Midland Junction to Fremantle.</p> <p>In May 1912, the State government led by the newly elected Labor Premier John Scaddan reached an agreement with Perth Electric Tramways Limited for the purchase of the company's assets and business. The acquisition of Perth's privately operated tramway system, which came at a time when the Scaddan Government was embarking on a program of State 'socialism' and the establishment of a number of State owned enterprises, was ratified later in the year in the Tramways Purchase Act, 1912. In the same year the Perth City Council purchased another private enterprise, the Perth Gas Company, which supplied both gas and electricity within the city area. Fremantle Council and some smaller local authorities also operated public electricity supply utilities and in the case of Fremantle also tramway services. While the Perth City Council and the government had acted independently, the joint requirements of the utilities they had acquired and the desire to increase the scale of both operations, led to the establishment of East Perth Power Station and to the Government undertaking the supply of electricity throughout the whole of the metropolitan area.</p> <p>Having acquired run-down and inadequate plant and infrastructure, the Government and the Council were faced with the immediate need to build new power stations to continue the running of their enterprises. The advice received by the Government from the British power engineering consultants Merz and McLellan was to scrap the small scale systems then in existence and replace them with a centrally located power station of sufficient size to allow the production of electricity at an economical rate. The requirements of the Government were insufficient to warrant a power station of such a size, as were those of the Perth City Council. The solution lay in the amalgamation of their joint interests, and agreement was reached whereby the Government undertook responsibility for the supply of bulk electricity to the council, who would then retail to its own customers, with the council having exclusive rights to sales to the public and other local authorities within a five-mile radius of the GPO. Under these arrangements the Western Australian Government Electricity Supply was established.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Construction of East Perth Power Station began in 1913, and was completed in 1916, this was known as the A Station. The station was built at an estimated cost of £320 000, with the city wide system costing approximately £538 000. Power generation began on 3 December 1916 with a single 4 MW generator. By April 1917 two further 4 MW generators had been installed, and by 1929 the station was operating with 5 generators, a total 32 MW capacity and an estimated capital value of £1 million. This expansion in generating power required additional support structures, which included two jetties (built in 1917 and the 1920s) that pumped water from the Swan River into the station to cool the steam and condense it back into re-usable water. The warmed river water was pumped back out at a location downstream that became a favoured swimming spot.</p> <p>As well as supplying the tramways, railway workshops and other government instrumentalities, and the bulk sales to the Perth and Fremantle councils, the Government engaged in retail sales direct to consumers not covered by the municipal agreements. In the 1920s and 1930s it expanded the distribution system throughout the metropolitan area and beyond, eastward into the hills' districts and south of Armadale.</p> <p>IDemand continued to increase, and by the 1930s it was clear that another, larger, generator would be required to supplement the capacity of East Perth Power Station. A lack of government funds due to the depression years threatened the station's ability to improve its machinery to meet the rate of increasing demand for electricity. In 1935, sufficient funds were allocated to begin the construction of the new 25 MW generator. The size of the new plant was such that a new building was required. B Station was constructed to house the new generator, and to supplement A Station, which continued to operate with all the earlier generators in one turbine room. Unlike the earlier station, which was almost entirely designed and imported from Britain, B Station was designed in Perth by William H. Taylor, with only the largest equipment, such as the generator and boiler, being imported from Britain.</p> <p>B Station was opened in December 1938 with two simultaneous opening ceremonies, one at East Perth Power Station, and the other at Australia House in London. The Undersecretary for Dominion Affairs, the Duke of Devonshire, officially opened the new plant by radio from London.</p>

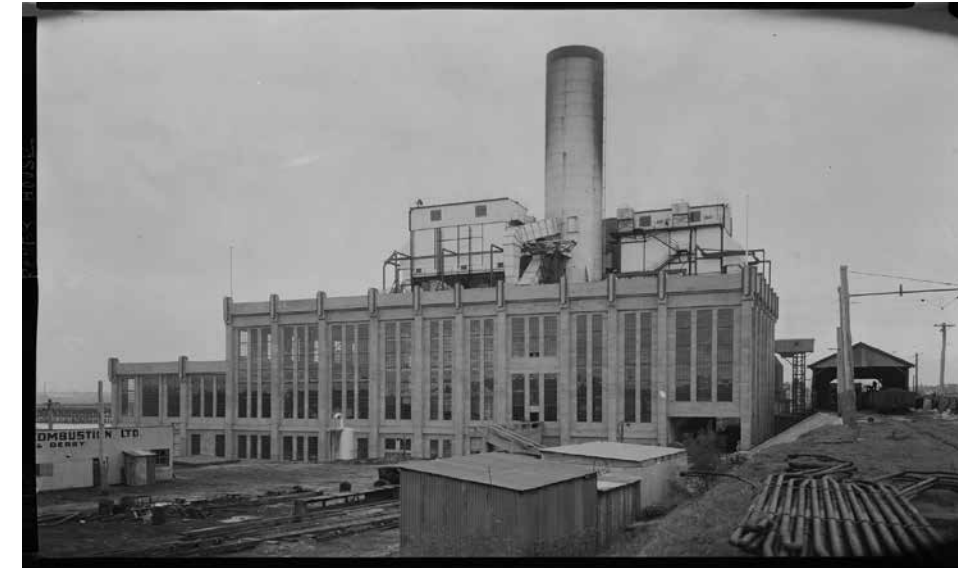
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The heavy reliance on a single generator began to cause problems, especially in the post-World War Two period, as the machinery could not be turned off for repairs. Staff at East Perth Power Station reportedly slept beside the generator to ensure it did not fail. Throughout the late 1940s, powercuts were the norm in Perth, with suburbs blacked out on a rotation basis, trams used only at peak times, and businesses asked to turn off unnecessary lights.</p> <p>Planning for a new power station had begun as early as 1943, but construction did not begin at South Fremantle until 1946. All metropolitan supplies were generated at East Perth Power Station until 1951, when the power station at South Fremantle came on line. The last expansion at East Perth was in 1955 when the No 7 30 MW generating unit was installed and the coal handling plant was modernised.</p> <p>From the 1950s on, the East Perth station progressively assumed the function of a centralised equipment service centre for the Commission's state-wide operations which necessitated the expansion of workshop facilities. As well as the maintenance and repair services another aspect of the station's so called 'export' work was the sale of steam, transported by underground mains, to Royal Perth Hospital and the SEC gas works in Trafalgar Road.</p> <p>The new power stations predominantly used oil-burning generators. When the political situation in the Middle East in the early 1970s sparked international oil price hikes, it became uneconomical for power supply to the Southwest of the State to depend so heavily on burning oil. In 1974 the almost non-operational coal-burning plants at East Perth, South Fremantle and Bunbury were pressed back into full-time service to reduce the electricity grid's dependence on oil. Increased awareness of environmental concerns meant that the thick black smoke and ash fallout from the coal burning stations was no longer acceptable, and measures were taken, including the installation of precipitators, so that by 1977 the stations were meeting emission standards. The generation of power ceased at East Perth Power Station on 24 December 1981, bringing to an end sixty five years of continuous operation.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>Functions maintained at the East Perth site during the 1980s that were phased out during the early 1990s included the system control centre, which left almost all buildings unoccupied and in a deteriorating condition. Numerous smaller ancillary structures have been removed as well as quantities of equipment and the distinctive chimneys. A program to eliminate all asbestos insulation associated with the plant and equipment has resulted in the removal of most of the boiler house plant and piping associated with the generating plant. The station site remained a part of Western Power's operations until 2004.</p> <p>Stabilisation works commenced in November 2004 and were completed in March 2006. These works included the removal of asbestos roofs and replacement with new sheeting; demolition of ancillary structures / outbuildings; repair of concrete walls; and the repair and reglazing of windows.</p> <p>Research in 2004 determined that the 'A' station building was designed in England either by the engineering consultants, Merz and McLellan or the contractor Babcock and Wilcox, who supplied and constructed the steelwork for the buildings and boilers. Working drawings bear the names of both firms. The mid-1920s extensions were built using the same constructional system and by the same overseas contractors. Most of the building materials were imported including Portland cement, which was not produced locally until the early 1920s. The 1930s buildings may have been designed in Perth although this is not absolutely clear. Construction drawings for steel frame windows and sashes, and for the reinforced concrete building structure were prepared by the Structural Engineering Co of WA Ltd of Welshpool. Drawings for the plant produced by the London contractors International Combustion Ltd also show details of the building design.</p>		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Mining and Mineral Reseources	
Associations	Babcock and Willcox Merz McLellan Structural Engineering Co of WA	Architect/Engineer Architect/Engineer Architect/Engineer
Sources	P3318 East Perth Power Station Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2016.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



East Perth Power Station 1938. Courtesy SLWA image b2404120_1



Interior East Perth Power Station 1938. Courtesy SLWA image b2404120_2



View of East Perth Power Station c1922. Courtesy SLWA image b2194856_2

ST ALBAN'S CHURCH, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	St Alban's Church, Highgate
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2178
State Heritage Register:	22 June 2010
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 20 Apr 2009 Anglican Church Inventory YES 31 Jul 1996 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	449 Beaufort St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT:21 DP:49211
Vol/folio	1432/193
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place exhibits a simple design in the Victorian Romanesque, style, reflecting the economic and social conditions of the developing first suburbs of Perth in the years before and immediately after the discovery of gold in Western Australia, and a need for simplicity on the part of its then inexperienced designer J.J. Talbot Hobbs.
	The place, including its 1898 extensions, was designed by prominent architect J.J. Talbot Hobbs, and is important as one of his earliest surviving church designs.
	The place has served the community for religious observances since 1889 and continues to be significant as a place of worship for the local Anglican community, as a focus of community life and as a centre of provision of social services to disadvantaged people. The place is a longstanding landmark that contributes significantly to the community's sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church
Current use	Religious: Church
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1889; 1898
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Victorian Romanesque
Physical description	Victorian Romanesque style, which in the late colonial period was often used as an alternative to the Gothic. The church consists of a gabled nave and sanctuary with a parallel gabled aisle, supplemented by gabled porches, chapel, vestry etc. Gables carry arched stained glass windows. The church has a fleche located above the western door. A free standing bell tower stands at the rear of the church. The pipe organ and other original interior details remain in place. The church is setback from the road in an open lawned setting with mature shrubs across the front of the building. 1970 hall addition.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
St Alban's Anglican Church, named after the first martyr of Britain, was built on five acres of bushland to serve the new subdivision of Highgate Hill, the first suburb on the north side of Perth. The area had been subdivided and developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. Highgate Hill consisted of a small isolated cluster of homes erected for workmen's cottages, in the hollow on the east side of Beaufort Street. The first service was held on the site under a gum tree in September 1888. A public meeting was held in January 1889 in the St George's Cathedral school room regarding 'the erection of a Mission Chapel at Highgate Hill'. Such was the response that enough money was raised for the work to go ahead and the foundation stone was laid the following month by Mrs Hare (27 February 1889). The church was designed by prominent architect John Joseph Talbot Hobbs and completed in just four months. The builder was Fred Collett and the church was deliberately set back from Lincoln Street in order that it could be replaced by a larger, more permanent structure on the corner of Lincoln and Beaufort Streets in the future. It was consecrated on 13 June 1889 and the first minister was the Very Reverend Frederick Goldsmith. In 1895, a Rectory, also designed by Hobbs, was built on the Beaufort-Lincoln street corner of the site. The first Parish Hall was built on the corner of Beaufort Street and St Alban's Ave, and opened on 18 August 1896. The hall was used for Sunday School and later for Brownies and Girl Guides as well as for many other social occasions. Saint Alban's Church, Highgate was an integral part of the early Anglican Church of Perth structure. It was initially the responsibility of Saint George's Cathedral, as it had no clergy of its own. Dean Goldsmith and his associated ministers conducted the services at Saint Alban's Church, Highgate until 1897, when Reverend Prive was formally instituted as the Rector of the Parish. After this time, the St Alban's clergy and congregation acted as missionaries into other areas, supporting both organisationally and financially the development of Saint Augustine's in Bayswater, and bringing services to the people of Leeder Estate, now Leederville.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1898, St Alban's became a separate parish and a mission was opened along with the hall. That same year the church was enlarged and a memorial stone for the extension was laid by Sir John Forrest on 30 July. The completed church was dedicated on 1 November 1898, on St Alban's Day. When St Alban's was built in 1889, it was planned that the window in the sanctuary, the middle window on each side wall and a small window in the front would be filled in with some stained glass which had been imported a decade earlier for St George's Cathedral, but not used. However the windows in the side walls, were fitted with clear glass instead, and the stained glass, depicting St Michael and St George, was eventually installed when the Church was enlarged in 1898. An organ made in 1902 by local craftsman Robert Cecil Clifton (1854-1931) was donated and installed in the church. In 1902, when the Queen Memorial Tower with its eight bells was added to St Georges Cathedral, a bell, believed to be one of the oldest in Australia, was offered to Saint Alban's Church, Highgate. In 1903, the lot was subdivided and Saint Alban's Avenue was created. During the ministry of Reverend Mann (1956-1963) the original Parish Hall (1896), was replaced, and a new hall was built further back behind the church. Annual Reports for the church record that the second Parish Hall was built at a cost of £11,500, £200 of which was still outstanding. A letter dated 7 December 1961 was written to the Rectory from Rev Mann asking for donations to meet the amount. In 1966, the portion of the lot in Lincoln Street with the Rectory (1895) on it was sold and the Rectory demolished. A new Rectory was built adjacent to the church. A vestry entry for 1969, dated 30 June, discusses the 80th anniversary celebratory restoration of the church involving the walls and roof, installation of a covered way between the church and the hall and a hall kitchen. An entry dated 5 May 1970, discusses the commencement of a restoration fund for renovation of Saint Albans Church, Highgate with the possibility of a property bequest being settled at Mt Lawley providing funds for the roof and outside walls. On 11 June 1971, it was noted that damp coursing and re-roofing of the Church was completed with financing by the bequest of the estate of Francis Matthews. The church continues to be used for spiritual and social occasions as well as providing a pastoral function for the wider community.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic development Social Services: General Social Services	
Associations	J. J. Talbot Hobbs Fred Collett Rev Goldsmith	Architect Builder First Minister
Sources	P2178 St Alban's Church, Highgate Assessment documentation for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Courtesy SLWA image b2459543_1 St Albans c1890



Courtesy SLWA image b2604195_1 St Albans s1929

THREE HOUSES (FMR). BEAUFORT ST, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Three houses (fmr), 2 St Albans Ave, 453-455 Beaufort St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17968
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	2 St Albans Ave, 453-455 Beaufort St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT:2 D/P 2447 LOT: D/P 2447 LOT:4 D/P 2447
Vol/folio	1306/105 1307/590 1312/68
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The three former houses at 2 St Albans Ave and Nos. 451, 453 and 455 Beaufort St, are a fine group consisting of representative examples of the Federation Bungalow style.</p> <p>The places were consciously designed as a cohesive group to contribute to the streetscape quality and character.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The places now demonstrate the suitability of the conversion of such a group for commercial purposes.</p> <p>The places demonstrate the scale, form and detail of homes built for professionals and their families in the early 20th century.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residential
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1910-15
Walls	Tuckpointed face brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The three buildings were designed to be read as a group. Each place is a fine example of the Federation Bungalow style, with 453 and 455 Beaufort Street designed with decorative gables to the right and 2 St Albans Av designed with its decorative gable to the left, to complete the composition.
	All buildings have bracketed gables, double posted verandahs with shallow arched valences, below simple spindles. 2 St Albans Av and 453 Beaufort St have recently been repainted and rendered. 2 St Albans Av has also lost its chimneys, its decorative gable has vertical battens instead of horizontal battens and its double posted verandah has decorative curved brackets, en lieu of spindled valences.
	Generally the places are single storey face brick, tuckpointed with rendered banding at sill and half window height. The predominant roofs are hipped gambrels with gable feature over protruding front room with facettted bay. Separate full front verandah with a bull nosed roof supported with twin square timber posts.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1910-15
Walls	Tuckpointed face brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The windows have decorative vertical iron bars on the exterior. Distinctive roughcast chimneys with vertical details. Setback with a low hedge along the front boundary and others along the edge of the verandah. Paving in between the hedges.
	The settings have been changed to reflect a commercial character. Little adaptation is apparent to 453 and 455 Beaufort St but 2 St Albans Av appears to have had most adaptations made.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subdivision of Highgate Hill was developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named after his birthplace in London. Highgate Hill originally consisted of a small isolated cluster of homes erected for workmen's cottages, in the hollow on the east side of Beaufort Street. Following the construction of St Alban's Church in 1889, a number of larger homes were built in the surrounding area.</p> <p>Between 1910 and 1915 three substantial homes were added on Beaufort Street, immediately north of St Alban's Church and a substantial residence and a surgery were erected at Nos. 416 - 418 Beaufort Street (corner of Lincoln Street) for Dr Percy Hugh Wardell-Johnson. Dr Wardell-Johnson was at one time the chief medical practitioner with the Public Health Department and also the East Perth Football Club's doctor. The building and practice were sold to Dr. M. L. Kreitmayer in 1938, and by the 1940 Post Office Directory listed his surname had been anglicised to Creightmore. This did not stop him being interned in 1942 during World War II because of his German origins. Dr Colin M. Graham took over the practice in 1942 and in 1949 Dr A. T. Watson was in residence.</p> <p>The house and surgery were later demolished and replaced by a large block of flats. In 1915 Nos. 453 - 455 Beaufort Str and No. 2 St Alban's Av were occupied by Mrs A. Stephens, Thomas Conroy and Charles S. Holden. In 1949 No. 453 was occupied by Doug Fullerton and No. 455 by William F. Rohun and No. 2 St Alban's Avenue by Miss Grace Searle. By 2001, No2 St Albans Av has been converted to a shop, and No. 453 and No. 455 had been restored and converted to use as professional offices. In 2007 No. 452 was a lawyers offices, No. 455 was Bebabo Hair and No. 2 St Albans' Av was occupied by Daybeds and the house at the rear was a private dwelling.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward indicate that the buildings were unchanged until the early 1990s when Nos. 451 and 455 had new roofs installed, and a structure was built at the back of No. 455 and an extension added to No. 451 in the late 1990s.</p> <p>Around 2002 an extension was added to No. 453. Further additions were made to the back of No. 455 around 2005. In 2012 the street-facing portion of No. 453's roof was changed in colour, but not structure, and in 2021 had the addition of solar panels. The buildings have changed little since that time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Dr Wardell-Johnson	Owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



COMMERCIAL BUILDING, 476 BEAUFORT STREET, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Commercial Building, 476 Beaufort Street
Other names	RMEH Corner Venus Gallery Ramleh
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3263
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	476-478 Beaufort St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 50 D/P: 29193
Vol/folio	1255/858
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has interest as a fine example of a Federation Italianate style of shops and residences with considerable original detail.
	The place is a local landmark because of its prominent location and scale compared to adjacent buildings.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the commercial development of Highgate in the early 20th century.
	The changing occupancy and use of these premises are a good illustration of the changing demography of the district and metropolitan Perth.
Statement of significance	This place has been part of the retail shopping precinct in Highgate since the early 20th century and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.
	It is a good demonstration of the type of retail premises which included accommodation for the proprietors and their families in the upper floor

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commerce: Shop / Retail
Current use	Commerce: Shop / Retail
Other use	Residential: two storey residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1906
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	Two storey commercial building in the federation style with cantilevered filigree bow verandah with bull nose roof under a cast iron upper storey covered verandah with turned posts.
	The two storey stuccoed facades are divided into bays by full height pilasters, surmounted by parapets which step on the lesser façade. Two arched pediments above the parapet, carry the name and motif of the place and give it a distinctive skyline profile. The arched pediments mark the location of shop doors on the ground floor.
	Below the pediments a projecting string course is emphasised with a triangular pediment on the truncated corner. Zero setback corner presence and truncation.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Beaufort Street was the main thoroughfare to the rapidly developing residential areas of Highgate and immediate surrounds. Mixed residential and commercial development spread along the street, encouraged by the construction of the tramline from the Barrack Street jetty to Walcott Street, completed in 1902.
In 1906, No. 476 was built on the northeast corner of the Beaufort and Broome Street (named after Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Governor of Western Australia 1883 - 1889) intersection. It was constructed as a two-storey retail premise with two shops, and living quarters on the upper floor.
City of Perth Rates Books record that the owners were B and J Ferstall, however the recording of this name is inaccurate as the owners were local fruiterers, Bernard and Joseph Ferstat, or Forstadt. From the available information, the brothers were born in Russia and were of Jewish faith. Bernard Ferstat (1879-1946) applied to be Naturalised in 1904 and stated he was born in Kuchin, Russia and had travelled to Australia in 1897 from Palestine.
The brothers established a fruiterers shop in Wellington Street Perth and later a premises they named 'Ramleh' at the corner of Beaufort St. The Rates Books indicate that they may have operated from this site prior to the construction of the two storey premises. The lettering on the pediment of the building originates with the word 'Ramleh' an historic town in Israel. The removal of some letters may have been a method to be more discrete in the notation or a function of the space available. No details of the architect or builder have been found.
In 1906, the Ferstats operated a fruit shop in part of the premises and agent John Henry Smith occupied the other half of the building. In 1908, grocer Richard J. Symonds (or Symons) occupied No. 476 and storekeeper Alfred Henry James Sweetapple occupied No. 478. Sweetapple was followed by fruiterer Wolff Goldenberg.
By 1915, Richard Symonds had taken over the greengrocery business as well. Symonds' grocery store was still operating in 1932, while No. 478 was a drapery, run by George H. Watt.
In 1949, Mrs J. A. Dear ran a ladies' hairdresser in No. 476 and No. 478 was F. R. Johnson's mixed business. The place was occupied as the Venus Art Gallery in recent years and in 2007 by Dr Russell's Emporium.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

As of 2024 the only occupier was Acton Belle Property estate agents, as the corner-facing space appeared vacant.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show that the building had an extension added in the late 1990s, finished by the early 2000s. As well as an awning built around 2008.

In 2024, approval was granted for the demolition of an outhouse and lean-to building located at the rear of the existing commercial building.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Bernard & Joseph Ferstat John Henry Smith Richard J. Symonds Alfred Henry James Sweetapple Wolff Goldenberg George H. Watt J. A. Dear F. R. Johnson	Owners Occupier Occupier Occupier Occupier Occupier Occupier Occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SHOPS, 489-491 BEAUFORT STREET HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shops, 489-491 Beaufort St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17969
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	489-491 Beaufort St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 39 D/P: 672
Vol/folio	1814/633
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Federation Italianate style executed in brick still evident in the detail of the main elevation.
	The place has historic value for its association with the commercial development of Highgate in the early 20th century.
	The changing occupancy and use of these premises are a good illustration of the changing demography of the district and metropolitan Perth.
The place has social value for its continued presence in the streetscape since the early 20th century and contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Current use	Commercial: Restaurant
Other use	Residential: Two Storey residence
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1902; 1980s;
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	The double storey shop building is a brick construction. The roof is concealed by an elaborate central stepped pedimented parapet.
	The centre is flanked by balustrade parapets each section divided by pilasters decorated with decorative stucco vases. The upper floor windows are symmetrical with a vertical configuration with the two central windows infilled with brick and double hang sashes on one side and aluminium frame on the other.
	The face brick wall has a central horizontal rendered band. A cantilevered boxed canopy is in place across the frontage.
	The ground floor shop fronts appear to be largely consistent with original styling although the awning is a later addition.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subdivision of Highgate Hill was developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named after his birthplace in London. In the 1890s, the area developed rapidly, assisted by the Catholic Church Mount Heart subdivision in Mary and Harold streets. In 1900, the site of Nos. 489-491 was one of a number of vacant pieces of land in the section of Beaufort Street between Vincent and Walcott streets. Those that were built on were occupied with shops and attached residences at the time. No. 489 Beaufort Street was built circa 1902 and occupied by Mr H. J Breen. Mr Breen's occupation is not listed. In fact, the only shop listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories is Mrs Elizabeth H. Gleadell's 'fancy repository' at No. 483. With the inclusion of Breen's establishment in 1902 there were still only five places occupied between these streets.</p> <p>Some commercial development must have taken places quickly around this time though as the following year (1903) there were nine but Mrs Gleadell's was still the only shop listed. Even so there were nine missing street numbers between Mrs Gleadell at No. 483 and Alfred Merrifield at No. 507 (the last establishment before Walcott Street), indicating that there were still a number of unoccupied blocks.</p> <p>In 1910, No. 489-491 Beaufort Street is recorded in the Post Office Directory as being occupied by confectioner, Mrs Amelia Farmer and newsagent, Edward G. Rome and amongst the other shops were a wine saloon, bootmaker, cycle agent and butcher. It is probable that all the ground floor was used for the premises and the upper level was the residence for the shop owners or managers.</p> <p>In 1915 the confectioners shop at No. 489 was run by Albert A. Percy Cleaver and Arthur Cleaver, as the Cleaver Brothers, and No. 491 was a news-agency and post office run by William Scott. They were still there in 1920 and a William J. Cleaver was occupying the residence. In 1930 the news-agency was still running at No. 491, operated by J. R. Sunter, while electrician John Green ran his business from No. 489. By then the street block was fully occupied with retail and commercial premises including a butcher, confectioner, hairdresser & tobacconist, pastry-cook, wine saloon, Commonwealth Savings Bank, greengrocer, draper and Jack Kailis' Royal Fish Shop at No 487.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1938, the premises were a mixed business and a greengrocer and in 1949 Mrs R. Murphy had a business there. The building has more recently been occupied by the Thanh Tan Vietnamese Restaurant & Bakery and Thanh Tan Flower Shop, reflecting the changing demography of the area and in 2007 by the Saigon Viet Restaurant.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the building at No. 489 was renovated in the late 1980s with a large extension added, and has changed little since then.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SHOPS, 515-517 BEAUFORT ST, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shops, 515-517 Beaufort St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8587
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	515-515 Beaufort St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 24 D/P: 672
Vol/folio	1356/773
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of significance	These shops at No. 515-517 Beaufort Street, are an integral part of the Beaufort Street retail strip for almost a century.
	This place demonstrate fine detail of the Federation Free Classical style above the cantilever awning. Portion of the shop front demonstrates Inter War Art Deco style.
	This place has historic value for its association with the development of Highgate in the early 20th century and the provision of retail premises such as these shops demonstrate the population growth in the vicinity.
	The evolution of the building demonstrates the changing nature or retail offerings throughout the 20th century, from groceries to more specialist goods and services.
	This place has been part of the retail shopping precinct in Highgate since the early 20th century and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commerce: Shop / Retail
Current use	Commerce: Shop / Retail
Other use	Commercial: Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1903
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	Pair of single storey attached shops which were constructed with central pediments having moulded rose motifs.
	The original verandah and posts have been replaced with a cantilevered awning. Art Deco shopfront on portion of the building demonstrate that the shop fronts were modified in the 1930's
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

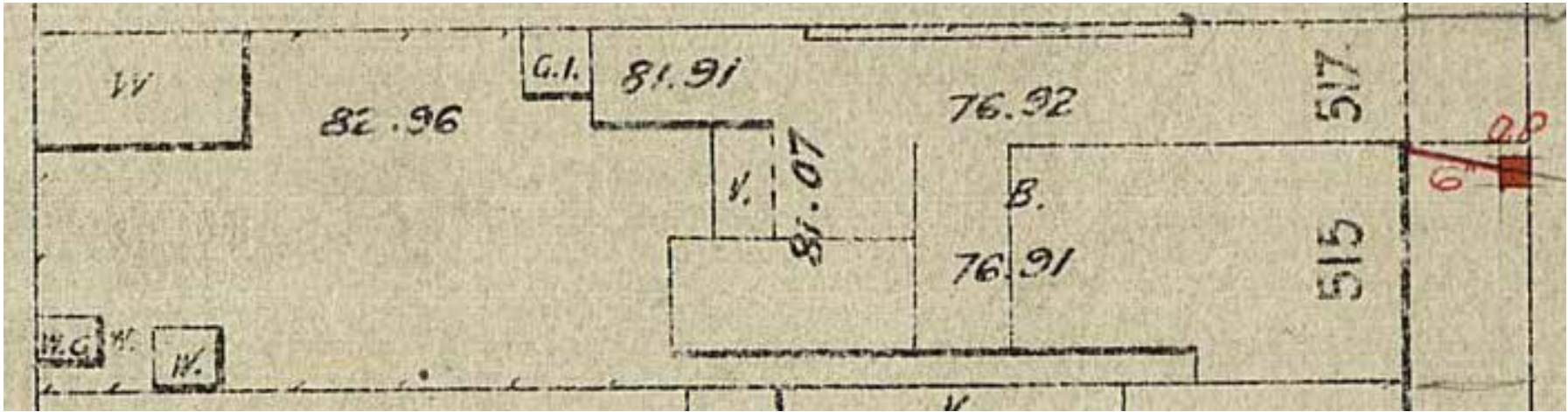
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
I Part of Perth Suburban lots 147 - 149 were acquired by Dr Judah Hora, and then by sub-inspector of Police, Thomas Rowe, who subdivided the land. The subdivision was bordered by Beaufort, Harold, Stirling and Lincoln Streets. These shops are erected on a site which forms part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, which initially took place in the 1870's and one of the first subdivision in Perth. However, development was slow initially and access to the area was poor. Although Harry Prately ran a hansom cab service in the area in the 1880's, even by 1891 the bitumen only reached a little beyond St Albans's.
Information from the Post Office Directories indicate that the shops at Nos. 515-517 Beaufort Street were built between 1903 and 1904 and owned by patent agent Richard Sparrow. Also in 1904, the shops on the adjoining land, numbered 507-513 Beaufort Street on the corner of Mary Street, were built for Ethel Johnston.
Walter Wadston, fruiter, occupied both premises at Nos. 515-517 until 1908, when Mrs Dhu occupied No. 517.
In 1931, the occupant of 515 Beaufort Street, William Williams a labourer was charged with operating a betting shop from the premises. Again in 1933, the occupant of 515 Beaufort Street, Basil Beale was charged with keeping a common gaming house on the premises.
In 1932, No. 515 was a fancy goods store run by Don McKay, while picture framer Bernard Roffman occupied No 517.
In 1949, it was occupied by Miss Jean Quinn who ran a mixed business and in 2007 it was the Mykonos Greek restaurant.
The shop front of the northern portion of the building demonstrates detail that is consistent with the Inter War period, the southern portion has a contemporary fit out.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the premises were significantly extended to the rear c1980. Since then there have been no significant alterations in the form or extent.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce	
	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Richard Sparrow	Original Owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 25 April 1931, p. 8. The Mirror, 8 April 1933, p. 4.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPH



ARCHIVAL IMAGE



SEWERAGE PLAN 1912. COURTESY SROWA SHEET 95.

QUEENS HOTEL, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Queens Hotel
Other names	Newcastle Club Hotel Queens Tavern Hotel Stanley Hotel Gent Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2426
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	512 - 522 Beaufort St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT:36 DP6537
Vol/folio	1827/113
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a fine example of a light industrial building in the Inter-War Functionalist Style, with a substantial formal street façade constructed in 1928 and extended in 1942 and 1943. The place is important for its design achievement of incorporating the symmetrical façade of the 1928 building into the balanced façade of the 1943 development.
	This place is a landmark in the streetscape for its unusual two storey colonnade cum verandah set back from the street.
	The Queens Hotel was a major hotel development in 1898, located at the heart of the burgeoning Mount Lawley town centre on one of Perth's early tramlines radiating from central Perth.
	The place has historic value for its association with Joseph John Talbot Hobbs, one of Western Australia's most prominent architects and community leaders.
Statement of significance	The refurbished Queens Tavern was a landmark development of the 1980s, by Michael Patroni, which re-established it as the social heart of Mount Lawley.
	The place has continuously served the City of Vincent and wider community as a public house/hotel for more than a century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Two Storey Residence
Current use	Commercial: Hotel
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897; 1904
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical Inter War Functionalist
Physical description	A wide fronted two storey Federation Free Classical hotel with a wide colonnade verandah to the west and north facades formed with masonry piers and timber posts and rails. The Beaufort Street facing façade is spanned by concrete beams balustrades, supporting a first-floor verandah. The western façade fronting Beaufort Street is maroon and cream painted brick and stucco, the southern external wall face is exposed brick with vegetation growing on the wall and the northern side consist of a green painted timber verandah. The hotel has a blue/grey painted corrugated hip and valley roof with gables towards Beaufort Street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Part of Perth Suburban lots 147-149, these lots were acquired by Dr Judah Hora, and then by sub-inspector of Police, Thomas Rowe, who subdivided the land. The subdivision was bordered by Beaufort, Harold, Stirling and Lincoln Streets. Beaufort Street was the main thoroughfare to the rapidly developing residential areas of Highgate and immediate surrounds. Mixed residential and commercial development was spreading along Beaufort Street and, in December 1897, a tramline was gazetted to run the length of the street from the Barrack Street jetty to Walcott Street.
The Queen's Tavern was built in 1897 by contractor L. Mearns to a design by architect Joseph J. Talbot Hobbs as a private residence for John A. Gent (a boot manufacturer). Gent leased it the following year (1898) as the Queen's Hotel.
It was listed at No. 446 Beaufort Street in the 1898 City of Perth Rate Books with the owner as Gent, who also owned an adjoining shop. The Hotel was recorded at the time as having a capital value of £4,000.
On 25 May 1898, two police constables from the Highgate Hill station were fired on when pursuing two burglars who had attempted to break into the Hotel. In 1900 the landlord was K Hill, in 1905 it was Charles Waugh, and in 1915, Herbert Merton.
In 1904, architect J.J. Talbot Hobbs was engaged to prepare plans for additions to the hotel for the Swan Brewery Ltd which indicates the hotel had been transferred to new owners.
In 1927, the successor architectural practice of J.J. Talbot Hobbs, Hobbs, Smith and Forbes prepared plans for alterations and additions to the hotel. This is likely to have been the additions to the front elevation which included the brick balustrade and uprights which changed the original character of the building.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
There have been ongoing alterations and additions to the building throughout the 20th century whilst it continued in its original function.
The most significant refurbishment occurred in 1986 as part of the Matilda Bay boutique hotel expansive business enterprise which changed the style of the place. The innovative architectural treatment carried out at that time won architectural awards for architect Michael Patroni.
Since that time there have been minimal changes to the form or extent of the building although internal alterations are likely to have been ongoing.
In 2021, the alfresco area on the northern boundary and a new toilet block was constructed, these changes had no impact on the original structure.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Cultural and Entertainment. Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	J. J. Talbot Hobbs John Gent Michael Patroni	Architect Owner and original occupant Architect
Sources	Taylor, J. (2009). Joseph John Talbot Hobbs (1864-1938): and his Australian-English architecture. The West Australian, 18 June 1927, p. 8. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



QUEEN'S HOTEL, C1920. COURTESY SLWA IMAGE B2350707_2.

BLAIN RESIDENCE (FMR), HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Blain Residence (fmr)
Other names	House, 9 Chatsworth Rd
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	6116
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	9 Chatsworth Rd
Locality	Hlghgate
Survey	LOT: 605 D/P: 57562
Vol/folio	2684/996
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with Alex Blain who was a significant businessman in the district.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey dwelling is of brick construction with symmetrical front façade with twin front gables and central gable in the hipped roof. The gables are richly detailed in timber.
	The side façade has a gabled wing. There is a separate verandah that extends across the front and side of the bungalow.
	The verandah is supported by pairs of double posts with sets of triple posts at the corner. The walls are face brick. The tall chimneys are also face brick with corbelled detail and double clay pots.
	The building resides behind a medium height rendered wall with open metal railing above.
Condition	A contemporary extension added to the rear of the building. Only the roof is visible from the street.
	Good
	High
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Chatsworth Road is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. The street was named c1883 by Samuel Copley who further subdivided the land there. Chatsworth in Yorkshire, England was his birthplace. The subdivision was one of the first to be carried out on the north side of Perth. At first it consisted of a small number of workman's cottages, clustered together in a hollow on the eastern side of Beaufort Street. Most of the houses in Chatsworth Road which runs between William and Beaufort streets in Highgate were constructed prior to 1910.</p> <p>No. 7 (currently known as No. 9) was not shown on the 1900 PWD sewerage plan and there was no No. 7 listed in the 1905 - 1915 Wise's Postal Directories as it was numbered as 11 at that time. A large residence built on one side of a double block, it was then occupied by A Blain & Co, picture framers. It remained as No. 11 until sometime between 1942 and 1944 (there was no Post Office Directory published in 1943) when it was then changed to No. 7. The Blains were still resident in 1949. Mr Blain operated a Picture Framers (A Blain and Co) from the property at then No 7 (which was then referred to as No. 11 Chatsworth Road) between 1910 and c1921 when the business was moved to No. 448 Beaufort Street.</p> <p>The 1910 Trades and Professionals section of the Wise's Postal Directory indicate that A Blain and Co operated quite a varied business including 'importers of tapestry and chenille goods - lace curtains, hall curtains, table covers, quilts, blankets, sheets: silver ware, cutlery and go-carts: manufacturers of household furnishings, photo enlargers and picture frames'.</p> <p>Alex Blain came over to Western Australia from Ireland when he was seventeen. Deciding not to settle in Perth initially he moved to California where he had heard that the climate was equal if not better than Perth. It was here that Alex developed his idea of the need for a picture framing business. Alex then decided that the climate in Perth was in fact better than California, so after several years living in the US Alex moved back to Perth. Alex Blain first lived in 27 Chatsworth Road, whilst he was building the subject place Once moving into this place, what now is the garage operated as the stables for the horses and it is also believed that the lookout was part of the original design of the house as Alex was described as ' a self taught scientist', with a keen interest in astrology. Alex Blain's wife passed away in 1935 and Alex passed away in the subject house in 1948.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Further to conversations with Nick Blain, Alex Blain's grandson in 2006, he stated that Alex owned other property in the Highgate area and in North Beach. Nick recalls that Alex Blain held a keen interest in microbiology and astrology which explains the lookout that was built at the rear of the dwelling. Alex Blain's son, Barney Blain who was to become an Anglican Minister also lived at the dwelling.</p> <p>Further to a conversation with Dr Geoffrey Gibbs, well known in Perth performing arts circles, he and his wife Carol were tenants of the subject property during the 1980s. Mr Gibbs believes that the place operated briefly as a brothel prior to his occupancy.</p> <p>The Certificate of Title for the property indicates that Gieuseppe Marafoiti, a farmer from Bodallin became the proprietor of the place in 1954 which was then transferred to the current owner Carmela Bramuzzo from Merredin in 1973. In 2007 the subdivision of the property was approved to create two lots. A two storey residence was constructed to the east of the subject dwelling that was once occupied by a garden and stables.</p> <p>Since then there has been little change in the form or extent of the original residence.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Alex Blain and family	Original owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



CHATSWORTH FLATS, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Chatsworth Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17986
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	39 - 41 Chatsworth Rd
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 1 - 8 STR: 27791
Vol/folio	2024/439 - 446
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	Chatsworth Flats are a good example of Interwar Stripped Classical style, with some Moderne influences in the abstracted rendered details.
	The place demonstrates a model of walk up flats which were a popular concept as a new form of urban living in the Interwar period, located on public transport routes and close to facilities.
	The place is associated with the trend of flat developments in the Inter War period in the areas closer to the city.
	The occupation of these flats by women during World War II is a demonstration of the changes experienced in the community during war time.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1940
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical
Physical description	The double storey brick Inter-War Contemporary building has an external painted finish with rendered panels. The roof is hipped and clad with tiles.
	The main street façade is the narrower of the building frontages. There is a portico on the first floor level on the secondary frontage. It is supported by square timber posts. The staircase has an angled rendered balustrade. All the windows are sets of two casements, each comprising 4 panes in a vertical configuration.
	There is a painted brick wall that curves around the street corner of the site vegetation around the curtilage at the corner obscure views of the place.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Chatsworth Road is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. The street was named about 1883 by Samuel Copley who further subdivided the land there. Most of the houses in the street were constructed prior to 1910.
The subject place was first occupied by single houses constructed circa 1898 as there were three houses were listed in Wise's Post Office Directories for 1898 and 1899. They were not numbered but one of the residents was George C. Beamish, a painter. Beamish's name appeared in the following year (1900) as the resident of No. 39 with Martin J. Franklin who was possibly at No. 41. Furthermore there were two houses, numbered 37 and 41 on part of Perth Town Lot N143. They appeared on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans.
In 1915 the houses were occupied by George Gamm and John G. Baker and in 1925 Baker was still in No. 41. No. 39 was not listed that year. In 1930 W. H. Taylor was running a bakery at No. 39 and George Irvine was the resident at No. 41. Taylor remained at No. 39 until 1934 when the Kookaburra Tobacco Co took it on for a year and Irvine remained at in residence at No. 41 until 1940. During the period from 1935 to 1938, No. 39 remained vacant and then Alfred Griffin resided there for two years until 1940.
In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. It also provided cheaper housing for those facing problems in paying rent during the 1930s Depression. Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments. The two original houses at Nos. 39 and 41 were removed for the construction of Chatsworth Flats circa 1940.
The subject flats were constructed circa 1940 as they appeared in Wise's Post Office Directories for the first time in 1941. There were eight flats in all and in 1945 seven of them were shown as being occupied by women. The reason for this was that it was during World War II and large numbers of men had enlisted or been called up into the armed services.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1949, the last year the Wise's Post Office Directories are published the flats remain predominately occupied by women with Mrs Jones at Unit 1, Mrs Burns at Unit 2, Mrs Brand at Unit 3, Mrs Graham at Unit 4 and Mrs Manlon at Unit 6. The only exception being Mr John Wadea at Unit 5.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



TERRACE OF 4 HOUSES, CHATSWORTH RD, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr)
Other names	Chas Hopkins Office Interiors Bulkstores Mackay & Co Mackays Aerated Waters Square One Apartments
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	08728
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	47-53 Chatsworth Rd
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 107 D/P: 66935 LOT: 104 D/P: 66935 LOT: 103 D/P: 62389 LOT: 100 D/P: 62389
Vol/folio	1675/674 1675/673 1612/999 1612/998
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style applied to a terrace development which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	Four attached two storey terrace houses with the upper level, accessed by stairs, just above street level and the lower storey appearing as a basement, reflecting the steep slope of the land down to the rear of the site.
	The red face brick facades of the upper storey feature twin double hung windows surmounted by a band of decorative stucco, and a finial topped gable feature set into the roof above a bull-nose verandah.
	The lower storey is constructed from stone. The massive brick chimneys shared by each pair have 8 chimney pots.
Condition	Lawns and gardens in the small street setback Alterations and additions undertaken to No. 47
	Good
	High
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Chatsworth Road is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. The street was named about 1883 by Samuel Copley who further subdivided the land there. Chatsworth in Yorkshire, England was his birthplace. The road is an intact streetscape characterised by consistent small front and side setbacks and predominately single-storey cottages of a modest scale. The Perth Metropolitan Sewerage Maps dated 1897 and the Building Licences issued for Chatworth Road indicate that the first development along Chatsworth Road commenced c 1896 and continued throughout the Gold Boom Period with most of the street being built out by 1910.</p> <p>The Perth Rates Books indicate that architect Mr Duncan H Inverarity, was the owner of the land in 1900 and 1901 prior to the construction of the four terraces. In 1902 when the land was still vacant, mine manager, William John Hayes was listed as the owner of the land. William John Hayes, was owner of the land when the four terraces were constructed in 1903.</p> <p>The rates books show that in 1904 Mr Hayes rented the terraces to Mr A McDonald, an inspector (No. 47); Nicholas Greet, a labourer (No. 49) and Ernest Hugh Hamilton, an architect (No. 51) with No. 53 being vacant. The development of nearby Hyde Park took place around the turn of the century and this attracted new people to this area as did the introduction of electric trams along Beaufort Street, following the passing of the WA Tramway Act of 1897.</p> <p>While those residents who worked in Perth could walk to work, access to and from the area was very much improved with the introduction of the service. The trams were gradually phased out during the 1950's and replaced by trolley buses. The last tram to the Vincent area ran on the North Perth line on 1 February 1958.</p> <p>The Wise Post Office Directories indicate that throughout the first part of the twentieth century the terraces continued to be rental properties, with short term tenants, most of which staying only a couple of years. In 1949, the last year the Directories were published No. 47 was empty and the residents in the others were: Mrs Dublin (No. 49), Les A. Phillips and Alex Crocos (No. 51) and Mrs Laura Weeks in No. 53.</p> <p>Aerial photographs demonstrate there has been no change to the form or extent of the cottages although alterations are likely to have occurred internally.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



COLLINS RESIDENCE (FMR), HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Collins Residence (fmr)
Other names	House, 77 Chatsworth Rd
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8701
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	77 Chatsworth Rd
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 21 D/P: 1106
Vol/folio	627/156A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1902
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A double fronted red-brick building with a crippled return verandah supported on timber posts and fretwork valance.
	The house features a gabled porch with an arched gabled entry. The front room features a three sided bay, each with a double hung window with curved top and a feature label mould with keystone detail. The bay is surmounted by a flying gable, supported on turned spindles, with decorative timber and plaster cast infill.
	Garden setting behind the open picket Gothic fence along the street boundaries.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Chatsworth Road is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. The street was named about 1833 by Samuel Copley who further subdivided the land there. Chatsworth in Yorkshire, England was his birthplace. This northern portion of William Street of which Chatsworth Road extends was originally known as Clifton Street (gazetted 12 October 1900) and later changed to King William Street, having been named after William IV, King of England, 1830 - 37. It was later changed to William Street.

Chatsworth Road is an intact streetscape characterised by consistent small front and side setbacks and predominantly single-storey cottages of modest scale. Most of the houses were constructed prior to 1910.

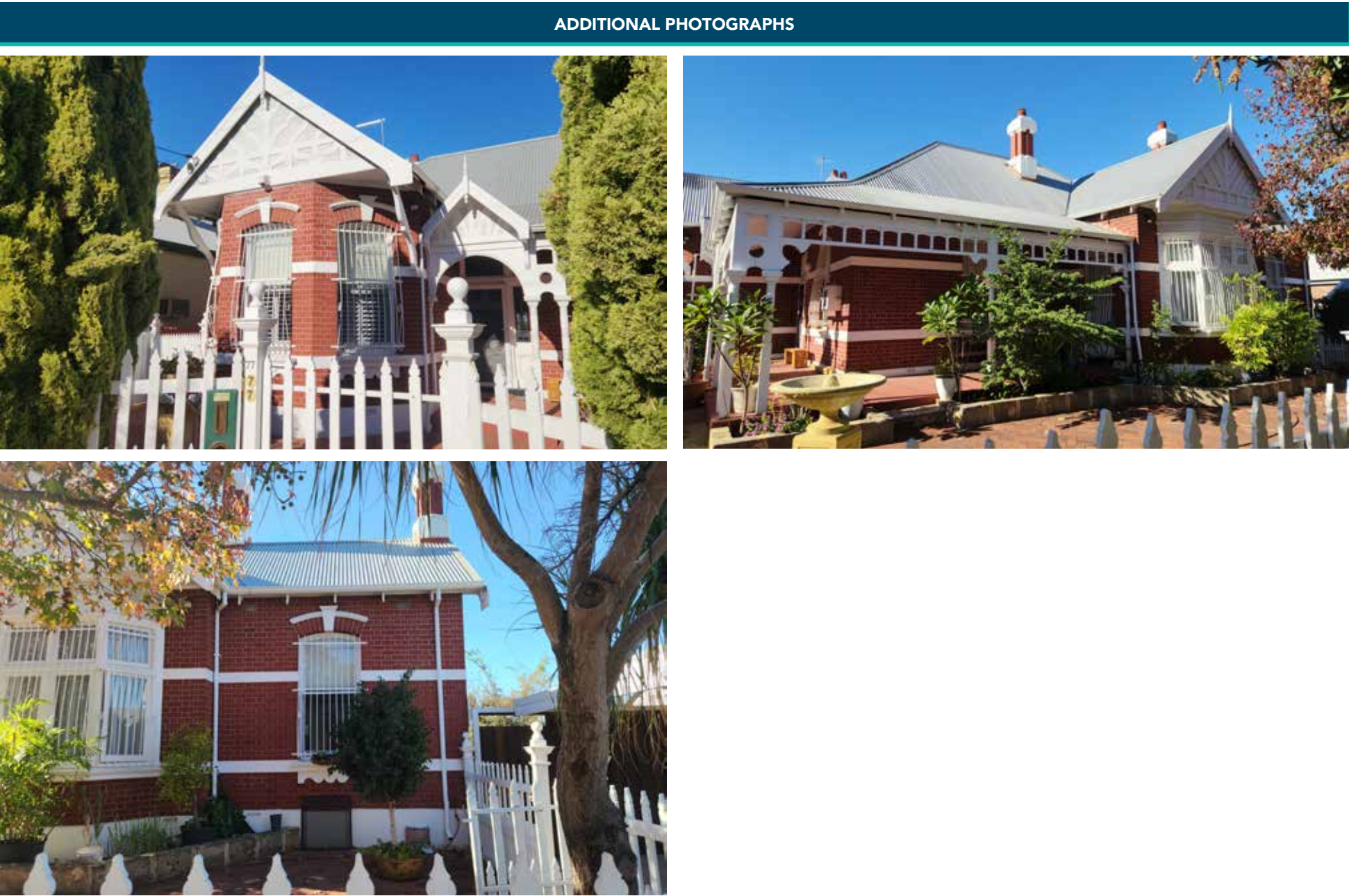
The value of this land would have increased commensurate with the changes that were made from 1898 onwards to Hyde Park, which was originally an Aboriginal hunting and camping known as Third Swamp.

No. 77 Chatsworth Road was built c1902 for Perth accountant Joseph Collins for a cost of £650. The architect is thought to have been Henry Prockter.

In the 1904 Post Office Directory, the residence was numbered 61 Chatsworth Road. Collins remained in residence until 1913 when he was recorded as being associated with Donaldson & Company Ltd. Following that it was occupied by William Edward and in 1916 No. 77 Chatsworth Road was purchased and occupied by Baptist minister, Reverend Frederick. E. Harry. The place then valued at £1,100, more than twice the value of other homes in the street, which also reflected its position opposite Hyde Park. In 1949 the Wise Post Office Directory lists the occupier as Mrs Elsie E. Mckay.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that there has been no change in the form or extent of the residence since then.

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Henry Prockter	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



VASSE TERRACE, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Vasse Terrace
Other names	Residences, 7-13 Vasse Terrace
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8716
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	7 - 13 Harley St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 1-4 STR: 6185
Vol/folio	1683/200 1509/794 1509/795 1509/796
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style applied to a group of four terraces which is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with the small scale property development undertaken by individuals in the gold boom period.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1897
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	A terrace of four attached single storey houses separated by fin walls. The terrace features a prominent parapet decorated with balusters, triangular pediments and ball finials. The name 'Vasse Terrace' is embossed on the pediment of No 11. A skillion verandah runs across the entire front. The two central dwellings have floor-to-ceiling height sash windows, while the two end dwellings have sash windows with regular height sills. Gardens are in place behind the brick and iron front fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Harley Street was part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874. He named the subdivision after his birthplace in London, and Harley Street was most likely named after the London street of that name, famous for being the address of medical specialists. However, this street was a typical suburban street and did not become noted for housing medicos.</p> <p>Highgate was one of the earliest suburban areas to be settled, commencing with a group of workman's cottages erected on the eastern side of Beaufort Street. It was slow to develop initially until both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches were granted land in the area on the western side of Beaufort Street in the 1880's. St Alban's Anglican Church was subsequently erected at No. 423 Beaufort Street in 1889 and the Sacred Heart Convent and School in 1898 and Sacred Heart Catholic Church in 1897 was erected in Mary Street.</p> <p>Highgate Primary School was opened in Lincoln Street in 1895 as a result of a sudden increase in population and this attracted more families to the suburb as did the development of nearby Hyde Park around the turn of the century. No places were shown in Harley Street in the 1897 PWD sewerage plans, but the subject terrace and another ten dwellings were listed in the 1898 City of Perth Rate Books.</p> <p>The terraces were also shown on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans. In 1898, the terraces were valued at £400 each, and were owned by Mrs A. Gardiner. The name of the building 'Vasse Terrace' suggest Mrs Gardiner had a connection with the Vasse district, near Busselton. No detail of the architect or builder have been determined.</p> <p>In April 1897, an advertisement was placed in the The West Australian by Mrs Jones of No.7 Vasse Terrace for 'quite batchers' to occupy two front rooms with the 'use of kitchen'. This indicates that the place was complete by this time. Later, in May 1897, No. 7 Harley St, a four-roomed house is advertised for lease.</p> <p>The first tenants recorded in the Post Office Directories were butcher, George Nichols; dealer, Thomas Davis; a shipwright (name unclear), and J. B. Miller.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1905, cab proprietor Edward Winder was one of the tenants. No other occupations were given for the residents at that time, but other occupations listed for the street in Wise's Post Office Directories between 1898 and 1949 were a butcher, bricklayer, grocer, music teacher, carrier and market dealer.</p> <p>In 1915, the residents were George Lovett (No. 7), John G. Stocker (No. 9), William J. Richards (No. 11) and Anthon R Fouchard (No. 13) and in 1949 the last year of the Directories they were Mrs Haper 9no. 7), Patrick Brophy (No. 9), Mrs Jean Reilly (No. 11) and Alfred Powell (No. 13). The terraces were renovated in the 1970s and later strata titled.</p> <p>Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate that the building was originally clad with red corrugated iron. This roof cladding was replaced in stages, and minor additions have been undertaken to the rear of the individual premises.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 30 April 1897, p. 2; 5 May 1897, p. 2.	



HOUSE, 21 HARLEY ST, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 21 Harley St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18012
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	21 Harley St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 500 D/P: 51103
Vol/folio	1450/379
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of a generous residence in the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey place has a low pitched hipped roof, prominent gable and separate bullnose verandah on the other half of the frontage. The gable is detailed with turned timber elements that extend into the finial at the apex.
	A separate roof in the gable covers the rectangular protruding bay that has a pair of double hung sash windows on a moulded sill. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts, decorative brackets and vertical turned valance.
	The chimneys are face brick with bands of stucco moulding and clay pots on top. Original low rendered wall between painted brick piers and cast filigree infill. Small setback lawn and gardens. Fully restored.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Harley Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874. He named the subdivision after his birthplace in London, and Harley Street is most likely named after the London street of that name, famous for being the address of medical specialists. Highgate was one of the earliest suburban areas to be settled, commencing with a group of workman's cottages erected on the eastern side of Beaufort Street. It was slow to develop initially until both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches were granted land in the area on the western side of Beaufort Street in the 1880s. St Alban's Anglican Church was subsequently erected at No. 423 Beaufort Street in 1889, the Sacred Heart Convent and School in 1898, and Sacred Heart Catholic Church in 1897 in Mary Street. Highgate Primary School was opened in Lincoln Street in 1895 as a result of a sudden increase in population and this attracted more families to the suburb as did the development of nearby Hyde Park around the turn of the century.</p> <p>No places are shown in the street in the 1897 PWD sewerage plans, but there were ten dwellings and a terrace listed in the City of Perth Rate Books of 1898. It is not clear if No. 21 was one of those listed, but the place appeared on the 1900 PWD sewerage plan series.</p> <p>Wise's Post Office Directories first listed the subject house in 1906 with the occupant as Mr Kean. In 1910 No. 21 was occupied by Henry C. Scott and in 1915 it was Archibald J. Carson. By 1925 the occupant was Mrs Annie Carson, possibly Archibald's widow and she remained in residence in 1949 the last year of the Directories, indicating that the Carson's occupied the house from at least 1919 to 1945.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence changed little until the early 2000s when a new roof was installed. There was an extension added to the residence in 2017 and this was the only other change visible in the photographs.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Carson family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 24 HARLEY ST, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 24 Harley St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11439
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	24 Harley St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 55 D/P: 1106
Vol/folio	973/97
Reserve	—



SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of a generous residence in the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1898
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The house is symmetrically planned with a central door with sidelights and fanlights, flanked by double hung sash windows to the front room.
	The walls are face brickwork with a stucco band at sill height. The iron roof is hipped and surmounted by symmetrically placed face brick chimneys, at either end of the ridge.
	The bullnose verandah, supported on turned and bracketed posts with a spindled bressemer, runs the full width of the façade.
	The building is located close to the front property boundary behind a narrow garden with a palisade fence to the street,
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Harley Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874. He named the subdivision after his birthplace in London, and Harley Street is most likely named after the London Street of that name, famous for being the address of medical specialists.</p> <p>Highgate was one of the earliest suburban areas to be settled, commencing with a group of workman's cottages erected on the eastern side of Beaufort Street. It was slow to develop initially until both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches were granted land in the area on the western side of Beaufort Street in the 1880's. St Alban's Anglican Church was subsequently erected at No. 423 Beaufort Street in 1889 and the Sacred Heart Convent and School in 1898 and Sacred Heart Catholic Church in 1897 was erected in Mary Street. Highgate Primary School was opened in Lincoln Street in 1895 as a result of a sudden increase in population and this attracted more families to the suburb as did the development of nearby Hyde Park around the turn of the century.</p> <p>No places were shown in the street in the 1897 PWD sewerage plans, but there were ten dwellings and a terrace (Nos. 7 - 13) listed in the City of Perth Rate Books of 1898. It is not clear if No. 24 was one of those listed, but the place appears on the 1900 PWD sewerage plan series.</p> <p>No. 24 was listed for the first time in 1899 in Wise's Post Office Directories as being occupied by William A. Burnmeister and in 1900 by James Brennan.</p> <p>In 1925, the resident was Michael John Waldron, salesman; his wife Johann; John Francis Waldron, clerk; Monica Mary Waldron, shop assistant and Kathleen Veronica Waldron telephonist. The Waldron family owned and occupied the residence after the deaths of Michael in 1927 and Johanna in 1944. In 1949, the resident was Miss L. Waldron indicating that the Waldron family had been residents from at least 1935 until 1949 when the Directories ceased.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the late 20th century indicate that an extension was added to the back of the building around 1984. With an additional extension made in 2004. There have been no visible external changes since then, with the exception of installation of solar panels not visible from the road.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Waldron family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS
 

HARLEY ST HERITAGE AREA, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Harley Street Heritage Area
Other names	
Place type	Precinct or Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25927
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	City of Vincent Heritage Area Adopted 12 Dec 2017.

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	Harley St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Heritage Area A group of properties which are recognised to 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.
Management category	Heritage Area
Statement of significance	<p>Harley Street has moderate aesthetic value through its dominant display of single storey residences constructed in the Federation styles of architecture.</p> <p>Harley Street demonstrates a unified and cohesive physical form in the public realm. The overall form, style, height, setback and selection of materials of the historic dwellings contribute to the uniformity of the streetscapes, providing a coherent character.</p> <p>Harley Street contains a good representation of the wide variety of building design applied to the inner city residential areas during the Gold Rush period of 1891 to 1919. This includes substantial single residential dwellings with individual architectural detail, modest single residential dwellings, semi-detached and terraced dwellings.</p> <p>Harley Street has moderate historic value as an almost complete example of a 19th century streetscape, with the residences that were predominantly built in the late 1890s-1910s. It provides a good and rare historic record of the accommodation of people in this period.</p> <p>Overall, Harley Street is a highly intact example of late nineteenth to early twentieth century residential development comprising fine examples of modest single storey dwellings constructed in the Federation period of architecture.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1891 - 1919
Walls	Brick Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne Federation Bungalow Federation Italianate Inter War California Bungalow Post War International Contemporary
Physical description	<p>A street scape lined with dwellings that demonstrate the Federation Bungalow, Federation Queen Anne, Federation Italianate, and Inter War California Bungalow styles. Although alterations have been undertaken to some of the dwellings, and some new replacement development has occurred in the 1980s, the streetscape is largely consistent with the styles of the Gold Rush period and construction applied during this time.</p> <p>Individual places have been identified for their heritage values. Refer to P8716 Vasse Terrace, P18012 House 21 Harley St and P11439 House 24 Harley St.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Harley Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874. He named the subdivision after his birthplace in London, and Harley Street is most likely named after the London street of that name, famous for being the address of medical specialists.</p> <p>Highgate was one of the earliest suburban areas to be settled, commencing with a group of workman's cottages erected on the eastern side of Beaufort Street. It was slow to develop initially until both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches were granted land in the area on the western side of Beaufort Street in the 1880s. St Alban's Anglican Church was subsequently erected at No. 423 Beaufort Street in 1889, the Sacred Heart Convent and School in 1898, and Sacred Heart Catholic Church in 1897 in Mary Street. Highgate Primary School was opened in Lincoln Street in 1895 as a result of a sudden increase in population and this attracted more families to the suburb as did the development of nearby Hyde Park around the turn of the century.</p> <p>No places are shown in the street in the 1897 PWD sewerage plans, but there were ten dwellings and a terrace listed in the City of Perth Rate Books of 1898. This demonstrates the rapid development of the area in this period. By the 1920s the street was largely developed. Details of the approximate dates of construction for all places in the street can be found in the Local Planning Policy for Character Retention Areas and Heritage Areas. The original occupants of the residences in Harley Street were professionals or skilled tradespeople and their families. They were not the typically occupied by unskilled workers such as labourers.</p> <p>There has been some replacement of dwellings in the 1980s however the street is largely intact from its original establishment in the Gold Boom period.</p>

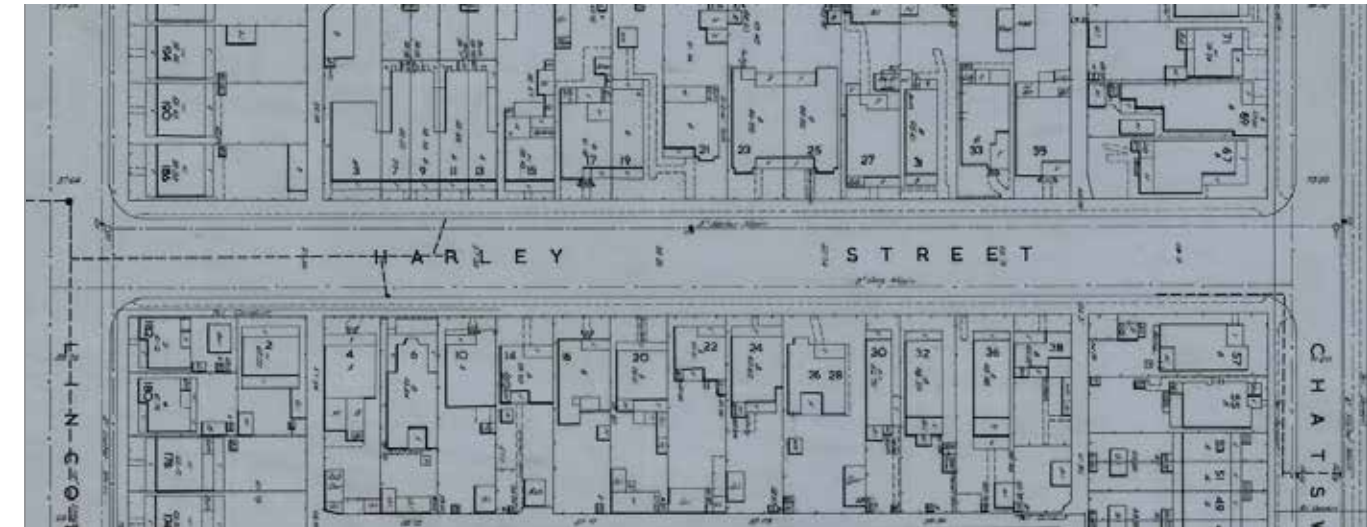
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006, 2018. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Vincent Local Planning Policy: Heritage Area Guidelines	



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Harley Street 1956. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0094

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS HIGH SCHOOL (FMR),HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Christian Brothers High School (fmr)
Other names	St Mark's International College Christian Brothers' Intermediate High School
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2179
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Statewide Post Office Survey Completed 01 Mar 1992 Classified by the National Trust Classified

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	131 Harold St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 131 STR: 62106
Vol/folio	2824/831
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The former Christian Brothers High School is a fine example of a private school in the Interwar Georgian Revival style.
	The place is a landmark on a prominent corner in Highgate that contributes to the streetscape.
	The site has historic value for its association with the provision of church and educational purposes for over a century.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the development of Highgate in the Inter War Period and the growth of the Christian Brothers Schools.
	The place contributes to the community's sense of history for its contribution to the streetscape and its history as a place of education.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Secondary School
Current use	Educational:
Other use	

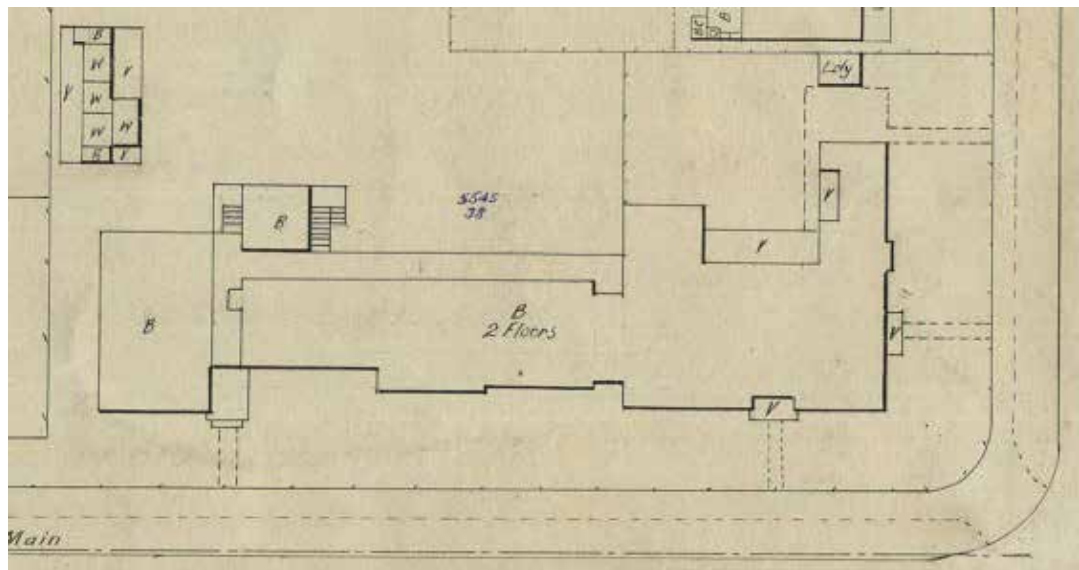
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1936
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Georgian Revival
Physical description	A large two storey school building with many features of the Inter War Georgian Revival style. The red brick building has a strongly rectangular shape. The vertically proportioned sash windows are multi-paned and have a heavy stucco sill and lintel.
	The main roof is hipped, and there are two projecting gable roofed sections facing Stirling Street - one over the main entrance portico and the other at the southern, slightly set back end of the building. The porticos have Tuscan columns and rendered surrounds.
	A heavily stuccoed arched opening, leading to a small balcony with metal balustrade, sits above the main entrance portico. The portico facing Harold Street has a classical balustraded balcony above it.
	Minimal setbacks from both streets where the low perimeter fence is brick topped with decorative metal railings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Christian Brothers was founded in Ireland in 1802 by Edmund Rice, but came to Perth in 1893 when Bishop Gibney asked the Provincial of the Irish Christian Brother, Brother Ambrose Treacy to establish an order in Perth and take over the management St. Patrick's Boys School at Irwin Street in Perth.</p> <p>The Christian Brothers established their own secondary school the following year in 1894 on St Georges Terrace, and another in Albany in 1898, and by 1901 had also agreed to take on St Patrick's School in Fremantle.</p> <p>In the mid 1930s the Catholic Church and the Christian Brothers agreed to build a school in Highgate near the school, church and monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. A site was chosen on the corner of Stirling and Harold Street, near to the Mary Street Church, on land owned by the church.</p> <p>The church paid for the construction of the school section and the Christian Brothers paid for the construction of residential facilities for the Brothers.</p> <p>The Christian Brothers Intermediate High School was opened in 1936 and provided upper primary and secondary education for boys from the Sacred Heart Primary School and surrounding areas. The building was designed by architect Edgar LeB Henderson and built by Messres T. Snook and Sons for £9229.</p> <p>The first enrolment was 160 pupils, mostly from Highgate, Maylands, Leederville, and West Perth areas. The following year, the enrolment had increased to over 200.</p> <p>In the late 1960s, two additional classrooms and an Assembly Hall was added to the west of the original building, by which time the school was known as Christian Brother's High School. The school closed in 1988 and the students transferred to Chisholm College in Bedford. The school was subsequently occupied by a private international college.</p> <p>In late 2011 the later buildings was demolished to enable extensive development works to the former school and its grounds. A new development comprising 130 multiple dwellings ranging from 3 to 6 storeys were constructed The original building continues to be used as an International school.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Religion	
Associations	Edgar Le. B. Henderson Messrs T. Snook and Sons	Architect Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 18 January 1936, p. 4.	



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOL, C1952. COURTESY SROWA MWSS & DD SHEET 96.

SIR GEORGE SHENTON'S HIGHGATE ESTATE HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Sir George Shenton's Highgate Estate
Other names	Cottages, 16-36 Lincoln Street
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	08728
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	16-36 Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The estate demonstrates a range of dwelling types within variations of the Federation Bungalow style, giving a coherence to the streetscape.
	Sir George Shenton's Highgate Estate has considerable historic value because of its association with this highly influential figure of the Late Colonial and early Federation period.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1898
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The group is comprised of attached and semi detached dwellings that are in variations of the Federation Bungalow style.
	The places are all single storey structures with hipped roofs parallel to the street frontage, with separate verandahs supported on simple posts, valences and decorative brackets.
	Articulation is provided by decorative gables, generally over protruding bays. All are modest brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs.
	There is a variety of detail within an overall character.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Lincoln Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. It was one of the first suburbs on the north side of Perth. Sir George Shenton owned Suburban Lot 140 on Lincoln Street from at least 1893, when he was listed in the City of Perth rate books for the north ward. He has previously owned some houses in Roe Street but sold them and invested the money in building the subject properties in Lincoln Street.

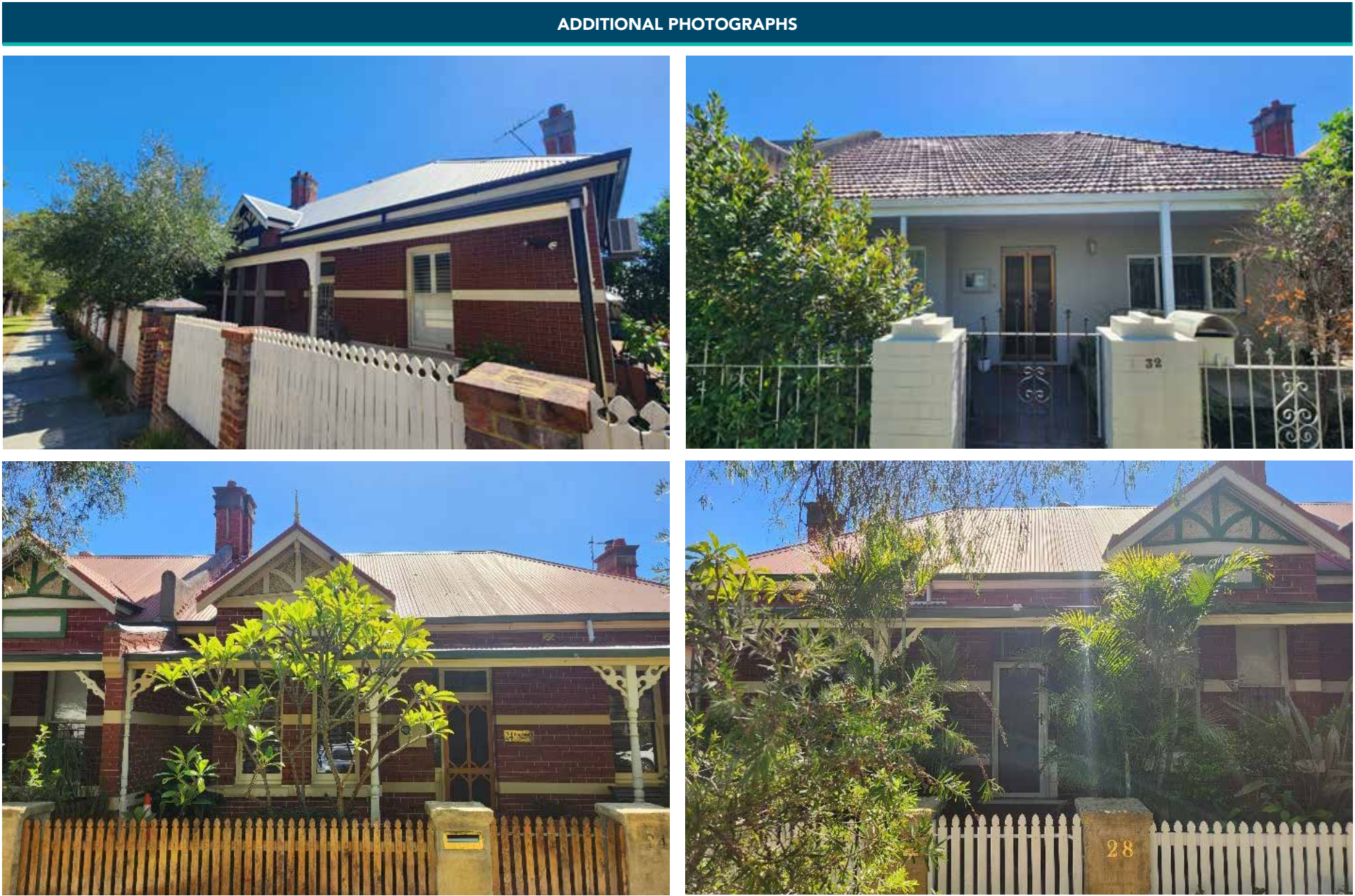
The three large duplexes, which also have frontages onto Court Street at the rear, were constructed on the land for rental purposes between 1898 and 1899. They were shown on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans but not on the 1897 plans. The Wise's Post Office Directory entries for 1905 to 1915 show most of the tenants moved on within a few years. One who was in residence for more than five years was Constable William O'Brien, who may have been based at the nearby Highgate Hill Police Station at No. 57 Lincoln Street. Sir George Shenton was a prominent resident of Perth, described as 'powerful in the political, economic and social life' of the city.

According to Stannage: 'Before the gold rushes of the 1890s, George Shenton was probably the wealthiest man in Western Australia, with a large merchandising and pastoral empire. 'Shenton was Chairman of the Perth Town Trust form 1857 - 58 and Chairman of the Perth City Council 1875 - 77, 1880 - 84 and 1886 - 88. In the 1890's he was Colonial Secretary in Forrest's first Ministry and then became President of the Legislative Council, which position he held until 1906.' Sir George Shenton died in 1909.

The Directories for the period up to 1949, when they ceased, indicate that the houses were consistently occupied. Although the occupations of the residents were not listed for these properties, others in the street were noted: storekeeper, painter, gun maker and importer, and detective. In most of these years two or three of the occupants were women and in 1941/42/43 (the middle years of World War II when many men were away in the armed forces), there were more women listed in the street but not for the subject places. An application for a two-storey extensions at the rear of No. 24 (Lot 2, Strata Lot 2) was approved in 2002. This work was carried out by P. G. Johnson of Glen Forrest.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward indicate the aforementioned two-storey addition. As well as Nos. 16 and 20 having a new roof and small extension installed circa 2004. The form of the six residences appear to have changed little since that time.

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Shenton	Land owner and developer
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSES, 54-66 LINCOLN STREET HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Houses, 54-66 Lincoln Street
Other names	Police Cottages
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8721
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	54-66 Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a fine group of intact Victorian Georgian detached single storey residences from the 1890s.
	The place is a good, intact representative example of houses built north of the original townsite of Perth during the Western Australian Gold Boom, reflecting the sudden increase in population in Western Australia and the resulting rapid expansion of residential accommodation The place is associated with the development of Highgate Hill and forms part of a streetscape that contributes to the local community's sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Governmental: Police Quarters
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1897
Walls	Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	A row of seven identical single storey single fronted detached cottages with hipped roofs and bow verandahs supported by timber posts or verandahs altered to form skillion roofs. The verandahs of the houses are constructed to the street boundary and the picket fence forms a balustrade to the verandah. The houses are set close together. Rhythm of repetitive form and scale and front fences.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Good
Authenticity	Good

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lincoln Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, one of the first suburbs on the north side of Perth. The suburb was developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874 and named for his birthplace in London. Highgate Hill comprised a small, isolated cluster of homes erected along the east side of Beaufort Street. Although the area was only approximately a mile (1.6km) from Perth and one of the first subdivision areas in the area, residential growth was slow. Highgate Hill did not begin to develop as a community until the 1880s. The seven cottages at Nos 54-66 Lincoln Street were built on Lot 140 and are known to date from 1892 when the WA Trustee Co. was recorded as the rateable owner. They were occupied at that time. The original owner of the land was Horace Stirling in 1884 and he was followed by Mrs Murphy who owned it with a group of other people in 1888. In 1892, it was sold to a company (name unclear) and then the WA Trustee Co. was the rateable owner and from 1900 to 1904 J.D. Edgar of the WA Trusee Co. was recorded as the rateable owner. He then held it in his own name from 1905 -9017 and the following year took out joint ownership with other people. The date of construction of the cottages is estimated to be c1897 although it is possible that it was earlier. An advertisement in The West Australian in September 1896 called for 'Painters Improver wanted 5.s a day long job. New cottages, Lincoln St Highgate Hill'. It is possible this referred to the group of seven cottages. The City of Perth rate books for 1898 list J.J. Desmond as the currently owner and the cottages were valued at £600 each. The cottages have come to be described by local usage as the 'Police Cottages'. Their proximity to the Highgate Hill police station meant that they were often rented by policemen who were stationed there. Previous research has determined that the architect was William Johnston. Highgate Hill Police Station at No. 57 Lincoln Street, was officially opened on 1 November 1897. It consisted of a change room and two lock up cells, a cow was kept in the fenced - off back half of the Police Station block. Initially there was a sergeant in charge of the police station and he was allocated seven foot constables.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1898, the rate books list the tenants of the cottages as Richard Smith (butcher - No. 54), Augustus Healey (stereotyper - No. 56) and J.J. Desmond, the owner, at No. 58 plus a clerk, engraver, bricklayer and publican. In 1899, Wise's Post Office Directories that Richard Smith and Augustus Healey were still there plus James Quigley (No. 60), Samuel Barton (No. 64) and John N. Mills (No. 66). No occupations were listed for these tenants of the cottages. In 1907, four of the seven cottages were occupied by policemen, among them Constable Charles Muller at No. 62. Until 1906 when police quarters were erected, the officer-in-charge also had to find his own accommodation. By 1932, the cottages had become cheap rentals, with most of the occupants women, among them Mrs Alice O'Learyand Mrs Phoebe Forster (both at No. 54), Robert William Johnston (No. 58), Mrs Elizabeth Hayes (No. 60), Mrs Irene Stanton (No. 62) and Mrs Mary Lamb (No. 66). Numbers 56 and 62 were vacant. In 1949, the last year of the Wise's Post Office Directories were printed, the occupants were Vic McCauley (No. 54), Mrs Hepburn (No. 56), Mrs Rose I. Frazer (No. 58), Herbert Jones (No.60) Mrs A. Young (No. 62), Robert A.McHenry (No. 64) and Eric Gatti (No. 66) and at that time only three of the listed occupants were women. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the form and extent of the original cottages have not changed significantly although it is clear that some have been extended to the rear.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Governing: Law, Order and Defence	
Associations	William Johnston	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 14 September 1896, p. 8.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



LINCOLN STREET VENTILATION STACK HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack
Other names	Dumas' Folly
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3137
State Heritage Register:	18 Dec 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	57 Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 800 D/P: 64064
Vol/folio	LR3158/551
Reserve	RES: 6245

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is an excellent example of the Inter-War Art Deco style applied to an industrial structure.
	The place is the only known example of a brick and render sewerage ventilation tower in Perth, making it a unique and highly distinctive landmark.
	The place is associated with Russell Dumas, a notable Western Australian engineer and later director of the Public Works Department, who contributed to the development of the metropolitan sewerage system and other public works projects in the early 20th century.
	The place was an important step in the development and expansion of Perth's metropolitan sewerage system during the 1930s and 1940s.
The failure of the place to function with its intended use presented the opportunity for the further development of innovative sewerage management, arising from research into the viable management of hydrogen sulphide gas stimulated by the place's closure;	
The use of the place as a covert antenna during World War II, and later as a police base, is important in ensuring its continued use.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental: other
Current use	Governmental: other
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1941
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter War Art Deco
Physical description	Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack comprises a 38 metre high, brick and render sewer vent, surrounded by a low wall with a chamber room attached. The structure dominates its corner location.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The sewer ventilation stack was constructed for the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department and was completed in 1941 with modifications in 1951 when the chamber room was converted into a laboratory. The ventilation stack is of brick construction with concrete render and it is a prominent local landmark.</p> <p>Built in the Inter-War Art Deco style it was designed during A.E. (Paddy) Clare’s term of office as Principal Architect of the Public Works Department of Western Australia and Chief Engineer Russell Dumas oversaw its construction.</p> <p>Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack opened in late 1941 and ran for only four weeks before being shut down. There are two explanations for the failure of the stack. The first is that the hydrogen sulphide, which turns to sulphuric acid on contact with water, corroded the extractor fans so quickly as to make the operation of the tower financially unfeasible. The second is that the hydrogen sulphide, which is heavier than air, on exiting the tower dispersed to the surrounding area causing complaints from residents. The ventilation operation was closed. As a spectacular failure in an otherwise illustrious career, the tower became known colloquially, among Water Corporation employees, as ‘Dumas’ Folly’.</p> <p>In 1949 a collapse of pipes near Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack was attributed to the acceleration of corrosion promoted by the ventilation function of the stack. As part of the intersection caved in, the main line sewer pipes were re-laid, and the stack has been disconnected from the sewer since at least that time. The extractor fans were also removed. Due to lack of verifiable historical record it is uncertain exactly when and why Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack was decommissioned.</p> <p>In 1942, Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack attained a new function as an antenna mast for the WA Police Department’s wireless facility.</p>

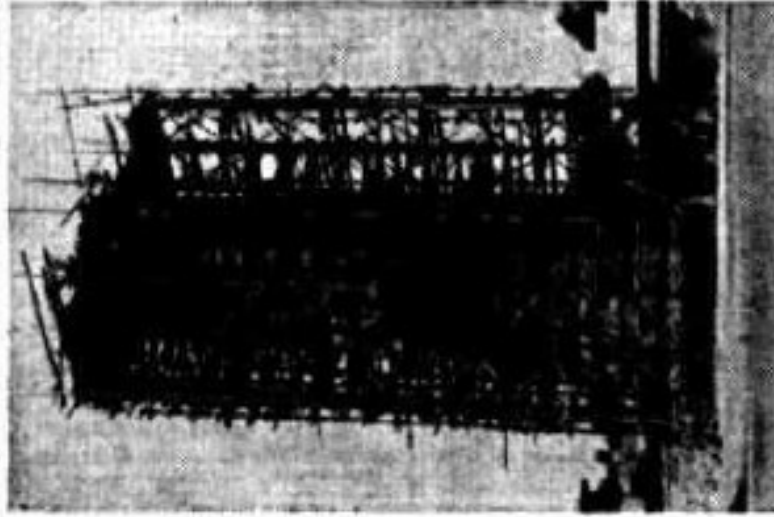
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>After 1949, the low room attached to the tower was converted for use as a laboratory. It functioned as a research facility into wastewater, including crude gas analysis, and the effects of oxygen content, alkaline levels and temperature on hydrogen sulphide gas until it was moved to the upgraded Subiaco Treatment Plant in 1961.</p> <p>In 1961, the West Australian Police Service began renting the room from the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage for this communications function.</p> <p>Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack and adjoining room contained to be used by the West Australian Police Service for a Police Road Safety Unit as a space for education. It is also used as a meeting place for the Police Historical Society of Western Australia</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Health Governing: Government and Politics Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
Associations	Russell Dumas A.E. Clare	Engineer Architect
Sources	P3137 Lincoln Street Ventilation Stack, assessment documentation for State Registration, DPLH, 2006.	

VENTILATING STACK.

Tall Structure at Highgate Hill.

The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage department has in course of construction in Lincoln-street, Highgate Hill, a ventilating stack which has aroused interest because of its height. The stack is 80 feet high at the present stage of construction and when completed will be 120 feet high. It is being constructed



The sewerage ventilation stack in Lincoln-street, Highgate Hill. Now 80ft. high, it will eventually rise 120ft.

to increase the ventilation of the main sewer and attached to it at the base will be a machine room in which ventilating fans will be installed.

The inside dimensions of this huge square-based stack are, 12ft. 6in. at the base, tapering to 10ft. 3in. at the top. It is estimated that it will take 250,000 bricks to complete it. The outer surface will be finished in a cream colour plaster and its simple architecture should make it a striking landmark. It is the second ventilating stack to be constructed by the department in the metropolitan area. The other is of a different type and is at West Subiaco.

The West Australian, 3 April 1941, p. 6.

MCBRIDE'S HOUSE AND COOKE'S HOUSE HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	McBride's House and Cooke's House
Other names	Houses, 94, 96 and 96a Lincoln St Consett Villa
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18029
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	94, 96, 96a Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 49202 LOT: 1 & 2 STR: 24519
Vol/folio	2612/883 1963/856 1963/857
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	These houses are good representative example of the Victorian Georgian style of residence, and make a substantial contribution to the streetscape. The place is a good, intact representative example of a houses built north of the original townsite of Perth during the Western Australian Gold Boom, reflecting the sudden increase in population in Western Australia and the resulting rapid expansion of residential accommodation This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1893
Walls	Brick Panted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	<p>McBride's House at No. 94 Lincoln Street is constructed in the Victorian Georgian Style. The dwelling features a hipped iron roof with a hipped gable over the front protruding room, which is positioned on the eastern side of the dwelling and features a faceted bay window. A bullnose verandah runs the length of the dwelling's return which is supported by timber posts that are adorned with decorative timber brackets. Cooke's House at No. 96 Lincoln Street also demonstrates the Victorian Georgian Style. The main form of the façade is symmetrical and features identical faceted bay windows, which are headed by protruding gables. There is a mitred hip roof form over each of the faceted bay windows.</p> <p>Both No. 94 and No. 96 are partially shielded from the Street by brick and timber picket fences. Both original lots have been subdivided and new residential dwellings have been constructed to the rear.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Lincoln Street formed part of the Highgate Hill subdivision which was developed by surveyor Charles Crossland and named after his birthplace in London. The subdivision of Highgate Hill was one of the first suburbs on the north side of Perth. It consisted of a small isolated cluster of homes erected on as estate in the hollow at the east side of Beaufort Street. Few of the early residents built in this area have survived. Although one of the first subdivision areas in Perth, residential growth in the Highgate area was slow and by the late 1890s the suburb was described as a 'sprawling and sparsely populated district'. The Highgate Primary School was opened in 1894 and the Highgate Hill Police Station in 1897.</p> <p>The houses at 94, 96, 96a and 92 Lincoln Street are likely to have all been built at the same time for a developer, the architect or builder have not been determined. Previous research has determined these houses were built in 1893.</p> <p>McBride's House at No. 94 Lincoln Street derives its name from James McBride whom resided at the dwelling from 1893 until 1918. He was listed as being a resident of Lincoln Street in the first Western Australian Directory published by Piersenne 1893-1894 and his house and No. 96 are shown on the c.1897 PWD sewerage plans. James McBride arrived in Western Australia from London aboard the 'Glen Avon' on 21 May 1885. He married Agnes Brand at the Wesley Church, Perth on 18 August 1887 and they had one child William, who was born in 1888. James was a compositor and printer and worked in Perth. According to Wise's Post Office Directories McBride lived there until 1899 or 1900. (There is no listing for the subject place for 1900). Between 1901 and 1903 J. Hayes (1901) and Mr Jefferson (1902) are listed. McBride returned in 1904 and remained until 1918.</p> <p>The residents next door at 96 and 96a were Robinson Cooke and Mrs Burnham. The latter two were still there the following year and Mrs C. E. Boucher was in residence at No. 94. From then on until the dwelling was purchased by Mr James Bradley in 1925, the property had a high turnover of tenants. Bradley was still there in 1949, the last year of the Directories.</p> <p>Building Plans from City of Perth indicate that Bradley erected a brick and asbestos garage on the north-west corner of the property. Then in 1984 the then owner of No. 94 Lincoln, Mr P. Custance conducted various refurbishments to the dwelling both internally and externally. Internally the kitchen was upgraded and the removal of the existing brick internal walls into the hallway from both the dining and lounge areas was carried out and the bricking up an internal doorway</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Externally a single brick addition to the rear was demolished and replaced with a cavity brick wall, the back door on the northern facade was replaced with a set of French doors, a corrugated iron roof with a bullnose fascia was erected along the small section of the western facade and brick paving was laid along the western side of the dwelling.</p> <p>Cooke's House and garden at No. 96 Lincoln Street was valued at £500 in the City of Perth rate books. It derived its name from original owner and resident of the place Robinson Cooke, although it appears as 'Consett Villa' in the 1900 Directories. Cooke arrived in Western Australia from London aboard the 'Hastings' in June 1883 with his wife Mercy and two children. He was first listed in Piersenne's Western Australian Directory in 1893-1894. However Wise's Post Office Directories from 1895/6 also indicate that others resided at the dwelling during this time. Cooke worked as a storeman according to the 1897 rates books but was listed as an 'ironmonger' when he applied for a 125 acre grant in the Swan District in 1887. Later he became a Commercial Traveller. His work and his grant possibly explain why leased his dwelling to various tenants whilst he travelled. He was certainly known to have visited Victoria in 1886.</p> <p>According to the Directories in 1918 Robinson Cooke was in residence at that time as was Mrs Burnham. Between 1932 and 1936 he was on his own and then Reginald Fishwick joined him in 1937. In 1949 the last year of the Directories, Mrs L. Shervington was listed at residing at No. 96 and 96a. An obituary in the 'West Australian Craftsman', the Freemason's periodical, indicated that Robinson Cooke passed away suddenly at sea on 3 November 1956. Apparently he and his wife had just returned from a visit to England and were proceeding to Melbourne to take part as officials in the 1956 Olympic Games. Within 24 hours of leaving Fremantle Robinson Cooke was found dead in his cabin.</p> <p>City of Perth Building Plans (dated 16.9.1952) confirm that the place was used as two flats. In 1952 the owner of 96a, Mr Staricoff, applied for permission to construct a brick and iron bathroom. Permission was denied and it was recommended he restore the property to a single dwelling. The owner of No. 94 received permission to build an additional two-storey grouped dwelling and to make alterations to the existing dwelling in 2005.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Aerial photographs from 1953 onwards indicate there was only one building at Nos. 96 and 96a with the two semi-detached dwellings until a new residence was built at 96b in the early 1990s on the back portion of the block. No. 94 had a new roof installed in the early 1980s and 2005 saw the construction of the residence on the back portion of No. 94, numbered 94a. A new roof was installed at No. 96a in 2021. The residences have remained visually the same since then.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



JOHN HYDE'S ESTATE HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	John Hyde's Estate
Other names	Houses, 102-118 Lincoln St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18030
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	102-118 Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>This group of cottages demonstrates a range of dwelling types within variations of the Federation styles constructed in brick, giving a coherence to the streetscape.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its associations with John Hyde and his family and the development of Lincoln Street.</p> <p>The place is a good, intact representative example of houses built north of the original townsite of Perth during the Western Australian Gold Boom, reflecting the sudden increase in population in Western Australia and the resulting rapid expansion of residential accommodation</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence Residential: Conjoined Residences Commercial: Shop / Retail
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence Residential: Conjoined Residences Commercial: Shop / Retail
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1896 - 1904
Walls	Brick Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<p>The group comprises 4 detached houses, 2 semi-detached pair and a corner shop. They are all single storey structures exhibiting no particular similarities other than they were constructed in the same period and are brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs. The styles, character and details are markedly different.</p> <p>The development illustrates the diversity of development possible within an estate of the early Federation period. The original character of the residences is relatively intact, whereas the corner shop has been completely adapted with an almost complete loss of original character.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Lincoln Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, which was initially Suburban Lots 147, 148, and 149 originally owned by Tudor Hora. The Highgate Hill Subdivision was developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. The residences and shop at 102-118 Lincoln Street were built between about 1896 and 1904, for retired policeman, John Hyde, on part of Suburban Lot 149.</p> <p>Hyde was one of six police constables who arrived in Western Australia on the 'Travancore' on 29 April 1857, from the Greenwich Division of the London Metropolitan Police Force. He was 29 years of age and was accompanied by his wife Julia and their one-year-old son. While stationed in York, he and Julia he lost three of his nine children within a year. Hyde served at Fremantle from 1857 to 1869, York as a mounted constable from 1869 - 1875, Canning 1876 to 1881 and Perth 1881 to 1893. In 1859 Hyde was accused of 'gossiping in the stable yard with Corporal Thomas Ryan' in Fremantle. He was denoted to constable and fined 10 shillings. Although he protested his innocence and he had arrived in WA with good credentials, he never regained his rank. During his last posting in Perth he did a stint at the Perth lock-up. When he retired in 1893, at the age of 65, he built a series of houses on Lincoln Street.</p> <p>The house Hyde himself occupied, No. 118, appears on the 1897 PWD sewerage plan. It is numbered 104 in the 1898 Rate Books, and is described as house and garden. Another building, No. 114, was under construction next door at this time, while the semi-detached pair at Nos. 94-96 (later Nos. 106-108) and the semi-detached pair with shop at the corner of Shearer (now Stirling) Street (Nos. 90-92, later Nos. 102-104), also appears in the 1898 Rate Books. In the following years, the detached pair at Nos. 110-112 were added, making the group of 8 residences and a shop complete. According to Wise's Post Office Directories in 1898, the shop was occupied by storekeeper Lewis Goldman and the houses by Warburton T. Baird, Mrs F. Collins, Alex Grey and John Hyde and in 1901, a butcher, G. B. Cox was operating the shop.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Following Hyde's death in 1904, the places were divided among this children: Nos. 102 and 104 (shop and house) to Sidney (a grocer), No. 106 to Frederick, No. 108 to Julia, Nos. 110 and 112 to Agnes Mary, No. 114 to Charles (a clerk) and No. 118 to Francis. In 1915, the places were occupied by John Doherty (house and shop, No. 102), Mrs C. Smith (No. 104), Rudolf Coulon (No. 106), Horace Greig and nurse, M. W. Smith (No. 108), George Sparrow (No. 110), William J. Airy of Airy & Stradwick (No. 112), Frederick Grave of Grave & Dwyer (No. 114) and Johnstone Gibson (No. 118). In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the residents were Albert Radford, a grocer (No. 102), Mrs James H. Hall (No. 104), Mrs M. Smith (No. 106), Albert Cox a painter (No. 108), Mrs Agnes Buckingham (No. 110), Charles Whitesides (No. 112), Mrs V.M Bettes (No. 114) and John R. West (No. 118).

Following the rise in popularity of inner - city living and of the Highgate area in the later 20th century, some of these houses were extended, repaired, and/or refurbished. No. 110 was one such case. The work was carried out in 2004 and included re-roofing and re-flooring and its original ornate ceiling, cornices and sash windows were restored, Approval was given to erect a carport and patio in 2005 and the work was carried out by Patio Living. At that time it was occupied by the son of the new owners before his move to Sydney to live. It was then put up for sale again and according to an advertisement in March 2006, there was a 'glimpse of the city' from the verandah.

Miss Mary Doherty took over ownership of No. 102 in 1924. She died interstate in 1929 and the administration of her estate was granted to Percy Paterson of Lord Street, Perth but ownership remained in the Doherty family until 1963. Following that, Bonstantinos Bouzidis (a cabinet maker), was the owner of No. 102. An application to demolish the shop and house (Nos. 102 - 104) and erect two-storey single houses in 2003 was denied. Then in 2006 the owners were granted approval to alter the shop for the purpose of a tea room/cafe, which became known as 'Lincoln's'. As of 2024 'Lincoln's' has been closed for business.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the small renovations added to Nos. 118 and 114 in the early 1980s. Including a new roof at No. 114. No. 118 then followed suit with a new roof installed in the late 1990s. The images also show the demolition of the back portion of No. 102 circa 2004 and subsequent building of a second residence at the back of the block numbered 104. Around this same time No. 110 had a new roof installed as mentioned above.

In 2015 No. 112 received a similar new roof treatment. There have been few visible changes to the subject places since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	John Hyde	Land owner and developer
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 114 LINCOLN ST HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 114 Lincoln St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8722; 18030
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

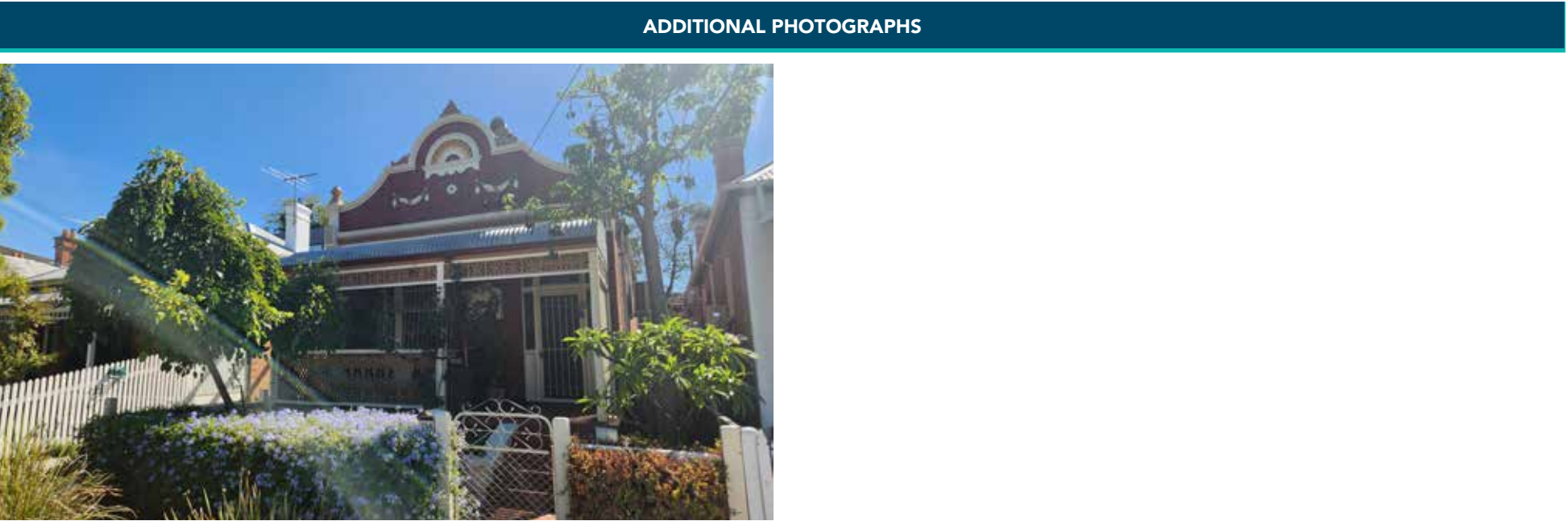
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	114 Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 5 D/P: 2251
Vol/folio	1248/566
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible
Statement of significance	<p>The house at 114 Lincoln St is a fine representative example of a Federation Italianate residence, and makes a substantial contribution to the streetscape.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its associations with John Hyde and the development of Lincoln Street.</p> <p>The place is a good, intact representative example of a house built north of the original townsite of Perth during the Western Australian Gold Boom, reflecting the sudden increase in population in Western Australia and the resulting rapid expansion of residential accommodation</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1897
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	The single storey narrow fronted detached face brick building has a distinctive brick and stucco Italianate parapet decorated with festoons and a curved pediment.
	It has a simple bullnosed verandah reached by a small flight of steps from the front gate. It has a brick chimney with corbelled stucco trim.
	The single double hung sash window has narrow side lights. Residential with small front garden behind a low timber framed cyclone mesh fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Lincoln Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. No 114 Lincoln Street was built by policeman John Hyde in 1898, on part of Suburban Lot 149. Hyde was one of six constables who arrived in Western Australia on the 'Travancore' on 29 April 1857, from the Greenwich Division of the London Metropolitan Police Force. He was accompanied by his wife Julia and their one-year-old son. Hyde served at Fremantle from 1857 to 1869, at York as a mounted constable form 1869-1875, in Canning 1876 to 1881 and Perth from 1881 to 1893. While at York, he and Julia lost three of their nine children within a year. When he retired in 1893, at the age of 65, he built a series of houses between Nos. 102 and 118 Lincoln Street. The house he himself occupied, No 118, appears on the 1897 PWD sewerage plan. It is numbered 104 in the 1898 Rate Books, and is described as house and garden.</p> <p>No. 114, was under construction next door at this time (c1897), while the semi-detached pair at Nos. 94-96 (later Nos. 106-108) and the shop with attached house at the corner of Shearer (Stirling) Street (Nos. 90-92, later Nos. 102-104), also appear in the 1898 Rate Books.</p> <p>In the following years, the detached pair at Nos. 110-112 were added, making the group complete. According to the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1898, the shop was occupied by storekeeper Lewis Goldman and the houses by Warburton T. Baird, Mrs F. Collins, Alex Grey and John Hyde.</p> <p>In 1901 a butcher, G.B Cox, was operating the shop. Following John Hyde's death in 1904, the places were divided among his children. His son Charles inherited No. 114.</p> <p>In 1915, the place was occupied by Frederick Grave of Grave & Dwyer and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, the resident was Violet Myrtle Bettes (c1889-1991).</p> <p>Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate that there have been additions to the rear of the house however the form and extent of the original residence is readily apparent.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	John Hyde	Land owner and developer
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



LINCOLN FLATS (FMR), HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lincoln Flats (fmr)
Other names	Fisher Court St Alban's Flats Flats, 144 Lincoln St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18031
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	144 Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 1-40 STR: 5065
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	Lincoln Flats are a good and representative example of the Inter War Art Deco style, as practised in Perth and is a landmark in the streetscape. Lincoln Flats is one of the earlier and more distinguished examples of Interwar flat building designed by architect Harold Krantz In the late Interwar period there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats. In the postwar period Harold Krantz, and later his son, became notable architect/developers of residential flats, financed by syndicates which they formed. This block of flats has social value for its demonstration of the scale and type of housing built for working couples and singles in the Inter War period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1939
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Art Deco
Physical description	<p>The triple storey brick structure comprises of walls that are rendered on the lower half of ground level extending to dado height, above which is face brick. The roof is hipped and clad with corrugated iron. Above the facing brick walls is an large extended eave with white painted soffits.</p> <p>Two types of windows line the Lincoln street façade with a single top hung window and a side hung sliding window.</p> <p>Grassed and paved areas with plantings around the curtilage of the site.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments, as was the case here. Lincoln Street is believed to have been named after Abraham Lincoln, chief organist and choirmaster at St Alban's Church (No. 423 Beaufort Street).</p> <p>This five-acre site, Perth Suburban Lot 166, was granted to the Church of England in 1874 but remained unused until 1888 when, in response to the increase in their congregation, open-air services commenced on the site under a large gum tree. In February 1889, the foundation stone for Highgate's St Alban's Church was laid and the church opened for service in June 1889. This was named after St Alban's Cathedral in Highgate, London. In 1903 the block was split thus forming St Alban's Avenue and much of the site underwent subdivision.</p> <p>Lincoln Flats (now Fisher Court) are a large block of twelve flats constructed in 1939 for the Anglican Diocesan Trustees. They were built on vacant Church owned land adjoining St Alban's Church. The flats are referred to in the City of Perth rate Books as 'St Alban's Flats'.</p> <p>The flats were designed by architect Harold Krantz and constructed by A. Horsnell for £4891.</p> <p>Architect Harold Krantz was a prolific and influential architect in the 20th century. His architecture practice undertook a range of projects but is most well known for his design and construction of apartments. It is believed that between the 1930s and the 1960s, around ninety percent of the flats built in Perth were designed by architect Harold Krantz, later in partnership with Robert Sheldon and subsequently joined in practice by their sons David and George.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Harold Krantz designs were largely based on the premise that the form of a building should suit its function or purpose was a basic principle. He advocated always thinking about architectural design in three dimensions focusing on structure, appearance and economy. He sought to eliminate ornamentation, keeping simple, clean lines of symmetry and often included built in furniture. Maximising use of space and ordering materials in bulk to effect economies of scale were all part of Krantz's approach to design and minimising waste. Its cost-effectiveness however was particularly desirable in the 1930s post-Depression years in Perth.</p> <p>In 1944, half of Lincoln Flats were occupied by women. This was towards the end of World War II when many men were away in the armed services. Since the rise in popularity of inner-city living and flat/apartment living in Highgate in the latter part of the 20th century, a number of flats have been refurbished. For example, flat No. 15 was gutted in 2005/2006 and refitted with a new bathroom and kitchen and jarrah-look floor boards. When put for sale in August 2006, the advertisement stated that the unit had 'city views'.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the apartment complex began as a much smaller building. With a large extension added in the mid 1960s and renovated and re-roofed in the early 1980s. The existing building was also re-roofed at this time. There have been no visible external changes to the subject place since then.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Harold Krantz A. Horsnell	Architect Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



LOCHINDORB, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lochindorb
Other names	House, 166 Lincoln St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18032
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	166 Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 46 & 47 D/P: 1106
Vol/folio	1270/393
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place is a fine, intact and rare example of a stone residence built in the Federation Arts and Crafts style.
	Its location on the property boundary and its rare design make it a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings for the affluent members of the community in North Perth during the late 19th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with prominent Perth businessman James McCallum Smith and his family.
This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1899
Walls	Stone
Roof	Cement Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The single storey dwelling has an upper floor loft shown by dormer windows within the high pitched tiled gable roof. The building is constructed of rusticated face stone.
	The front gable is richly detailed with geometric pressed wall lining, decorative fretwork brackets supporting the extended gable, floral decoration on the gable bargeboards, and spaced batten eaves linings.
	The secondary street frontage aligns with the boundary and that side verandah has been enclosed. The rear is slightly obscured by mature plantings yard. Low vegetation located behind a low brick wall on the Lincoln St Boundary. Brick external wall built right on Cavendish St side boundary.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lincoln Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. The place forms part of the gold rush building stock which had reached its height two years earlier in 1897. This was particularly evident in the former Highgate Hill area, in which the subject dwelling is situated. Perth Water Department Sewerage Maps illustrate the area as already being well developed, with modest dwellings and structures along this section of Lincoln Street, many of which were constructed of timber. The residence at 166 Lincoln Street on the corner of Cavendish Street was constructed in 1899 for newspaper proprietor James McCallum Smith. The builder of the residence is believed to have been James Couston.
It was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories from 1902 - 04 as No. 156 and from 1905 - 07 as No. 158. It was listed as No. 166 for the first time in 1908 and the name of the place given as 'Lochindorb'. This was probably named after a loch in the Strathspey region in Scotland, where there are also ruins of a 13th Century Island castle, Castle Lochindorb, home to early members of the Cumming Clan. McCallum Smith was at No. 166 until 1937 when Mrs Ida Herabert took over residency. She was there for several years and then in 1949, the last year of the Directories, it was William A. Sallans. Smith's neighbour across Cavendish Street at No. 164 form 1905 to 1919 was Maisel Eiser or Esor Masel. His business, known by 1918 as J. Masel & Sons, had premises on the corner of Murray and William streets, Perth, in what was known as the J. Masel building.
Other prominent residents in the street were Reverand Fred Price and Archdeacon Cuthbert Huddleston (variously at No. 148) and Dr Percy Wardell - Johnson whose home was on the corner of Lincoln and Beaufort Street was an adjoining surgery in Beaufort Street.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

James McCallum Smith was a colourful Scot who arrived in Perth via Victorian and Kalgoorlie gold fields. Together with Hocking brothers he founded two newspapers in Coolgardie - The Golden Age and Goldfields Courier - and prior to World War I he took up large tracts of land around Koorda, including 'Drumin Farm' which he named after a property in Scotland. After his move to Perth he became the proprietor of the Sunday Times and the Members of the Legislative Assembly in the State Parliament for North Perth. He was a very strong supporter of the secessionist movement, which began in 1926 and used his newspaper to support the case for secession. This culminated in a referendum held in 1933, which although successful, was knocked back by the British Parliament.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little throughout this time. With the exception of a new roof installation on the back portion of the building in 2022.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	James McCallum Smith James Coustan	Owner and occupant Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



TWO TOWN HOUSES. 179-181 LINCOLN ST HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Two Townhouses, 179-181 Lincoln St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18033
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	179-181 Lincoln St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 1-2 STR: 34468
Vol/folio	2141/618-619
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some Lower degree of integrity / authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	The pair of townhouses are good examples of inner city townhouses, responding to the existing lot conditions in the Late 20th-Century Late Modern style. The place is valued by the community as its style, landmark and response to contemporary standards led to it winning the RAIA (WA Chapter) George Temple Poole Prize in 2000.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1998
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th-Century Late Modern
Physical description	The two storey townhouses are a mirrored reflection based around a common central wall. With two layers of living spaces arranged to open onto courtyards and decks, whilst respecting the privacy of neighbours, the development was considered to be an exemplar of its type. The presentation to the street is of an articulated white box with projecting bays, set behind a concrete fence with horizontal galvanised metal slats. Much of the front is now obscured from view by trees in the front curtilage and high front fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Lincoln Street is part of the Highgate Hill subdivision, developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. A small bungalow residence was situated at 179 Lincoln Street and was shown on the c1897 PWD sewerage plans. The house at No. 179 was occupied for the first time in 1906 by Alfred Carson. In 1915 it was occupied by Mrs E. M. Gratwick and she was still there in 1949, when the last issue of Wise's Post Office Directories was printed.</p> <p>An application made in 1994 for permission to build a two-storey dwelling on the eastern side boundary was refused but another the following year (1995) was approved. The architects were Donaldson & Warn. The original residence was removed for the new development which now occupies the site. The townhouses at 179-181 Lincoln Street were built in 1998. The architects were awarded the RAIA (WA Chapter) George Temple Poole Prize in 1999. This was named after George Temple Pool a very prominent architect in early Perth and Chief Government Architect in the PWD at the time of the nearby Highgate Primary School was constructed in 1895.</p> <p>The panel judging the architectural award in 1999 commented that: 'The Lincoln Street duplex is a very good example of the development of an urban type for housing, and of how architects can contribute to this area of growing demand. It proposes a thoughtful and architecturally assured solution for housing in tight, restrictive site conditions. The boundary-hugging masonry shell and maximised site coverage disguise the fact that the house interior is opened up, to a surprising degree, to light, breezes and the surrounding views. This is made possible by clever, disciplined planning, an elevated terrace facing the city and side court yards with steel and glass walls. The plan allows for considerable flexibility in its use, responding intelligently to changing patterns of living and working. Materials and detailing contribute positively to the overall architectural intent.' At that time the duplex also won an Award of Merit in Laminex Industries 'Multiple Residential Awards'.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show this demolition in the mid 1990s and the subsequent construction of the duplex. The form and extent of the duplex has changed little since then.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Donaldson and Warn	Architects
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

NEW COURT FLATS, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	New Court Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18036
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	33 Mary St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 1 - 9 STR: 73424
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>New Court Flats are a good and intact example of the Inter War Art Deco style, as practised in Perth and is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>In the late Interwar period there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats.</p> <p>This block of flats has social value for its demonstration of the scale and type of housing built for working couples and singles in the Inter War period</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1940
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Art Deco
Physical description	The double storey face brick structure comprising 8 flats, has a hipped roof clad with cement tiles. It is symmetrical organised with a central fluted art Deco detail to the central stairwell. Side wings with narrow balconies, are set back behind the main façade, with rendered balustrades decorated with incised horizontal bands, and some louvred window infill's. Low brick wall with garden setback that obscures much of the ground floor frontage that is lower than the road. Verandah enclosures with louvres.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1892, land in Highgate Hill was acquired by Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney, Catholic Bishop of Perth. It was subdivided as the Mount Heart Estate, with a two-acre site in its centre for a school and a church (Alacoque Square), surrounded 79 residential lots. Mary Street was part of this subdivision. In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and its suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the City. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other older homes were also removed to make way for the new flat developments.

There was no residence listed for No. 35 in the 1915 Wise's Post Office Directories, and the land appears to have been vacant at the time of construction of the flats. The New Court flats, a block of eight flats, were under construction in 1940. It is interesting to note that no car parking space was provided for the residents. The person rated in 1940 was Clement Francis Dwyer but he was acting for a company, the name of which in indecipherable in the City of Perth rate books. No detail of the architect or builder has been determined.

In 1941 the subject place was listed in the Directories as 'flats' with no further details but the following year (1942), the residents were listed for six of the eight flats: Miss Joan Oliver and Miss W. Stanley (No. 1), John Stewart (No. 2), Ron Fisher (No. 3), Mr Langoulant (No. 4) and Miss O'Rourke and Mrs Keay at No. 6.

In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the residents were: Mrs Vogue (No. 1), John Stewart (still in residence at No. 2), John S. Korner (No. 3), A. Innes (No. 4), John Sullivan (No. 5), W. O'Rourke (No. 6 'possibly a relation of the occupant, Miss O'Rourke, listed in 1942), No. 7 was not listed (possibly vacant) and No. 8 was Mrs Piper. Approval was sought but denied by the City of Perth for a loft style dwelling at the rear in 1993. A subsequent application for a garage/store/laundry was approved in 1994 and was erected but remained empty. It was used for storage only. In 2008 the flats were still in the hands of a single owner and, although strata titles had been applied for, they had not yet been issued.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the flats had a new roof installed in the early 1990s. In 2016 the subject place had further refurbishments including another new roof, and in 2017 a further large structure was added to the back portion of the block. The form of the subject place has remained largely the same, and the addition has had no visible exterior changes since its construction.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024	



SACRED HEART CATHOLIC GROUP, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate
Other names	Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Sacred Heart Primary School Sacred Heart College
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2181
State Heritage Register:	28 August 2001
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	40 - 42 Mary St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 64 D/P: 42775 LOT: 24 D/P: 26565
Vol/folio	2598/632 2794/497
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The buildings, grounds and boundary walls of the place collectively form an important precinct of ecclesiastical buildings dating from the turn of the twentieth century.
	The place housed the Order of Our Lady of the Missions' first Australian branch and school, established at the site in 1897, and illustrates the Order's commitment to the education of children in Western Australia and to other forms of pastoral care.
	The place was founded as a result of efforts from the late 1890s by local Catholics to establish a Catholic Church and School in the area as the State's population boomed, and is representative of the development of Catholic Education in Western Australia.
	The Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is an excellent example of a large, well composed convent school building featuring elements from the Federation Free and Inter-War Gothic styles; Sacred Heart Catholic Church is an excellent example of a substantial stone church in the Federation Gothic style. The place, including the simple, formally planned garden entry to the convent and Moreton Bay figs in the Mary Street forecourt of the Church, is a significant streetscape element on Mary and Harold Streets in Highgate.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place is representative of a convent and school built c. 1900 and illustrates the principal characteristics and planning of this type of ecclesiastical complex.
	Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Sacred Heart Primary School were designed by prominent architect Richard Dennehy, the original Convent and School buildings were designed by Edgar Henderson, and the 1923, 1933 and 1937 additions to the Convent and School, the 1954 extensions to the Church, and the 1938 Hall were designed by his son Edgar Le B Henderson.
	The Sacred Heart Primary School (1914) is the only known example in the State of a parish owned school located in the inner city, which dates from the early twentieth century and still functions for its intended purpose.
	Constructed in 1923, the Chapel was the first in Australia dedicated to the ‘Little Flower’, the venerable Sister Teresa of the Child Jesus.
	The place is highly valued by the school community, past and present students and teachers, and the Sacred Heart parish.
Sacred Heart Catholic Church was one of the first Catholic churches in the State to implement changes resulting from liturgical practices recommended by the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) including modifying the sanctuary to accommodate liturgical changes.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church Hall Educational: Combined School
Current use	Religious: Other Educational Primary school
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1914; 1938
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Federation Gothic Inter War Gothic
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate comprises the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Sacred Heart Church Hall, the Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Sacred Heart Primary School, forecourt and Moreton Bay figs to the Church, gardens, shelters and boundary walls.
	The Sacred Heart Church and the Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (fmr) have been described in separate place record from; Sacred Heart Church (23930) and the Monastery (2182). The following description is for the site and the two remaining buildings which have been identified of heritage value. The Sacred Heart Primary School and the Sacred Heart Church Hall. The description is drawn from the documentation prepared for the inclusion of the place on the State Register of Heritage Places in 2011 with reference to a visual inspection in 2024.
	There are no clearly defined boundaries separating the various institutions, and shared buildings still have interconnecting doors. A high brick wall encloses the former monastery and the 1914 school. This boundary wall, plus the interconnectedness and arrangement of the buildings, gives the former monastery and school the appearance of a single complex. The high brick wall to the school and former monastery is an important feature in both Mary and Harold Streets.
The school and former monastery buildings are of a much larger and more urban scale than the rest of Mary street and, combined with the high enclosing wall and Church, form an important aesthetic landmark. Harold Street is more open and modern in character than Mary Street. The street trees in Harold Street are Melaleucas, but do not form an important aesthetic element as does the avenue in Mary Street. The wall bounding the school and former monastery on Harold Street is a plain face brick wall.	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The formal entrance to the grounds of the Sacred Heart Catholic Group is the Entry Courtyard on Mary Street. It is an almost square, formally planned garden that is enclosed on three sides by buildings and on the fourth side by the high brick wall fronting Mary Street. A concrete path leads from the front gate across this courtyard to the formal entry door of the Main Block. The wrought iron front gate has the title ‘Our Lady of the Missions’ within the arch head. In the centre of the courtyard is a statue of Jesus with the motto ‘Sacred Heart of Jesus I Place My Trust in Thee’ on the plinth. The courtyard is planted with lawn and has an edge of garden beds with perennials, annuals and shrubs. On either side of the statue are heart shaped garden beds planted with roses. The courtyard garden beds are defined by a hard edge of bricks laid on the diagonal.
	In the southwest corner of the site is the Marian Grotto, an outdoor shrine. The grotto is constructed from blocks of rusticated limestone and contains a niche with a statue of the Virgin Mary. Most of the grotto structure is covered with Ivy and it has been planted with ferns and succulents. On the lawn in front of the grotto is a statue of St. Bernadette kneeling in contemplation.
	The single-storey 1914 School is located to the east of the Main Block. On the Mary Street elevation of the 1914 School is a driveway and car parking area. A hardstand and grass playground area is located immediately north of the 1914 School. Beyond the playgrounds, at a lower level, is an open grassed playing field that extends north to the Harold Street boundary of the site. There are cricket nets at the eastern end. Adjacent to the eastern site boundary, fronting Harold Street, is residential development.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Sacred Heart Primary School
	<p>This free standing, single-storey classroom block is situated approximately 20 metres east of the Classroom Wing (1899; 1923) of the Main Block. It has a roughly ‘U’ shaped plan with the axis of the longer central wing orientated east west and the two smaller wings orientated north-south. The main car park entry gates to the school are located at Mary Street. The building contains pre-primary to the three central rooms, kindergarten to the east wing and year one classroom to the west wing.</p>
	<p>The Sacred Heart Primary School (1914 school building) has black tuck pointed, stretcher bond brickwork with a slightly projecting plinth with a chamfered sill detail. Elements such as sills and lintels are finished with render. The steeply pitched pre-painted corrugated steel sheeting roof of this building has gables to the north-south orientated wings and also to the slightly projecting bay set in the centre of the south façade.</p>
	<p>On the southern façade, a bagged render has been applied to the central bay and the words ‘Suffer the Little Children to Come Unto Me’ has been formed in the render in the gable together with a bas relief image of the Virgin Mary. This bay also has a foundation stone bearing the date 1914. The aluminium framed awning windows are a recent addition.</p>
	<p>On the north side of the building, the space enclosed by the ‘U’ of the building is covered by a steel pipe construction verandah. This verandah has been partly enclosed by the construction of two toilet blocks. The verandah has been extended to the north by the addition of a 2.5 metre wide, steel framed, curved fabric shade structure. The verandah has a concrete slab floor. The openings of the doorways that lead on to the rear verandah have been altered to create a lower head height. The original fanlights have been removed and they have been replaced by a panel of rendered brick.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Sacred Heart Church Hall
	<p>The Church Hall, constructed in 1938, is a rectangular building with an entrance porch and is located immediately behind the church and addresses Harold Street.</p>
	<p>Works to the church hall for adaptation to The Archive of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Perth were undertaken c.2007.</p>
	<p>The church hall is constructed of rendered and painted brick walls and a tiled half gabled roof. The hall exhibits some basic features from the Inter War period of architecture. The entrance to the building is from Harold Street through an entrance porch. There is a face brick plinth to the Harold Street elevation and four brick steps to the entrance.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate comprises the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Sacred Heart Church Hall, the Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Sacred Heart Primary School, forecourt and Moreton Bay figs to the Church, gardens, shelters and boundary walls.</p>
<p>The Sacred Heart Church and the Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (fmr) have been described in separate place record forms; Sacred Heart Church (23930) and the Monastery (2182). The following history relates to the two remaining buildings which have been identified of heritage value. The Sacred Heart Primary School and the Sacred Heart Church Hall.</p>
<p>Sacred Heart Primary School</p>
<p>The establishment of a Roman Catholic presence in Highgate Hill dates from 1891 when Bishop Matthew Gibney supervised the subdivision of the Church’s land known as ‘Mount Heart Estate’. Located on a prominent rise, the estate comprised of a number of residential lots and was bounded by Mary and Margaret (now Harold) Streets, and Beaufort and Lincoln (now William) Streets. Bishop Gibney identified approximately two acres at the centre of the estate for use as a church and school to serve the growing Catholic population of the developing suburb. The two acres were called ‘Alacoque Square’ after the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St Margaret Mary Alacoque.</p>
<p>In July 1897, Superior General Mother Mary of the Holy Rosary of the Congregation of Our Lady of Missions visited ‘Alacoque Square’ where a temporary Church of the Sacred Heart had been erected. The original church building, a timber-framed iron-clad structure always considered temporary, was improved and ornamented by the local Catholic community. When leaving the colony several days later, Mother Mary of the Holy Rosary intimated that she would be accepting the Bishop’s proposal to establish a school at the Highgate Hill site.</p>
<p>Five Sisters were chosen from the Order of Our Lady of the Missions at Christchurch, and they opened the Sacred Heart School on 25 October 1897. The branch at Highgate Hill was to be the first established by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions in Australia.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>On 22 January 1899, Sacred Heart School and Convent (Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart) was opened with the Vicar General officiating over the ceremony and blessing of the building. Prior to this the school had operated from a corrugated iron shed.</p>
<p>The area of Highgate Hill continued to flourish and overcrowding at the school became an ongoing problem. Temporary pavilion classrooms were constructed in an attempt to provide a solution and classes were often held outside. By 1912, there were approximately 400 students at the school, 300 of these enrolled at Primary School level.</p>
<p>Parish Priest Father Thomas Crowley and the Sisters of the Order realised that a permanent building would solve the problem of overcrowding. Father Crowley had just finished clearing the debt for the parish church constructed in 1906 and was unconcerned about incurring the cost for a new parish school building. The original timber church built in 1897 was providing additional classroom space for the school.</p>
<p>On 24 May 1914, the foundation stone for the Parish School was laid in a ceremony officiated by Archbishop Clune. The cost of construction of the brick building was £2,500. Mr. Dennehy was the architect for the school and Mr. Fairweather the builder. The School was officially opened on 20 October 1914 and classes commenced the next day. There was accommodation for five classes in the building. There were two main classrooms and two smaller rooms. An entrance hall led through to a wide verandah at the rear of the building. The motto ‘Suffer Little Children to come unto me’ was rendered over the entrance hall.</p>
<p>Over the following decades the original school building was supplemented by new additions and alterations. Rooms within the Monastery were used by the school for a classrooms and other functions, particularly when the school offered high school education.</p>
<p>In 1980, the WA Chapter of the Sisters of Our lady of the Missions decided to cease its secondary school operations at Highgate and at Fremantle. The high school at Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate closed at the end of the school year in 1980. At this time Sacred Heart Primary School was the only parish primary school in the inner city that dated from the turn of the century and still functioned in its original purpose.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Sacred Heart Church Hall

By the 1930s, the 1897 church which was used as the church hall was in a poor condition, although still in use as a parish hall, including use by the Highgate Catholic Boy Scouts. Fundraising in 1937 raised money for a replacement hall, designed by Edgar Le B. Henderson.

Builders for the project included Emmett McGann, a local resident. Tenders were called in June 1938, and the 1897 church was demolished soon afterwards. The new hall was opened on 23 October 1938. It quickly became one of the most popular Catholic venues in Perth, used for school and parish events, and by Catholic Tennis Association, Catholic Women’s League, Young Catholic Workers and the Irish Club. During World War Two, the hall was used for many dances run by the League of Catholic Youth.

The hall was used for that function until in recent years it was converted for use as the office of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Perth.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Social Services: Education	
	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Casella Edgar & Wade	Architect
	Richard Joseph Dennehy	Architect
	Edgar Le B Henderson	Architect
	Edgar Henderson, Henderson & Jefferies	Architect
Sources	P2181 Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2001.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sacred Heart Primary School



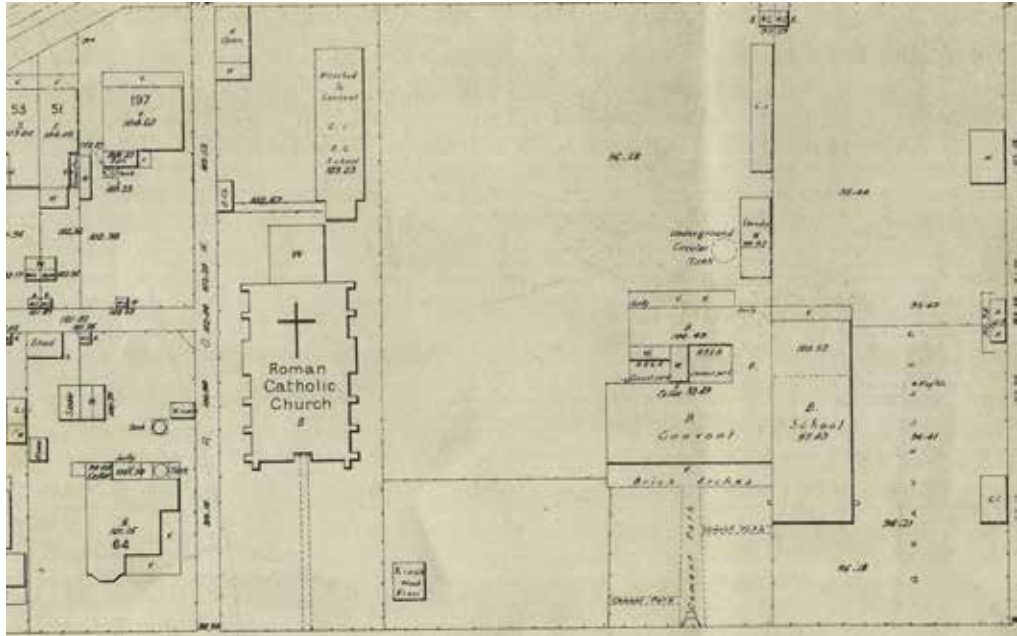
Sacred Heart Primary School



Sacred Heart Church Hall



Sacred Heart Church Hall



Sacred Heart Group Sewerage Plan, 1912. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 095.

MONASTERY OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART (FMR), HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart
Other names	Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate Sacred Heart Primary School Sacred Heart College
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2182
State Heritage Register:	28 August 2001
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 01 Jul 1998

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	40 - 42 Mary St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 64 D/P: 42775
Vol/folio	2794/497
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The buildings, grounds and boundary walls of the place collectively form an important precinct of ecclesiastical buildings dating from the turn of the twentieth century.
	The place housed the Order of Our Lady of the Missions’ first Australian branch and school, established at the site in 1897, and illustrates the Order’s commitment to the education of children in Western Australia and to other forms of pastoral care.
	The place was founded as a result of efforts from the late 1890s by local Catholics to establish a Catholic Church and School in the area as the State’s population boomed, and is representative of the development of Catholic Education in Western Australia.
	The Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is an excellent example of a large, well composed convent school building featuring elements from the Federation Free and Inter-War Gothic styles;
Statement of significance	Sacred Heart Catholic Church is an excellent example of a substantial stone church in the Federation Gothic style.
	The place, including the simple, formally planned garden entry to the convent and Moreton Bay figs in the Mary Street forecourt of the Church, is a significant streetscape element on Mary and Harold Streets in Highgate.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place is representative of a convent and school built c. 1900 and illustrates the principal characteristics and planning of this type of ecclesiastical complex.
	Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Sacred Heart Primary School were designed by prominent architect Richard Dennehy, the original Convent and School buildings were designed by Edgar Henderson, and the 1923, 1933 and 1937 additions to the Convent and School, the 1954 extensions to the Church, and the 1938 Hall were designed by his son Edgar Le B Henderson.
	The Sacred Heart Primary School (1914) is the only known example in the State of a parish owned school located in the inner city, which dates from the early twentieth century and still functions for its intended purpose.
Statement of significance	The place is highly valued by the school community, past and present students and teachers, and the Sacred Heart parish.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel Religious: Monastery Educational: Combined School
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel Educational: Combined School
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1899; 1923; 1933; 1937; 1971; 1977/78; 1987
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Gothic
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is located within a complex site with various elements of heritage significance. Refer to the Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate for details.
	The following description has been drawn from the assessment documentation for the Group prepared in 2012. Further details are available in that document.
	The former monastery and the adjacent school have evolved over a period of time resulting in a complex composition of buildings of diverse style and construction. The former monastery is referred to as the Main Block in the documentation.
	The Main Block consists of six interconnected wings, three of which are predominantly used by the Catholic Pastoral Centre and three that are used by the Sacred Heart Primary School. The main entry to the Main Block is set in the centre of the front façade of the central wing, the Administration Wing. The Administration Wing is a rectangular block and its long axis is orientated east west, parallel with Mary Street. To the west of the Administration Wing is the three-storey Chapel/Refectory Wing and to the east is the two-storey Classroom Wing. The long axis of the Chapel/Refectory Wing and the Classroom Wing both run north-south and together with the Administration Wing they enclose the Entry Courtyard. The Classroom Wing is occupied by the school and is entered from the school grounds in the east as well as the Entry Courtyard. To the west of the Chapel/Refectory Wing is the three-storey Accommodation Wing and directly behind this is the four-storey Auxiliary Wing. The Service Wing runs parallel with the Administration Wing. A link between the Service Wing and the Administration Wing bisects the space between the two buildings and forms two small courtyards.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The three-storey Accommodation Wing (1923; 1933) is roughly rectangular shaped in plan with a projecting wing at the rear and forms the most westerly wing of the complex. This face brick building with rendered window dressings and detail has been composed in the Inter War Gothic Style (1915 - 1940). A three-storey masonry colonnade with segmental pointed arches inspired by Tudor style architecture dominates the south façade. The colonnade is divided into three bays and it has an arcade at ground, first and second floors. Decorative corbels spring from the sides of the columns of the upper arcade to support the concrete beam that supports the second floor balcony. The columns and arch heads are rendered. The first and second floors have solid masonry balustrades with rendered decoration. The floors are concrete.
	The four-storey Auxiliary Wing (1937) is rectangular in plan and is attached to the rear (north) of the Accommodation Wing (1923; 1933). Initially, it contained a variety of service rooms and other auxiliary uses. This wing is now used as meeting rooms for associated Catholic community and service groups.
	This building is a utilitarian structure of the early twentieth century; the design has not been influenced by any particular style. The Auxiliary Wing (1937) is an unpainted face brick building with simple rendered window sills and terracotta wall vents. The roof is a low-pitched, corrugated iron clad, skillion roof with no eaves. The windows are generally 4 pane double hung sashes except for four 10 pane casement sashes that are located on the ground floor of the east façade, and three 2 pane double hung sashes that are located directly above the casements. There is a single-storey brick and corrugated steel hipped roofed building connected at the northern end.

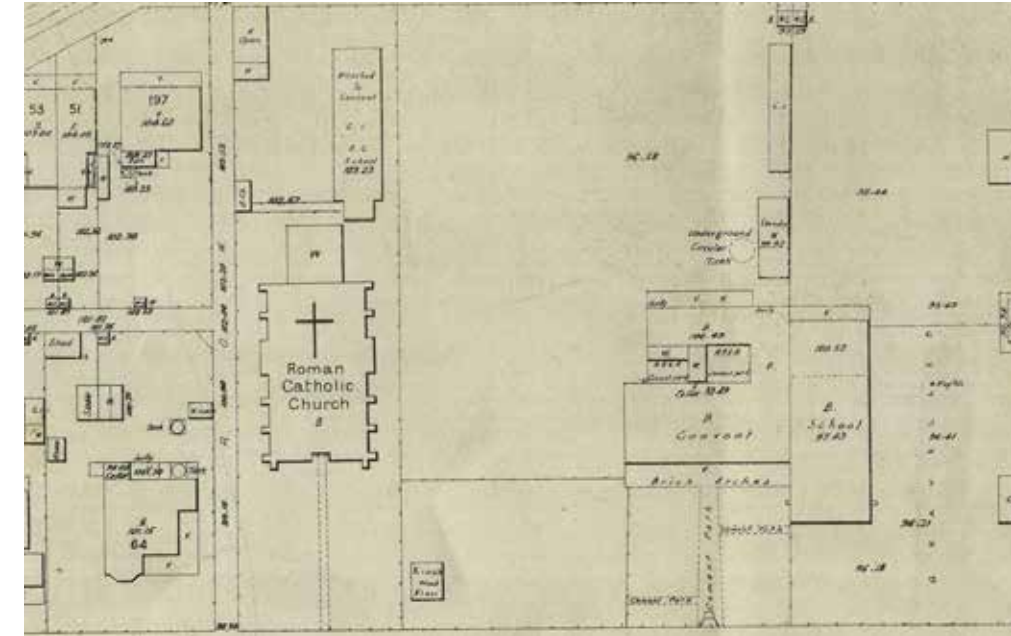
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	This building contains male and female toilets. Air conditioning equipment is housed on a platform on the roof. There is an external open store connected to the east of this building.
	The three-storey Chapel/Refectory Wing (1923; 1933) is roughly rectangular in plan and forms the mid-western wing of the Main Block. This face brick building with rendered banding and detail has been composed in the Inter War Gothic Style. The main body of this building is a three-storey rectangular volume. It has a steeply pitched terracotta tile roof that terminates at its north end against a parapeted gable that is surmounted by a masonry cross, and at its southern end with a hipped roof with a gambrel with a timber roof vent. On the east and west sides of the building there are narrow eaves enclosed with timber battens. The section of this rectangular volume that protrudes south beyond the rest of the complex is divided into two bays. Buttresses, each with three rendered offsets, define these bays. On the first floor of each of these bays is a large perpendicular style tracery window with rendered dressings and on the floor above is a simple lancet window with a double hung sash and fixed fanlight. In the south wall of this rectangular volume there are three lancet windows set at second floor level.
	The Administration Wing (1899), a two-storey rectangular building, forms the southern wing of the Main Block. This face brick building with rendered banding and detail has been composed in the Federation Free Classical Style. The front façade has a two-storey arcade with round arches and a balustrade of masonry balusters. In the centre of the façade is a projecting entry bay that has a flat arch at ground level and a room above with two narrow windows flanking a niche with a statue of the Virgin and Child. A pediment that is flanked by bartisans and topped by a cross surmounts the central bay. The main entry door has a stained glass panel as well as stained glass sidelights and fanlight. The other windows in this façade are simple double hung sash windows.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The corrugated iron roof is partly concealed behind a parapet with balusters which match the balustrade of the balcony below. The roof has a decorative timber bellcote with a shingle roof and several metal, vented gablets. The brick chimneys have decorative corbelled caps and are unpainted.
	The rear (north) wall of the Administration Wing (1899) is purely utilitarian in composition and construction. The walls are unpainted face brickwork laid in Flemish bond and only the simple windowsills are rendered. Unlike the front façade, there is no parapet concealing the roof but rather a simple eaves detail with timber battens fixed to the underside and an ogee profile gutter. All windows are timber double hung sash windows with metal wall vents set in the brickwork above them. This wall forms the south wall of the two courtyards formed in the space between the Administration Wing (1899) and the Service Wing (1899). The two-storey Service Wing (1899) is rectangular shaped in plan and forms the north wall of the internal service courtyard. This courtyard is bounded on the east by the Classroom Wing (1899; 1923), on the south by the Administration Wing (1899), and on the west by the Chapel/Refectory Wing (1923). This wing was modified in the 2003 major works program. This building is a utilitarian structure of the early twentieth century; the design has not been influenced by any particular style. It would appear that this building has evolved over time with the timber framed upper floor extension being constructed some time after the brick part of the building. The two-storey Classroom Wing (1899; 1923) is rectangular in plan and forms the eastern wing of the Main Block. The front (south) section of the wing is a later addition.
	The walls of the building are of stretcher bond brickwork construction with a rusticated limestone plinth. The steeply pitched corrugated iron roof terminates at its north and south ends against parapeted gables. The apex of the south gable is capped by a steel cross

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Sacred Heart Group Sewerage Plan, 1912. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 095.

SEMI-DETACHED DWELLINGS, 70-72 MARY ST HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-Detached Dwellings, 70-72 Mary St
Other names	Alisa Craig Mount View
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18081
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	70-72 Mary St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 1 - 2 STR: 6700
Vol/folio	1535/967 - 968
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>This duplex pair are a fine representative example of a Federation Italianate residences and makes a substantial contribution to the streetscape.</p> <p>The place is a good, intact representative example of cottages built north of the original townsite of Perth during the Western Australian Gold Boom, reflecting the sudden increase in population in Western Australia and the resulting rapid expansion of residential accommodation</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>



PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1928, 1942 – 43, 1962, 2008 – 10.
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	The single storey mirrored semi-detached pair are of brick construction. The facades have been painted in their entirety. The main roofs are not visible. The front verandahs have bullnose roofs spanning between the common walls.
	The parapets are richly detailed above cornice mouldings and are topped with semi circular richly detailed pediments. Included in the parapets are the date: 1898 and the name of each place in block letters.
	The places bear resemblance to the terraces of East Fremantle designed by E R Hitchcock, an eastern states architect who came to Western Australia at the time of the Gold Boom. Medium height brick walls- painted. Small garden setbacks.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1892, land in Highgate Hill (part of the Mount Heart Estate) was acquired by Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney. The land was subdivided into a 2-acre site for a church and school (Alacoque Square) and 79 residential lots. The land was acquired by Bishop Gibney for a very moderate sum considering its market value, and it has been suggested that he and developer Forrest had a prior arrangement. Mary Street was part of this subdivision and by 1896 the majority of the lots in the estate had been sold to prominent Perth families.</p> <p>Bishop Gibney was born and educated in Ireland and appointed as Bishop of Perth on 1 November 1886. He succeeded to this position upon the death of Bishop Griver, at time when there was a great deal of work required. The Western Australian Gold Rushes had attracted large numbers of Roman Catholic immigrants to WA and new churches, schools and hospitals were required plus priests, teachers and medical staff. This led to the arrival of religious orders in WA and to a major building program, which included the subdivision of Mount Heart Estate and the subsequent construction of the Sacred Heart group of buildings.</p> <p>The semi-detached pair at No. 70-72 Mary Street was built in 1898 on the northern side of the street. The date is written on the pediment, along with the names 'Ailsa Craig' and 'Mount View'. It has been suggested that the residences were built by a homesick Scot.</p> <p>A laneway was constructed at the rear with access from Vincent Street (on an angle) which intersected with one running also from Vincent Street to Mary Street, but at a right angle. Many of the subdivisions at that time were planned with laneways to provide access to the rear for the Perth City Council's night cart and rubbish removals.</p> <p>The City of Perth rate books for 1902 list John Moss, contractor, as the resident of No. 70. At that time the annual rateable value of £120. In the 1905 Wises' Post Office Directories they were listed as No. 62-64 and were occupied by William Beaumont and Ernest Solomon. The previous year there were no numbers given but Ernest Solomon was listed as a resident and next to him (possibly at No. 70) was Francis Johnstone.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1915, Walter G. Dorney (No. 70) and Frederick Tublin (No. 72) were in residence.</p> <p>The 1941, rate books indicate that both residences were owned by Septimus Sydney Smith and in 1949, the last year the Directories were printed, the residents were John H. Greer (No. 70) and Mrs Winnifred A. Jacques (No. 72).</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century demonstrate that there have been minimal changes to the cottages since then apart from reroofing and a major addition to the rear of 72 Mary Street.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

SACRED HEART CHURCH, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Sacred Heart Church
Other names	Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2181, 23930
State Heritage Register:	28 August 2001
Other Listing:	Catholic Church Inventory Adopted 01 Jul 1998

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	40 - 42 Mary St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 64 D/P: 42775
Vol/folio	2794/497
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	<p>The Church is an excellent example of a substantial stone church in the Federation Gothic style. The finely designed interior of the church is notable particularly the timber truss ceiling.</p> <p>Together with the associated buildings, grounds and boundary walls the church contributes substantially to the aesthetic qualities of the landscape and form a significant streetscape element on Mary and Harold Streets in Highgate, as well as being an important precinct of ecclesiastical buildings that date from c.1900.</p> <p>The place housed the Order of Our Lady of the Missions’ first Australian branch and school, established at the site in 1897, and illustrates the Order’s commitment to the education of children in Western Australia and to other forms of pastoral care.</p> <p>The place was founded as a result of efforts from the late 1890s by local Catholics to establish a Catholic Church and School in the area as the State’s population boomed, and is representative of the development of Catholic Education in Western Australia.</p>

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Sacred Heart Primary School were designed by prominent architect Richard Dennehy, the original Convent and School buildings were designed by Edgar Henderson, and the 1923, 1933 and 1937 additions to the Convent and School, the 1954 extensions to the Church, and the 1938 Hall were designed by his son Edgar Le B Henderson.
	Sacred Heart Catholic Church was one of the first Catholic churches in the State to implement changes resulting from liturgical practices recommended by the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) including modifying the sanctuary to accommodate liturgical changes. The church is highly valued by the school community, past and present students and teachers, and the Sacred Heart parish.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1906; 1928; 1954; 1957; 1960s; 1972; 2001
Walls	Stone
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Gothic
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	A large, tiled gable, forms the Nave of the Sacred Heart Church, and a stone cross is located at either end, atop the gable’s apex. The façade is a rusticated ashlar masonry and lining the longer external walls are Gothic arched windows separated by stonework buttresses.
	On the Mary Street facing gabled end is a centred Gothic arched door headed by three elongated arched windows. The property is scattered with vegetation of varying maturity and a carpark to the west of the church.
	The church is one element of the complex of buildings that forms the State Registered Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The establishment of a Roman Catholic presence in Highgate Hill dates from 1891 when Bishop Matthew Gibney supervised the subdivision of the Church’s land known as ‘Mount Heart Estate’. Located on a prominent rise, the estate comprised of a number of residential lots and was bounded by Mary and Margaret (now Harold) Streets, and Beaufort and Lincoln (now William) Streets. Bishop Gibney identified approximately two acres at the centre of the estate for use as a church and school to serve the growing Catholic population of the developing suburb. The two acres were called ‘Alacoque Square’ after the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St Margaret Mary Alacoque.</p> <p>In July 1897, Superior General Mother Mary of the Holy Rosary of the Congregation of Our Lady of Missions visited ‘Alacoque Square’ where a temporary Church of the Sacred Heart had been erected. The original church building, a timber-framed iron-clad structure always considered temporary, was improved and ornamented by the local Catholic community. When leaving the colony several days later, Mother Mary of the Holy Rosary intimated that she would be accepting the Bishop’s proposal to establish a school at the Highgate Hill site.</p> <p>Five Sisters were chosen from the Order of Our Lady of the Missions at Christchurch, and they opened the Sacred Heart School on 25 October 1897. The branch at Highgate Hill was to be the first established by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions in Australia.</p> <p>On 22 January 1899, Sacred Heart School and Convent (Monastery of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart) was opened with the Vicar General officiating over the ceremony and blessing of the building. Prior to this the school had operated from a corrugated iron shed.</p> <p>Although the question of establishing a permanent church had been raised as early as mid-1899, it was not until 1904 that plans for a new church were formally undertaken, with Richard Dennehy as architect. Dennehy arrived in Western Australia from Victoria in the 1860s and by the turn of the twentieth century had established himself as a successful architect in Perth, designing a number of prominent buildings including the Home of the Good Shepherd in Leederville (now the Catholic Education Office).</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In March 1905, it was publicly announced that a new church was to be built, and the contract for construction was let in May of that year. The new church was officially opened by Bishop Gibney at a large ceremony on 24 February 1906. The place was described in The Record at the time as follows:

The foundations are of cement concrete, while the base course consists of solid stone blocks one yard high. A large carving of the Sacred Heart in solid stone stands over the entrance door. The complete design provides for a building cruciform in shape, to include nave, transepts, chancel and sacristy, but the portion at present erected comprises the nave only, which is 72 ft long by 35 ft wide, exclusive of a temporary chancel and sacristy. Electric light is installed throughout. Special attention has been given to ventilation in addition to that provided for in the roof and at the eaves. All the windows open for their full length. The original contract was for £3,000, but during the progress of the work it was decided to add a temporary chancel and sacristy outside the stone building; also to erect the organ gallery. The additional works, together with the new seating etc. bring the expenditure up to about £4,000. The contractors, Messrs Ellis and Pitman, have given every satisfaction in carrying out the work for which Mr. R.J. Dennehy was the architect.

For the next eight years, the finances of the parish were restricted as the community worked to pay off the debt incurred by the church's construction. The only changes to the building during this time were to add a stained glass window on the eastern side depicting the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The earlier church remained on the site and was used for social events, worship and education. It held approximately 200 people, a capacity too small for many parish events. In 1919, lightening struck and destroyed the cross above the entrance to the church. Members of the parish moved quickly to repair the building.

In 1928, the Church was extended according to original plans from 1906. Richard Dennehy was again involved as supervising architect for the project. A permanent chancel and sacristies replaced the temporary 1905-06 elements. The extensions close to doubled the size of the building, and were opened in July 1928. A portion of the 1897 church was demolished to accommodate the extensions. Stained glass windows for the new sanctuary were donated by local resident Susan McCafferty. Additional stained glass windows were added throughout the church over the next twenty years, although specific details of their installation have not been located.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

By 1937, the 1897 church was by this time in a poor condition, although still in use as a parish hall, including use by the Highgate Catholic Boy Scouts. Fundraising in 1937 raised money for a replacement hall, designed by Edgar Le B. Henderson. Builders for the project included Emmett McGann, a local resident. Tenders were called in June 1938, and the 1897 church was demolished soon afterwards. The new hall was opened on 23 October 1938.

The 1950s were a period in which devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary enjoyed a particular prominence, and in response the Highgate parish fundraised for the addition of a new Lady Chapel at the western side of the Church. The Chapel was opened on 25 March 1954, at which time it was noted as being a fine stone addition featuring a timbered ceiling and a six foot six inch wide relief sculpted Virgin and Child by artist Mr. Edward Kohler. Edgar Le B. Henderson was again the architect for the project, with local residents F & C Russell employed as builders and Jack Guelfi as stonemason. Other changes to the Church in the 1950s and 1960s were the construction of an inner porch in 1957 and the addition of a pipe organ in 1965. In response to decisions of the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), the sanctuary was modified to accommodate liturgical changes. Sacred Heart was one of the first Catholic churches in the State to make changes in response to the Second Vatican Council.

In 1972, the original timber choir loft of the church was found to be in dangerous condition and was replaced with a concrete loft in 1972.

Further modifications to the sanctuary of the Church were completed in September 2001. These included the relocation of the tabernacle to a niche east of the altar, replacing a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, and construction of steps below this niche.

The church continues to be used by the local community and the Sacred Heart school.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education	
	Richard Dennehy Ellis and Pitman	Architect Building contractors
Associations	Susan McCafferty	Donor of stained glass windows
	Edgar Le B. Henderson	Architect Building contractor
	Emmett McGann Edward Frederick Kohler Jack Guelfi F & C Russell	Sculptor Stone Mason Building contractors
Sources	P2181 Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2001.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



First Sacred Heart Church, 1900s. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, image 10432 PH00328

SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF ST. SAVA HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Sava
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8746
State Heritage Register:	28 March 2014
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	31 Smith St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 74 D/P: 32
Vol/folio	1152/133
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is an outstanding example of a church designed in the Christian Orthodox Church tradition whereby all elements, including the ornate art works of the interior, the finely painted iconostasis, frescoes, mosaics, gold chandeliers and timber furniture, including a throne, are of religious symbolic importance; and as such, are integral to the significance of this place.
	The distinctive curved form of the church, with its domed roof and stark white walls, set in landscaped gardens has an overall aesthetic quality that is both visually pleasing and peaceful.
	The place is indicative of the arrival of East European migrants to Western Australia in the post World War Two period, and the subsequent establishment of migrant communities, introduction of their cultural activities, religious observance and architectural traditions.
	The place is associated with Archpriest Father Petar Rados OAM, who was instrumental in establishing the Serbian Orthodox community, parish and church in the early 1950s.
The place is the second oldest Serbian Orthodox Church in Australia, and the first to be built in Western Australia.	
The place is valued by the Serbian community for religious, spiritual, aesthetic, social and educational reasons, and the use of the Serbian language in the liturgy of the church is important to the cultural identity of Serbian community of Western Australia.	
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024 3	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1954
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile Copper Sheet
Architectural Style	Orthodox/Post-War Ecclesiastical
Physical description	Built in a traditional Orthodox style, the building features white stucco walls and two octagonal towers, with cupolas topped with crosses, centred over the ridge of the gable roof, consistent with eastern European inspiration.
	The towers have arched windows on each facet and a copper-esque roof material. The building is entered from the side via a small flight of stairs with metal rails, through an arched doorway. The church has a large projecting apse with its own tiled roof. Windows are often located in groups of three arched windows, symbolising the Holy Trinity.
	Setback from the street behind a low brick and steel rail fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Serbian Church of St Sava was constructed in 1954 by the Serbian community, most of whom had fled Yugoslavia following World War II. It was named after Saint Sava (1175-1235), the first Bishop of Serbia and founder of the Serbian Orthodox Church. He is the most important saint in the Serbian Orthodox Church and the patron saint of education and medicine. His father also took monastic vows and he was canonised at Saint Simon.</p> <p>The foundation stone was laid on 31 January 1954, and the church was consecrated on 1 February 1956. In 1974, the bell tower was erected and the building completed. In 1979, three mosaics were set into the exterior wall of the bell tower. One of these was donated by a founder member of the church, one by the Ladies' Guild, and one by the organisation of Serbian Chetniks in WA in memory of their leader, Draza Himajlovic (1893-1946). Himajlovic was the leader of the resistance movement known as the Chetniks, and distinguished himself as their commander and later as Minister of War, and materially contributed to the Allied cause during World War II. However, he ordered the ethnic cleansing of Croats, Bosniaks and others and was tried after the War and executed for treason.</p> <p>The construction of the church is illustrative of the various waves of migration that have occupied the Highgate and other northern inner-city areas. In fact, many of those involved in its construction were refugees from Yugoslavia following World War II. It is one of two Serbian Orthodox churches in WA, the other being Saint Trojica in Marlborough Street, Mount Lawley. In 1965 the church bought two cottages in Stirling Street (Nos 318-322) adjoining the rear boundary of the church. These cottages were built in 1887 and were demolished in 1999 to make way for two, two-storey units, thus providing more accommodation. Objections were lodged to prevent the demolition of what was believed to be the oldest duplex in the Town of Vincent. However, these were overruled by then Heritage Minster Graham Kierath.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>At that time Fr Peter Rados was the vicar-general of the Serbian-Orthodox Church in Australia and New Zealand. In 2008 he was the rector of the Church of Saint Sava and Bishop Milutin was the ruling Bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Diocese of Australasia. Other changes to the complex included a brick Sunday School building in 1962, school additions in 1971, and a brick storeroom was erected in 1984. In 2006 the official maximum number of people who could be accommodated in the church was 87 and 145 people in the hall.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the construction of the church, and the aforementioned additions and alterations to both the church structure and the other buildings on site. The more recent changes include roof replacement in 2013 and the major renovation of the building directly behind the church (not the Stirling Street properties), starting in 2017 and completed by 2018. Once the two-storey units on Stirling Street were built they had no further alterations. The church and back building have not had any alterations since.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic development	
Associations	Ladies’ Guild Serbian Chetniks in WA organisation Fr Peter Rados	Mosaic Donor Mosaic Donor Rector
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P8746 Serbian Orthodox church of St. Sava, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2014.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Views of St Sava, 1984. Courtesy SLWA images b3663034 1-4.

THREE HOUSES, 41, 43 AND 47 SMITH ST HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Three Houses, 41, 43 and 47 Smith St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18052
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	41, 43, 47 Smith St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOTS: 1 - 3 STR: 43270
Vol/folio	2224/670 - 672
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The group of three houses have aesthetic value as intact presentation of the Victorian Georgian and Federation Queen Anne styles as applied to modest cottages for working families.</p> <p>The group of three houses has landmark value as they are rare examples of the housing that was typical in this street and precinct which is no longer common.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place is representatives examples of a modest cottages built for working families dating from the late 19th and early twentieth century.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1895; 1897; c1902; 1958; 1963; 2003
Walls	Rendered Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	No. 41 Smith Street is a Victorian Georgian dwelling with a brick single room street frontage, which features two sash windows along the southern portion of the façade. A bull nose verandah runs the length of the façade and is supported by three timber posts. A decorative cast iron frieze runs along the underside of the verandah beam between each timber post. The gable end is painted brick with a wooden fascia and decorative finial at the apex.
	No. 43 Smith Street is constructed in the Federation Queen Anne Style. The dwelling is elevated and accessed via a set of steps along the north-eastern corner of the bullnose verandah. The residence has a hipped roof form with a projecting hipped gable over the single front street facing room, which features a small additional projecting gable. The small gable end features a timber fascia and a decorative timber finial.
Condition	
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	No. 47 Smith Street is constructed in the Federation Queen Anne Style and very similar in terms of bulk and form to No. 43 Smith Street. Located in close proximity to high rise flats the three dwellings have maintained their original character and have a strong presence within this section of Smith Street. No. 41 has been modified with the brick addition to the front.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Smith Street formed part of the Highgate Hill subdivision which was developed in 1874 for surveyor, Charles Crossland and was named after his birthplace in London. The subdivision of Highgate Hill was one of the first suburbs on the north side of Perth. It consisted of a small isolated cluster of homes erected in the hollow at the east side of Beaufort Street.</p> <p>The three dwellings at Nos 41, 43 and 47 Smith Street formed part of this subdivision and were constructed during the gold boom period of the 1890s-1919. The brick weatherboard and iron place at No. 41 Smith Street was constructed before 1895 in the Late Colonial style. The place was built in two stages, initially built solely of timber, additions were made circa 1897 when an additional front bedroom of more elaborate style in brick was constructed. They all appeared on the 1897 PWD City of Perth & Suburbs sewerage plans (Sheet 7, 18.8.1897).</p> <p>During the gold boom period the place was owned by R. E. Davies a tailor who for many years lived next door and rented No. 41, known as 'Davies Cottage', to Joseph Hilder, a compositor. No. 43 Smith Street was also constructed circa 1895. The first person to be recorded living in the dwelling was traveller, A.E. Jefferson. No. 47 Smith Street was constructed circa 1902 and the first person recorded as living in that dwelling was Richard Maynard. According to Wise's Post Office Directories the numbers of these dwelling changed several times in the early years.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1898, No. 41 was No. 9 and rented to Joseph H. Hilder. However, Richard Maynard was listed as being the resident of No. 17, which may well have been No. 47. No. 43 was not listed until 1902 when the houses were numbered 21, 25 and 27.

By 1910 the subject places had today's street numbers and the residents were still Joesph Hilder (No. 41), John T. Thompson (No.43) and John Jefferson at No. 47. In 1920 the residents listed in the Directories were Mrs Cath E. Roe (No. 41), Samuel J. Thomson (No. 43) - possibly a relation of John T. Thompson - and Robert W. P. Challen at No. 47. In 1935 they were William Carr (No. 41), still Samuel J Thompson (No. 43) and No. 47 was vacant. Mrs Lucy Farquharson was the resident at No. 41 in 1949 and Samuel J. Thomson at No. 43 (indicating that possibly the Thompson family had inhabited No. 43 from at least 1910) and Mrs Jessie A. Nimmo at No. 47.

An Art Deco tower was built on the corner of Smith and Lincoln Streets in 1941 to vent sewerage fumes into the atmosphere. However, complaints from local residents regarding unpleasant smells led to its closure soon afterwards. The tower later became part of the police wireless communications network. According to the City of Perth building licence cards the front verandah of No. 41 was reconstructed for M. Newton in 1958 and a reconstruction was carried out to the rear of No. 47 in 1963 for Mrs E. Rose. The kitchens and bathrooms of all three were modernised in 2003 and they were strata titled that same year.

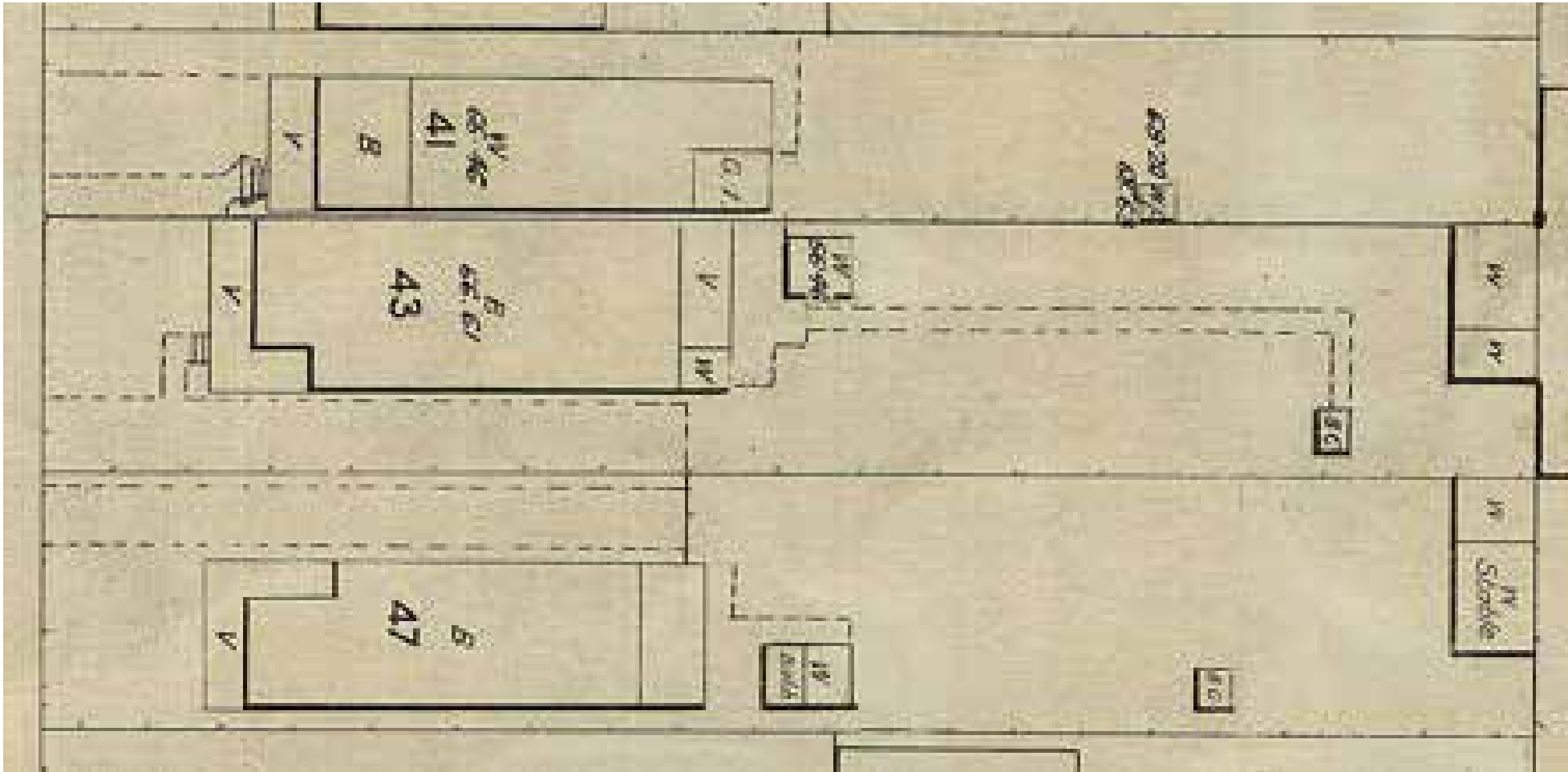
A modern three-level apartment block was built at the rear of Nos. 41-47 and one of these apartments (No. 8) was advertised for sale in 2005 for \$300,000 to \$335,000.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show very few changes to the subject places until the late 1990s when Nos 41 and 43 had new roofs installed. No 47 followed suit in 2002. By 2003 the aforementioned modern apartment block was completed on the rear of the property. Extensions to the existing residences, comprising the kitchens and bathrooms also added at this time. The residences have changed little since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Richard Maynard	First owner (HN45 and 47) occupier (HN47)
	A. E. Jefferson	First owner and occupant (HN 43)
	Joseph Hilder	First occupant (HN41)
	R.E. Davies	First owner (HN41)
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Portion of sewerage plan showing the 3 properties 1952. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0097.

HOUSE, 6 ST ALBANS AVENUE, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 6 St Albans Ave
Other names	Yeats Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8743
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	6 St Albans Ave
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 5 D/P: 2447
Vol/folio	1775/765
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the form and detail of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of a home for a professional, or skilled worker typical of the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	C1903; 1985
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The place is a substantial dwelling with a protruding front room and a bullnose return verandah. The two gable ends to the two principal facades, are decorated with finials and the gable truss is partly infilled with fretted boards. The verandah is supported by turned posts with cast iron brackets and a timber cotton reel frieze, en lieu of a bressemer. The pebbledash chimney is corbelled. The face brickwork has been maintained, as has the timber joinery to all openings. Small garden behind high brick and palisade front fence.
	The detail of the construction has been drawn from an earlier description as the place is now [2024] largely obscured by planting
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Highgate Hill was subdivided and developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. St Alban's Avenue was named for the Anglican Church built in 1889 at the end of the street, one the corner of Beaufort Street.
No. 6 was not listed in the 1898 City of Perth rate books but appeared on the 1900 PWD City & Suburbs sewerage plans, indicating an 1899 construction date. Other houses that appeared on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans for the street were the semi-detached pair at Nos 10-12, and the single dwellings at Nos 14, 18, 7, 13 and 17.
The street was not listed in Wise's Post Office Directories until 1905 and then no numbers were allocated but John Yeats (a builder) was listed as residing on the right-hand side of the street and there were eight other households. Information from the City of Perth Rates Books indicate that John Yeats (c1857-1919) and his wife Margaret were living at the house in 1904 indicating the house was built c1903, and likely to have been built by Yeats.
Numbers were included in the 1908 issue for the first time and the occupant was Thomas Jolly. Jolly, who had been listed the previous year as well, was the manager of Stewart Dawson & Co., jewellers of 613-615 Hay Street, Perth. By 1910, the street was completely occupied with 10 single dwellings and the semi-detached pair. All were of brick construction.
In 1915, Frederick John Hird was recorded in the Directories as occupying the place and in 1925 it was Arthur C. G. Rosser, who was still there in 1949, the last year they were printed. Residents were attracted to the area early on by the higher blocks and the existence of three churches: St Alban's (Church of England), Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic built in 1897 and rebuilt in 1905 at No. 64 Mary Street and St Mary's (Roman Catholic) constructed in 1906. There were also two schools in the area: the State School in Lincoln Street (No. 147 built in 1895) and Sacred Heart Convent School (1899) in Mary Street. The Anglican Perth College later moved from the Deanery in Perth to Beaufort Street in Mount Lawley.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Subsequent additions were made to this residence in 1985 by Frisian Pty Ltd and that same year the owner, Mr Court, applied for a licence to erect a garage.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show very few changes to the subject site until the late 1980s when a new roof was installed. Around this time an extension of the back patio area was added to the building, finishing in the mid 1990s. This renovation included the aforementioned garage that faces Mereny Lane. There have been no visible changes since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	John and Margaret Yeats	First owners and occupants
	Thomas Jolly Frederick John Hird Arthur C. G. Rosser Frisian Pty Ltd Mr Court	Occupant Occupant Occupant Builder Owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS CHURCH HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Progressive Spiritualists Church
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8748
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	388 Stirling St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 55 D/P: 32
Vol/folio	528/89
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The Progressive Spiritualists Church is a good example of a church constructed in the Postwar Gothic/Austerity style, which is severe and contemplative in character.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of the City of Vincent in the mid 20th century by a diversity of migrants.
	The place has social value of its demonstration of the diversity of religious expression within the Vincent community.
Statement of significance	The place has social value as it is a place that has been the venue for a variety of social and spiritual events since the mid 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1956; 1964; 1980
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Postwar Gothic / Austerity style
Physical description	A simple, brick building with references to a stripped Gothic form in a contemporary idiom, with an unprepossessing entrance porch set in a prominent brick gable.
	The exterior is in red face brickwork and the steeply pitched roof is in cement tiles. The casement windows are timber framed and detailed with three horizontal panes. The orientation of each window is horizontal.
Physical description	Extensions to the rear constructed in 1964 and 1980 respectively have matching brickwork to the original with concrete flooring and asbestos roofing. Garden setting behind a low steel pipe and mesh fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The land on which the subject place stands was originally known as Shearer Street, which connected to Cecil Street and then to Stirling Street. Between 1915 and 1920 Shearer and Cecil streets were aligned with Stirling Street to become one single street. Stirling Street was named after Sir James Stirling (1791-1865), founder of the Swan River Colony and Governor from 1828-1839. It was built as a wide street, running through the centre of the newly designed township of Perth, with the intention of it being a main boulevard, running north-south. Subsequent development plus the construction of the railway and the placement of the two bridges erected on William and Beaufort streets were some of the reasons it did not gain the importance originally intended.</p> <p>The land in this section of Stirling Street was subdivided in 1896 as suburban lots of around 10 acres each. This section north of Brisbane Street was known as the 'Stirling Street Extension'. Most of the land was gradually subdivided into smaller residential lots in the 1880s and 1890s but No. 388 was shown as an empty block on the circa 1897 PWD City of Perth & Suburbs sewerage plans. The Stirling Street Extension was listed in the 1920 edition of Wise's Post Office Directories but the northernmost number given was No. 384 and the same in 1930.</p> <p>Spiritualism, the belief in the existence of the human personality after death, was an important concept in 19th Century Melbourne's intellectual circles. The Victorian Association of Progressive Spiritualists, the first of its kind, was formed there in 1870. The Progressive Spiritualists Church was established in 1934.</p> <p>The Highgate area was home to many of the migrant families and refugees who flocked to Western Australia in the post World War II period. Its attraction was cheap housing as the area had become run down. It became popular again as a residential area in the 1980s (particularly for young singles and married couples) because of its proximity to the CBD, the nightlife of Northbridge, the developing coffee and restaurant strip in nearby Beaufort Street and for those who worked in the City but did not want a long commute or to spend their weekends tending to a quarter-acre block.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Progressive Spiritualist Church in Stirling Street was constructed in 1956 on previously vacant ground by builder A. H. Hitch & Co. It is one of a number of church buildings constructed in the area by different religious groups.

In 1964, additions and alterations were made to the church, including a kitchen at the rear, which was constructed by the Groom Bros. There were additions in 1979 and a further room was added to the rear in 1980, which was undertaken by builder Noterangelo & Sons.

Approval was given for a patio addition in 1999 and a Conservation Plan was undertaken by Philip Griffiths Architects in 2007. Conservation and general refurbishment works followed. In 2008 the property was still owned and used by the Progressive Spiritualists Church Incorporated, and remains so as of 2024.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned additions to the structure in the late 1970s and 1980s, as well as the patio additions in the 1990s. A new roof was installed on the church building circa 2009, and later the back room additions received a new roof around 2012. There have been no other visible changes to the subject site since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	A. H. Hitch & Co. Groom Bros Noterangelo & Sons	Builder Builder Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HYDE PARK, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Hyde Park
Other names	Third Swamp Third Swamp Reserve
Place type	Urban Park

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	4634
State Heritage Register:	30 Oct 1998
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	505 William St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: Y/288 D/P: 41439
Vol/folio	1454/634
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is important for its collection of mature introduced trees, in particular the Plane Trees (<i>Planatus acerifolia</i>), encircling the lakes, the Moreton Bay Figs (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) and Port Jackson Figs (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) in the lawn areas, the Pines (<i>Pinus</i>) around the boundaries and the Jacarandas (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>) in the south-east corner. The more unusual species include the Swamp Cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>), Red Cedar (<i>Toona australis</i>) and Bunya Pine (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>) and remnant indigenous flora (<i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i>)
	The place is important as an example in good condition and with a high degree of integrity of the Arcadian landscape style as applied to a large public park.
	The place is strongly identified and highly valued by the local and regional community as a venue for passive recreation, social interaction and as a venue for fairs, festivals, public and private ceremonies.
Statement of significance	The place has scientific and historic importance as a remnant of the former chain of wetlands that extended north of Perth and as an example of the development of these wetlands as public parks at the end of the nineteenth century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place is important for its association with the Aboriginal tribes who lived there prior to and during the early years of European settlement and with the early European settlers including miners en route to the Kalgoorlie goldfields who also camped there.
	The place is important as a source of aesthetic and recreational enjoyment for the community
PLACE USE	
Original use	Park/Reserve
Current use	Park/Reserve
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	Hyde Park is a well established park bounded by Vincent, Glendower, Throssell and William Streets. Its lake feature has been divided into two basins with islands, surrounded by mature London Plane trees. Numerous other mature trees are spread throughout the park, including Moreton Bay Figs and Port Jackson Figs in the lawn areas, Pines around the boundaries and Jacarandas in the south-east corner. Other plantings include Swamp Cypress, Red Cedar, Bunya Pine and remnant indigenous Eucalyptus and Melaleuca. Each portion of the lake has an island occupied by breeding birds

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The park contains a network of pathways, BBQ facilities and children's playground equipment. Hyde Park was established in the Arcadian style of landscape design, which attempts to recreate an idyllic rural landscape, featuring gently undulating grassed areas, irregular groups of large trees, winding pathways, irregularly shaped shrubberies and natural water bodies. Landscaped parkland, tree lined lakes and meandering paths. Recent additions of limestone-edged planter beds and ornate paving depart from the original Arcadian style.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Prior to 1930s, the Wise's Post Office Directories list Hyde Park as at Vincent Street whilst from that year the place is listed under William Street. In the 1960s, the Park was refurbished with new play equipment, water playground, barbecues, picnic areas, improved lavatory facilities, lighting and upgraded pathways. A resurgence of use saw the first Hyde Park Festival held in 1968. The last Festival was held in 1985 but a more limited Hyde Park Fair was resurrected a few years later and continues to be held annually. The Park is a popular venue for other community events, social gatherings and private ceremonies such as weddings.</p> <p>On 6 January 1977, Perth Town Lot Y228 was granted to the City of Perth as freehold land to be used and held solely for recreation purposes. It was transferred to the Town of Vincent under the same conditions on 11 April 1995. In 1998 Hyde Park was placed on the State Register of Heritage Places. In June 2003 a Conservation Plan was prepared for the Park which provides a detailed documentary and physical evidence of the Park, and recommendations to guide any redevelopment and changes to the Park in line with its cultural heritage significance. In 2007, the Town of Vincent Council resolved to approve the design of the Hyde Park Stage. This stage proposal was also supported by the Heritage Council. As of 2024, the City of Vincent Council plans to upgrade the eastern playground, set to begin in 2024 and 2025.</p> <p>Recent discoveries of the introduced 'Shot Hole Borer' insect within Hyde Park has lead to discussions about the future management of infected trees in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the park has changed little since that time, with the exception of the aforementioned playground and recreation area additions. There has been some landscaping and creations of garden beds in the 2010s but overall the grounds have not changed since 1953.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Cultural and Entertainment Social Services: Health Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. P4634 Hyde Park Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 1998.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Hyde Park, 1914. Courtesy SLWA image b4302922_1.



Hyde Park, 1914. Courtesy SLWA image b4302922_2.



Hyde Park, 1972. Courtesy SLWA image b4569300_3.

SEWERAGE VENT HYDE PARK, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Sewerage Vent, Hyde Park, Highgate
Other names	
Place type	Other structure

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	23781 23992
State Heritage Register:	11 Sept 2015
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 28 Jun 2016

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	William St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: Y/288 D/P: 41439
Vol/folio	1454/634
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Metropolitan Sewerage Vents is an example of decorative but functional cast iron work in public infrastructure.
	This vent is one of a small sample of surviving c.1911-1930 sewerage ventilation shafts, a once-common piece of infrastructure that appears to have largely been removed and/or forgotten across the country.
	This vent is one of the six representative examples of the standard natural ventilation shafts erected for the Perth and Fremantle sewerage systems from 1911 to 1930, when decorative but functional cast iron work was used for these items of public infrastructure. The Metropolitan Sewerage Vents are valued by people who live and work near them as attractive and quirky mementos of the history of Perth.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Health: Other Government: Other
Current use	Historic Site
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1918-19
Walls	Cast Iron
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	The vent comprises an ornate circular cast iron base with fluting and moulding which contains the letters M S (Metropolitan Sewerage) in the lower portion.
	An access panel, measuring approximately 20cm by 10cm and secured by a bolt in each corner, provides visual access into the vent. The base has been painted bronze with scarlet lettering.
	The bases are approximately two metres high, set below a straight circular pipe braced by four metal rods that rise out of the base. The pipe comprises several segments connected together, each approximately a metre in length and between 5–10 cm in diameter. The bottom section of piping is slightly tapered to connect to the base.
	The vent is set into a concrete base and is located adjacent to the William Street footpath within Hyde Park.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>This Metropolitan Sewerage Vent is one of a collection of circular metal ventilation shafts with decorative cast iron bases, which were erected between c.1911 and 1928 to assist in reducing odours associated with the completion of Perth’s new sewerage system.</p> <p>The area surrounding Hyde Park was house-connected in 1914,52 but the Hyde Park Vent does not appear to have been erected until some years later. A northern extension to the Hyde Park Main Sewer had been completed in 1915-16 and residences in an area north of Hyde Park roughly bounded by Venn Street, Walcott Street and minor roads two or three blocks west of Fitzgerald Street were connected to this main by 1920. It is likely that the shaft erected in Perth in 1918-19 was Hyde Park Vent, corresponding to both the completion of the Hyde Park Main extension, and the additional house connections in the area.</p> <p>Current Water Corporation staff members are unclear as to when the elements of Metropolitan Sewerage Vents were disconnected from the sewer system. One opinion is that, after World War Two, changes in the operation of the sewerage system did away with the need for ventilation shafts and they were disconnected. Another is that disconnection occurred following conversion to a closed rather than open sewer system in the 1970s, although some remained connected even into the twenty-first century. A further influence may have been the shift to plastic piping, which suffers less from the corrosive effects of hydrogen sulphide.</p> <p>As areas were redeveloped or the tall shafts deemed hazardous, many vents were removed. It is possible that some may have originally been of galvanised steel and these would have deteriorated quicker than the surviving cast iron vents.</p> <p>In recent years these remaining elements of former public infrastructure have been photographed for social networking sites, as quirky and unusual elements in the streetscape.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Health Governing: Governing and Politics Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	P23992 Metropolitan Sewerage Vents, Assessment Documentation, DPLH 2015.	



PLUNKETT HOME, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Plunkett Home
Other names	Residence, 111 Wright St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17616
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 07 Nov 2006

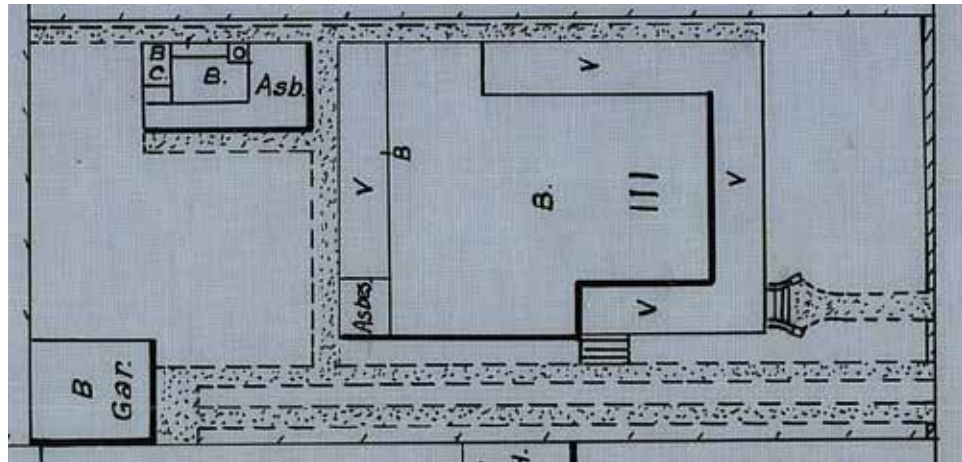
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	111 Wright St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 4 DP: 4098
Vol/folio	1565/17
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of the Federation Bungalow style of architecture, contributing to the Wright Street streetscape.
	The place has historic value through its long and continual association with the Plunkett family, as it was their family home and in close proximity to the site of the original Plunkett Joinery. The Plunkett Homes business played a significant role in the development of Perth's housing construction and design.
	The place has social value as a representative example of a large residence built for professionals and their families dating from the early twentieth century.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



MWSS&DD Sheet 1522, Courtesy SROWA.

HOUSE AND SHOP (FMR), 69 BOURKE ST, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House and Shop (fmr), 69 Bourke St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17970
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	69 Bourke St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 2322
Vol/folio	1521/645
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a former shop and premises which were common in suburban Perth and demonstrates a simple expression of the Federation Free Style executed in timber.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of this portion of Leederville in the early 20th century and the provision of goods to the members of the community until the mid 20th century.
	The place has historic value as it demonstrates the once common corner store that were a key element in any community.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for the members of the community who recall this place as a corner store, and its presence in the street scape since 1912 contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1912; 1980; 2006
Walls	Timber Framed, weatherboard Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style
Physical description	The single storey former shop has an attached dwelling. The external walls of the building are painted weatherboard. The truncated corner which is likely to have been the shop entrance, has been infilled and is flanked on each wall by identical multipaned shopfront windows.
	The former shop portion has a gable roof and gable frontage that oversails the truncation and the corner of the roof is bracketed with decorative fretwork brackets. The gable infill is detailed with layered scalloped timbers and has flying gable with a finial. The dwelling is setback, although the edge of the verandah aligns with the shopfront. The verandah posts are simple square timber posts (possibly replacements) with a central stepped entrance within the verandah space. The verandah roof is a separate skillion roof.
Physical description	The windows are timber framed double hung sashes. Zero setback to both streets, corner truncation. Painted finish, probable removal of shop verandah.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

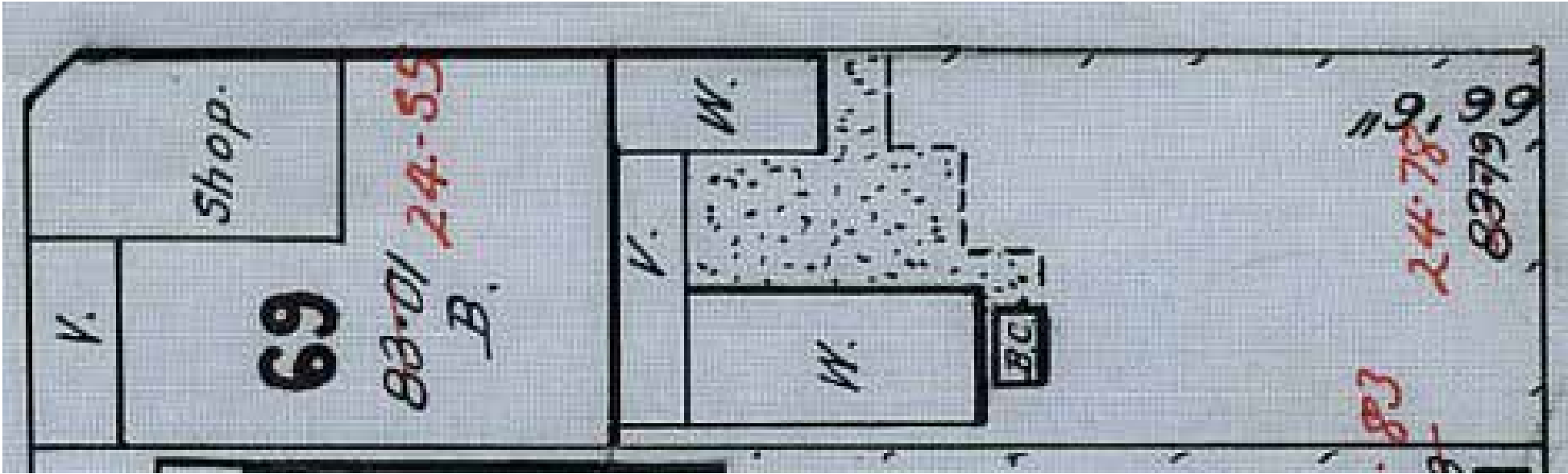
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The south side of Bourke Street between Oxford and Loftus Streets was part of the Fitzroy Park estate, a subdivision of the Leeder Estate bounded by Richmond, Oxford, Bourke and Loftus streets. The former shop and residence at No. 69 Bourke Street was first listed in the Wise Post Office Directories in 1912 as No. 45 Bourke Street with the residents listed as Davies and Sons, grocers; Davies, Harry (D & Son) and Davies, Alberts (D & Son). It was run by Harry and his son Albert and the family lived in the attached house.</p> <p>In 1915, the house and shop were renumbered as 69, and by 1930, the business was operating as Mrs Mary Davies & Son. In 1935, Mrs E. Taylor operated a mixed business and then in 1938 Amy Nelson was running a mixed business in the premises, in 1940 Mrs D. Treacy and in 1949 it was John Sheridan, still as a mixed business.</p> <p>There were many such corner shops in the Vincent area and the wider Perth metropolitan area. Prior to refrigeration housewives shopped on a daily or near-daily basis. The shop would have stocked milk, bread, cold meats, groceries could not be sold after 6pm. As local resident Jenny Marshall recalled, 'At night wire screens were put over the shelves as only certain products could be sold after hours'. Government inspectors were employed to enforce this rule and often employed subterfuge to talk the unsuspecting shopkeepers into supplying some forbidden item. A hefty fine then followed.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the building remained unchanged until the late 1980s when a new roof was installed.</p> <p>There were then renovations done on the house in the 1990s and by the new century there was another roof replacement. A Development Application for the subject place was submitted in November 2005 for proposed alterations, additions to accommodate a new kitchen, living, dining and laundry area attached to the rear of the existing building and a garage to the rear of the property. These works were completed before 2010.</p> <p>In 2013 a smaller structure was added to the very back of the block. The residence has maintained its form since then.</p>

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Davies family	Original occupants, owners and business proprietors
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Sewerage Plan 1953. SROWA Sheet 138

TWO HOUSES, 1 AND 3 BOUVERIE PL LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Two Houses, 1 and 3 Bouverie Pl
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17971
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1 and 3 Bouverie Pl
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 18 D/P: 1221 LOT: 17 D/P: 1221
Vol/folio	1800/506 1800/507
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	These two cottages have aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Queen Anne style residences executed in brick. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century. The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1912
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	Both places are of the same design and detail. They are single storey residences with a full width bullnose front verandah, hipped gambrel roof, symmetrical frontage with central front door (with sidelights and fanlights) flanked by a double hung window each side. The windows also feature sidelights.
	The verandahs are supported by turned timber posts and have a vertical timber detailed valance and decorative fretwork brackets (No 3).
	The painted chimneys are corbelled. Both places have low brick (painted) walls and pickets. The gardens are mature and mostly obscure views of the places.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Bouverie Place was created as part of the Leeder Estate subdivisions, which began in 1891 with the sale of 19 blocks of land. This area was part of a further subdivision of lots (between Anzac Road and Bourke Street) into garden lots ranging from two to ten acres. It is possible that Bouverie Street was named after Edward Bouverie Pusey (his father took on the name 'Pusey' upon gaining an inheritance. Edward was one of the leaders of the British Oxford Movement.</p> <p>The street is one of the short thoroughfares off Oxford Street which initially led into the swampy land on the eastern side of Lake Monger. There were Chinese market gardens at the end of Bouverie Place up to the 1920s. Chinese market gardeners, Chong You and Sue Wing were listed there in 1910. These men generally worked in partnerships or as group and many were relatives. They worked the soil by hand, using makeshift tools and traditional Chinese methods. The watering was done in the traditional way by walking up and down between the rows of vegetables with a pole across their shoulders and a bucket of water on each end.</p> <p>The house at No. 5 appears on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans. Numbers 1 and 3 are listed in the 1915 Post Office Directory but not in 1910. There were a number of long-term residents in Bouverie Place. The Horsley's are listed at No. 7 from at least 1915 to 1949 (by then Mrs Bridget Horsley) and the Guelfi family at No. 6 was in residence from 1925 to at least 1949 (by then Mrs Susannah Guelfi). In 1949 Robert Stace was in residence at No. 1 and Ernest Marsh at No.3.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the houses at Nos. 1 and 3 underwent renovations in the late 1980s with extensions being added to the backs of the buildings. No. 1 had further remodelling of the back of the house in 2003. Both buildings have remained largely unchanged since then.</p>

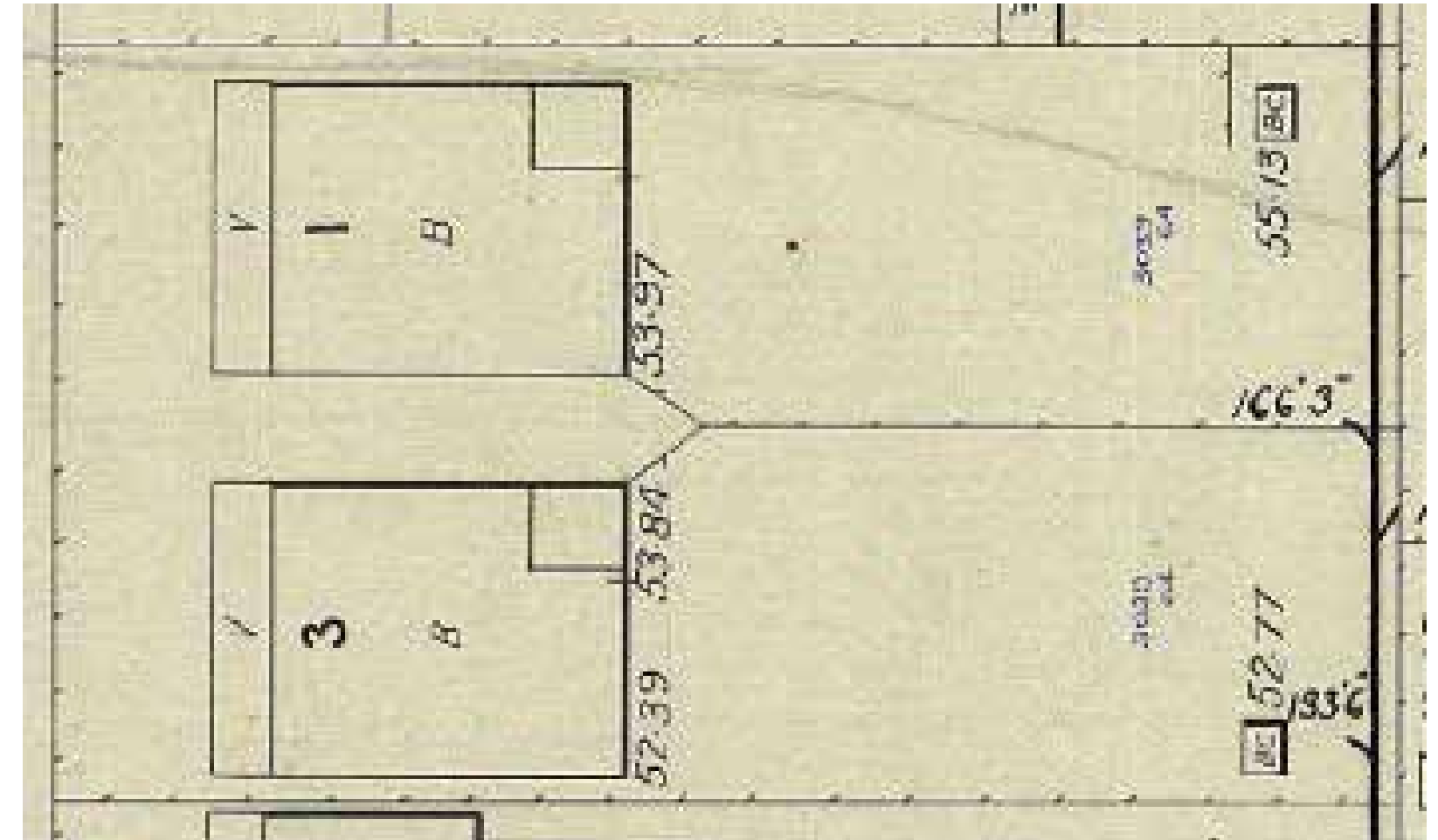
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Sewerage Plan n.d. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 158.

BRITANNIA ROAD RESERVE, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Britannia Road Reserve
Other names	
Place type	Urban Park

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17976
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	41 Britannia Rd
Locality	Leederville
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place had aesthetic value as a open space providing a contrast to the adjacent freeway and the densely developed urban area.
	The part Lake Monger Reserve has possible Aboriginal heritage significance as well as historical post-settlement significance.
	The place has historic value for its association with the former Commonwealth Games held in Perth n 1962 which lead to a program of development of facilities in the metropolitan area.
	The reserve was associated with Lake Monger and its several roles in the lake system across the north of Perth.
	The reserve has social value as an aesthetically pleasing public space that is highly valued by the community.

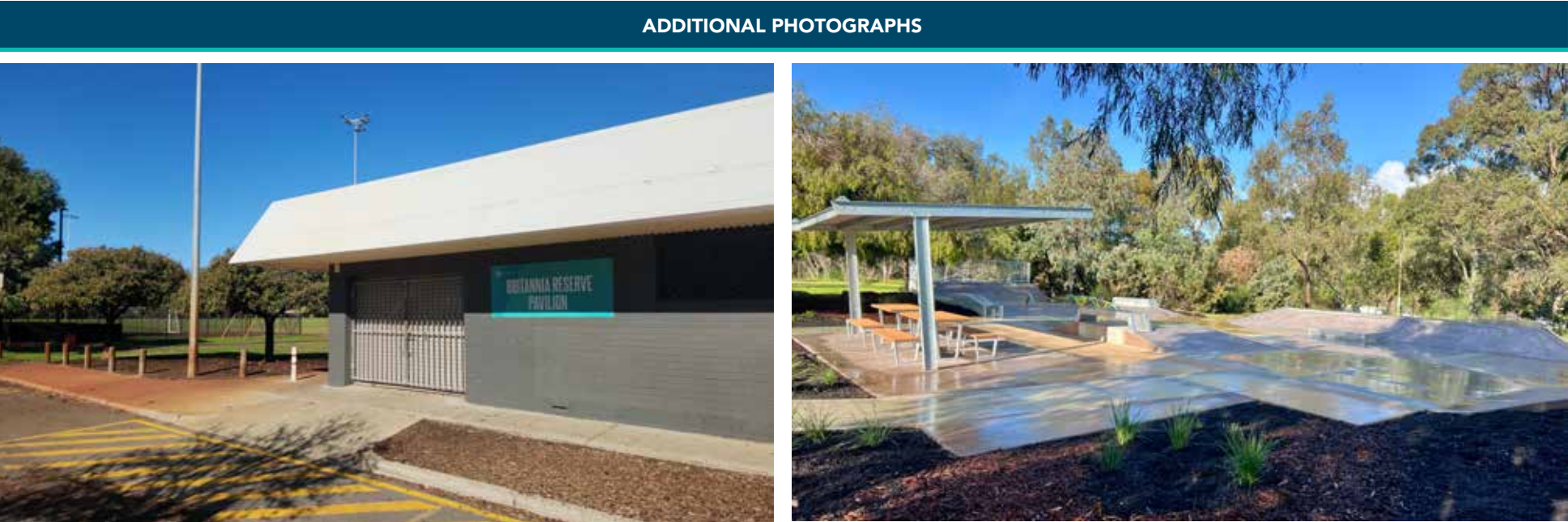
PLACE USE	
Original use	Park/Reserve
Current use	Park/Reserve
Other use	Farming/Pastoral
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1930
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	The part of the Lake Monger Reserve east of the Mitchell Freeway remains in the City of Vincent. It is an open parkland with plantings remaining from before its severance by the freeway. At its northern end is the now disused cycling Velodrome, erected for the 1962 Commonwealth Games, in the Postwar Functionalist style, utilised in all of the Games venues.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lake Monger, known as Galup to the Noongar, was the site of the mandjar, or fair, where people met to barter a wide range of goods.
Following European settlement, John H. Monger acquired 200 acres of Perth shire Location Ae abutting the south side of Lake Monger. To the east and southeast of Lake Monger was situated the estate of William Leeder. In the 1890s the land of these two estates was subdivided for residential and garden lots. West of Oxford Street, the rich swampy ground was occupied with market gardens and dairies.
In 1902, the Lake Monger Board was set up to manage the lake and on 19 June 1903, Lake Monger was declared Class A. Reserve 8731 for public park and recreation. The lake was a popular picnic, boating, and fishing spot, but the reserve only covered the lake area itself. There was no public land on its banks, and even some of the lake was privately owned. It was planned to acquire some of the surrounding land and develop it as a reserve, but acquisition of land at the eastern end of the Lake was not achieved until the late 1920s, due to lack of funds.
Chinese market gardens continued to operate in the area while discussions progressed about the future of this landholding. By 1928 the gardeners were gone and by 1930 some 120 acres of land had been bought by the Perth City Council to be developed as part of the Lake Monger Reserve.
Fifty acres of this land was swamp, to be reclaimed by dredging silt from the lake bed. Dredging works commenced on 13 May 1932, with celebrations which involved a swim through Leederville, a canoe race involving Leederville, Wembley and Mount Hawthorn Boy Scouts, and a series of bonfires.
In 1936, the reclaimed land, which had been filled with silt, rubbish and street sweepings, was top dressed with 7,000 cubic yards of sand acquired during the levelling of the Girton Street Reserve, North Perth (now Les Lilleyman Reserve. Girton Street was the original name for the section of London Street between Woodstock and Green Streets). Three lines of trees were to be planted as part of the development of the Reserve.
Britannia Oval was developed on part of the reclaimed site, and there has been some residential development, with 20 lots released in 1956.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In the late 1960s, the construction of the Mitchell Freeway through the area created a barrier between the reserve and the lake. A pedestrian footbridge was constructed across the freeway in the early 1980s to reinstate some form of access.
The former Commonwealth Games Velodrome, which is located within the Lake Monger Reserve, was purpose built for the Empire (Commonwealth) Games in 1962. Previous to the Commonwealth Games, Perth had 'almost no sports facilities of international standard', had never staged a major international sporting event on such a scale, and thus faced a huge challenge for a city of less than 500,000 people. The City of Perth perceived the Games as 'an opportunity for enhancing a reputation for goodwill and hospitality on an international plane'. Almost £4 million would be spent on preparations for the Games, 'much of it on permanent new facilities', including the Commonwealth Government spending £1 million on raising Perth Airport to international jet standards, and Fremantle Harbour Trust completing 'one of the world's most modern sea passenger terminals' to cater for Games visitors.
Perry Lakes Stadium, the Beatty Park Aquatic Centre, and the Canning All Weather Rowing Course were among the larger enterprises built for the hosting of the VII British Empire and Commonwealth Games. Other purpose built facilities included the boxing stadium, also at Perry Lakes, and the subject Velodrome east of Lake Monger in Leederville. A Games Village for accommodating visiting competitors and officials was built at City Beach, on land donated by the City of Perth, valued at £200,000.
The area in which the Velodrome is located was originally the old council depot site that was used to stable the night cart horses. The Velodrome was constructed circa 1959 and officially opened on 14 March 1959. The Velodrome was a permanent structure used for cycling race with a concrete curved circular track around an infield area, which was a replica in shape and size of the 1956 Melbourne Olympics cycling track. The track length of the Velodrome is 333 metres and the standard race distance is 1,000 metres. The original stand accommodated 3,600 seats and standing room allowed for about 2,000 people. The Velodrome is located at the north east corner of the Lake Monger Reserve. The main entrance of the Velodrome is off Britannia Road, the clubhouse, grandstand and change rooms are located to the south and south west of the Velodrome track

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
A number of alterations and additions have been undertaken over the years to the Velodrome. Circa 1960, a brick change room was constructed to the south west of the track. The plans show that the concrete cycle track, including the circular track, the finishing line mark on the track and the judges’ movable stand were still intact at this time. The original grandstand was modified circa 1973 with new steel balustrades, ceiling, windows and the installation of air conditioning units. The existing club facilities, which are located to the east of the grandstand, were constructed circa 1985 which accommodated function areas, a lounge and an office.
Floreat Athena Soccer Club moved to the Velodrome in 1985. In 1998 Evangelos and Despo Litis donated \$150,000 to the club and the stadium was renamed E & D Litis Stadium. More recently, the Velodrome contains two grandstands: the original Eleni grandstand and a more modern stand in front of the clubrooms. Although the banked tracks of the Velodrome have been grassed over, their shape is just evident, and they create an attractive surround for the football pitch in the middle. The original cycling tunnel has been left intact for players to use to and from the change rooms and is a prominent feature of the ground.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards showcase the changes from the empty looking land in 1953 to the early 1960s when the tracks and grandstands are built. By the 1970s fencing and pitch markings are visible. The distinct change in the pitch grounds is seen by the turn of the 21st century. These photographs also indicate that the form and extant of the building facing Britannia Rd and the building to its immediate south-east have changed little since their construction in the 1960s. Though the grandstands have visually changed throughout the years, these two structures have not.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Social Services: General Social Services	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



RESIDENCE, 5 BYRON ST, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Residence, 5 Byron St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17980
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Apr 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	5 Byron St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 40 D/P: 1210
Vol/folio	1346/519
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>This place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1915
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The dwelling has a two room frontage with the northern room projecting to the street. The front projecting room features a facetted bay with three double hung sash windows and a gable detailed in rough cast with battens and broad batten lined eaves. The roof of the dwelling is predominately hipped. A tall face brick chimney with one terracotta pot is located on the northern elevation of the dwelling. A rendered chimney with double terracotta pots is located on the southern elevation of the roof.
	The façade of the dwelling is face brick with a single thin rendered band at plinth and sill height and a decorative rendered section above the window height on the front protruding room.
	The dwelling has a bull nose verandah held up by turned timber posts with an arched valance featuring vertical balusters.
Condition	The dwelling is delineated from the street by a brick pillar and palisade fence. The front yard is brick paved with small trees and shrubs. Parking is to the northern portion of the dwelling.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Byron Street was named after English romantic poet, Alfred Gordon Byron, 6th Baron Byron of Rochdale (1788 - 1824), along with nearby Tennyson St after Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Byron Street is part of the Leederville North subdivision, a section of the larger Leeder estate, which was named after William Leeder, an early settler who built a home on the south-eastern corner of Lake Monger. Leeder also owned the Leeder Hotel in Perth (established prior to 1838) and leased out his Lake Monger land, some 288 acres, which was used for market gardening and dairy farming.

The Leederville Road District, also named after Leeder, was formed in May 1895 and the following year it became a municipality. The Leeder Estate was subdivided from 1890 onwards and the Byron Street section was part of the third subdivision.

The construction of a tramway network began in Perth in December 1897 and by 1900 trams along Oxford Street as far as Anzac Road. The existence of accessible public transport was an important consideration for those purchasing blocks. Sale of the 80 lots along Shakespeare, Byron, Lonsdale (Loftus) and Marian Streets were offered by Mr Jesse D. Leeder and Mr James S. Bennett, whose office was on the west side of Oxford Street in the section between Bouverie Place and Britannia Road. Despite the size and depth of the blocks, this subdivision had no back lanes, which were between two and ten acres. The Wise's Post Office Directories first listing of a house along Byron Street was in 1905, with a Mr Harry Gibson in residence. By 1907 there were four listings along the street.

The first listing of dwellings located on the western side of the street from Tennyson Street is in 1915 with a Percival Brennan in residence at No. 5 until 1920.

Throughout the 1920's and first part of the 1930's there was a high turnover of occupancy with a Mrs H. Mann residing at the dwelling in 1925, Mrs Janette Welland in 1926, Mr Ernest Hessa from 1929 to 1930, Mr Albert Cousens from 1931 to 1932 and Mr Robert Kennett in 1933 and 1934. Mr Robert Nelson remained in residence at No. 5 Byron Street from 1935 until 1940. In 1941 a Mr James Orton occupied the dwelling and he remained in residence until at least 1949 when the Wise Post Office Directories ceased.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time. The back verandah area had a variety of changes to roofing but there was no visual indication that the building itself had any renovation from the aerial view.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



CULLITY TIMBERS (FMR), LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville
Other names	Headquarters Youth Facility, The State Emergency Services, Administration Building YMCA Headquarters
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18005
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	41 Britannia Rd
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 27 D/P: 450
Vol/folio	1079/117
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	Extant internal timber elements within Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville such as timber veneer doors and wall panelling, and a sample wall of decorative veneers, demonstrate the aesthetic appeal of Cullity Timbers’ veneer slicing techniques.
	The colourful murals and graffiti art which currently adorn Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville, contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the adjacent Leederville Town Centre being a vibrant mixed-use hub which appeals to the youth community.
	Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville represents a remnant of a secondary industry site which demonstrates the historical placement of manufacturing sites to city and town centres prior to land use zoning that led to the creation of industrial estates.
	Extant internal timber panelling within Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville has the potential to contribute information about innovative plywood manufacturing techniques for Western Australian timbers, developed by Cullity Timbers and Westralian Plywoods through technical research and experimentation.
Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville is associated with the establishment and growth of local manufacturing during World War II and the post-war period, and the role of State government in supporting companies to establish new manufacturing industries to address shortages of materials and items that were previously imported.	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville is associated with the innovation and implementation of new materials and techniques during World War II and the post-war period, in particular the slicing of Western Australian hardwoods for decorative timber veneer panels which were used in fit outs of notable State government buildings, and the development of waterproof karri plywood which was used as concrete formwork for large-scale construction projects including the Narrows Bridge.
	Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville reflects the proximity of manufacturing to city and town centres prior to land use zoning and the creation of industrial estates. In its former use as a timber yard, the place is associated with the development of the Leederville area as a significant building industry support area.
	Occupied from 1929-1976, the site was the head office and timber yard of prominent timber merchant and family business Cullity Timbers which pioneered timber plywood and particleboard production in Western Australia and established the State’s local plywood manufacturing industry. Founder Thomas Cullity and son Denis have been recognised for their contributions to engineering, forestry and industry.
	The Administration Building was designed by prominent architectural firm Summerhayes & Associates.
Since 2004, Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville has been associated with the YMCA, an international organisation focused on youth welfare which established branches throughout the state from 1907.	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The extant internal timber panelling within Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville demonstrates some of the innovative decorative techniques applied to Western Australian hardwoods by Cullity Timbers following World War II.
	Since 1976 Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville has been used for community purposes, supported by local and State governments. The youth hub, in operation since 2002, is recognisable in the local community as a social and creative space for young people, evoked through its current external form which features a skate park and colourful murals.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Industrial / Manufacturing: Office or Administration
Current use	Social/Recreational: Office or Administration
Other use	Governing: Law, Order and Defence
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1953; 1958
Walls	Face Brick and Painted Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Georgian Revival and Inter-War Functionalist Styles
Physical description	Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville comprises a two-storey brick render and tiled Administration Building (c.1953; additions c.1958), part of the Yard Office (c.1955), a Skateboard Park (2002), Gig Space building (2002)and two shed buildings (2005).
	The Cullity Timbers Administration Building mixes characteristics of the Inter-War Georgian Revival with its overall simplified classicism at a domestic scale with elements of the Inter-War Functionalist style in its asymmetrical front south façade and strong horizontal bands created by the ground and first floor windows, canopy and render details.
	The Administration Building was originally a single storey building with a second storey added several years after it was originally built. Both stages were designed by Summerhayes & Associates. The walls are constructed of plain red brick in stretcher bond, with a hipped tiled roof. Most of the windows are timber framed double hung sash windows. The vast majority of the ground floor windows are protected by metal security grills

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The tiled roof has asbestos eaves and hidden guttering behind the deep painted timber fascia with down pipes returning to the walls before. The wide soffits are lined in sheeting, probably asbestos cement.
	Internally, there remains many elements of the original décor that were used to showcase the various timber products that were manufactured and sold by Cullity Timbers. This is demonstrated in the timber staircase, the timber veneer wall art behind the staircase, timber board flooring, diagonal basket parquetry flooring, timber wall panelling and acoustic timber ceiling. All timbers appear to be a mix of West Australian and internationally imported.
	The c.1955 brick Yard Office has been incorporated into the new Gig Space building constructed in 2002. Only the south wall remains and is clearly visible as the brickwork remains unpainted compared with the new building which is covered in graffiti artwork.
	The Gig Space building is generally rectangular with the north side a series of angled walls and projections at the northern end of the building. The entry to the Gig Space is a lobby with small commercial kitchen, timber counter. The room has vinyl floor in public space and tiles in the kitchen. The walls are painted plasterboard with full height tiling in the kitchen area. The ceiling is plasterboard with coved cornice. Windows are fixed with bars on the exterior.
The concrete Skate Park, constructed in 2002, has two partial bowls at the southern end, a pyramid to the western side and a series of roll ins, grind box, vert ramp, and quarter pipes on the northern end.	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	A good deal of the complex has been removed since the place ceased to function as a timber yard and industrial site. The Administration Building and front wall of the Yard Office remain to represent the Cullity Timbers era. Changes made to accommodate the youth hub and Skate Park have diminished the capacity to read the whole story of the place. Cumulative change with new structures has altered the reading of the original function of the place. Past change has impacted on the original buildings and a lack of maintenance has diminished the place. Overall, the place is in fair condition
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Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The firm of Cullity Timbers Ltd (company) was established in 1928 by Thomas Cullity and Norman Moore. Tom Cullity was educated at Christian Brothers College, Fremantle and the University of WA. He was employed by the WA Forests Department as their first Utilisation Officer, then he worked as Kiln Operator for Millars Timber & Trading Company at Yarloop.
In 1924, he was employed by Holden Motor Body Co in Adelaide as Kiln Timber Manager (car bodies were made primarily of wood in the 1920s).
In 1928, Tom Cullity returned to Perth and Cullity Timbers was registered on 7 September 1928 with Norman Moore as Chairman and Tom Cullity as Managing Director. The Company's first home was an old livery stable in West Perth, but by 1930 it was located in Tower Street, Leederville. Its office was a pie shop already on the site, which is listed as No. 60 Tower Street in the Post Office Directories.
In 1944, Cullity perfected the technique of 'peeling' karri, enabling the Company's subsidiary, Westralian Plywoods, to begin producing veneer and plywoods from local eucalypts. The Company expanded into pine plantations in 1955.
As the business grew in the 1950s and 1960s Cullity Timbers further developed the Leederville timber yard, which remained the group's head office and sales location after having set up there in 1929 and expanded in 1942. The majority of the buildings and sheds constructed during this period were designed by prominent architects Summerhayes & Associates.
An upper storey was added to the administration building around 1958. The building's internal timber elements were designed to showcase Cullity Timbers' products to prospective customers, including parquetry flooring, timber veneer wall panelling, acoustic timber ceilings, partitioning, and a feature wall of decorative Wesply plywood veneer samples of local and international timbers in the stairwell.
Several renovations were made to the large timber and plywood store shed during the 1950s and 1960s including a covered truck bay extension (c.1969). Two other storage shelters were constructed to the west and north of the administration building in the mid to late 1960s

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1971, Westralian Plywoods merged with Hearn Industries to become Westralian Forest Industries Limited (WESFI), a public company, and Cullity Timbers became a subsidiary of WESFI in 1974. Tom Cullity died in 1977, and the business continued to be operated by members of the Cullity family.

The Administration Building at the Tower Street site was constructed in 1954 as a single storey structure. The Yard Office was constructed in 1955, and the upper floor of the Administration Building was added in 1957. These works, and other work associated with buildings that are not extant, were designed by architectural firm Summerhayes & Associates. In 1976, Cullity Timbers vacated the site.

The construction of the Mitchell Freeway cut through Tower Street and isolated the area, making it untenable for business purposes. Many of the local businesses that stayed on did suffer a decline in trade which was alleviated initially by improvements to the road access to the area and by the opening of the Leederville Station. Both of these initiatives were the result of activity by the local Chamber of Commerce.

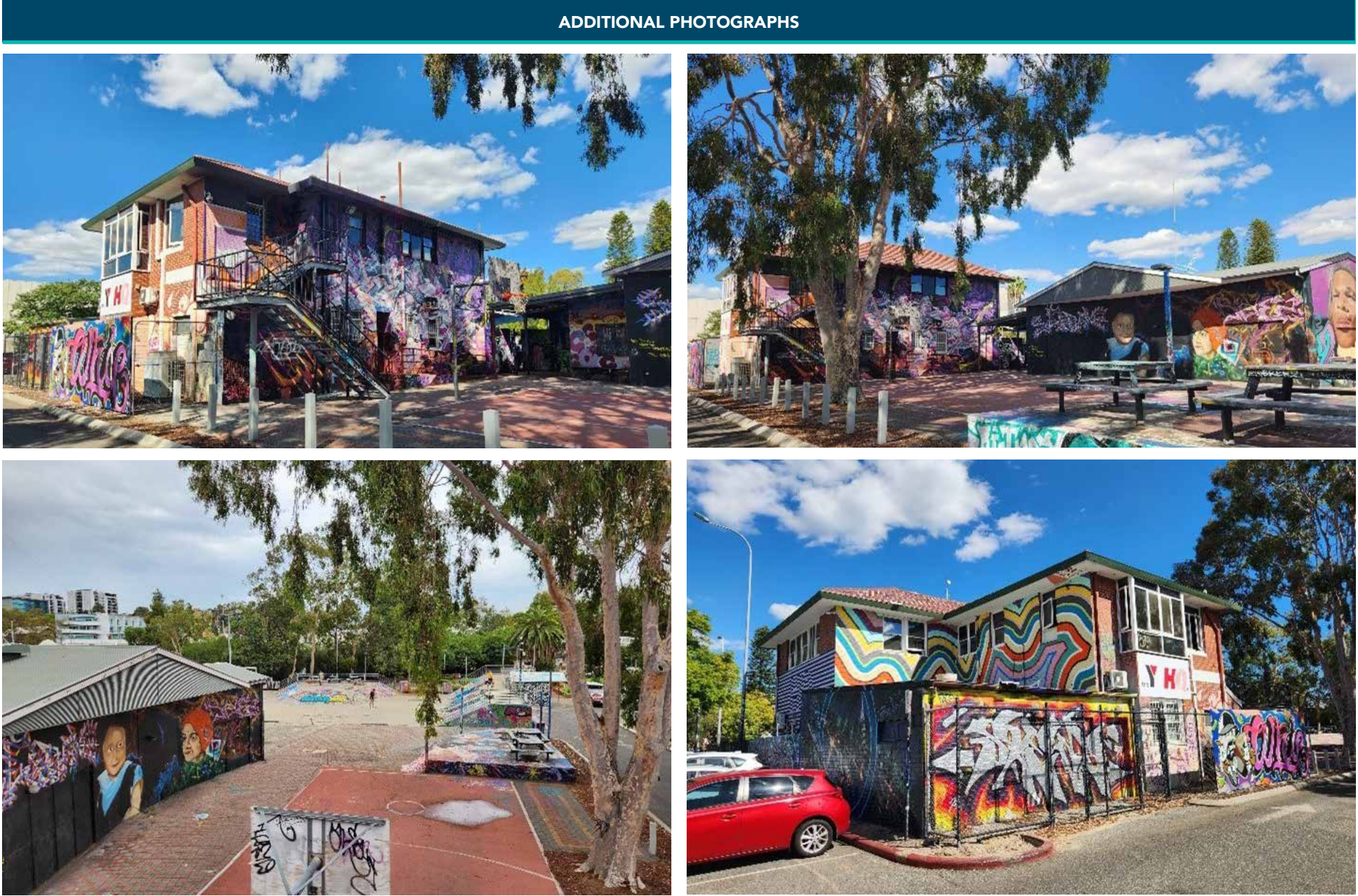
The City of Perth acquired the property and demolished most of the buildings for use of the site as a carpark. A community centre was established in the two remaining buildings, the Yard Office and the Administration Building, and the section of Tower Street north of the freeway was renamed Frame Court after K.J. Frame, a former City of Perth Councillor.

When the community centre closed, the buildings were occupied by the State Emergency Service Northshore Emergency Centre.

Local grassroots organisation Headquarters Youth Recreation Cultural Arts Association leased the site from December 2001 until December 2004. Following extensive planning and the construction of an outdoor Skate Park in 2002, and renovations including the conversion of the former Yard Office to a Gig Space, the Headquarters Youth Facility commenced operations in 2002. In 2004, the YMCA took over the management of the Headquarters Youth Facility and has continued to operate the facility since.

The two storey brick building is the only remaining evidence of the Cullity's Timber occupancy.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry	
	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
	Economy: Natural Resources	
	Social Services: General Social Services	
	Cultural Life: Religion	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Cultural Life: Recreation	
Associations	Summerhayes & Associates	Architects Owner and occupier Business leaders Occupants and youth leaders
	Cullity Timbers	
	Thomas and Dennis Cullity	
	YMCA Australia	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	
	P18005 Cullity Timbers (fmr), Leederville Below Threshold	
	Assessment Documentation. DPLH	



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARANMORE CATHOLIC COLLEGE GROUP, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Aranmore Catholic College Group
Other names	Aranmore St Mary's Convent and School St Mary's College Christian Brothers College
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2196, 8709
State Heritage Register:	3 June 2005
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Recorded

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	30-42 Franklin St 51 Franklin St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 80 D/P: 53837 LOT: 200 D/P: 406572
Vol/folio	1496/399
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's Presbytery, and St. Mary's Convent fmr, St. Mary's School building, Mann Building, and Aranmore Catholic College Hall, in combination with their landscape setting, make up a significant group, with St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's Presbytery, and St. Mary's Convent fmr forming a particularly strong visual group.
	St. Mary's Church displays a high degree of artistic and technical sophistication, both internally and externally, exhibits a well-resolved combination of architectural, symbolic and artistic motifs, is a visual focus of the district, and is architecturally the finest building in the group.
	St. Mary's Church is rare as a parish church with a very tall tower and spire, visible a significant distance from the building, that are more akin to design elements generally reserved for a cathedral.
	The place provides important evidence of the development of the North Perth and Leederville district, its class and religious demographic, and the development of a Catholic parish, primary education, and more recently secondary education in the State.
Statement of significance	St Mary's Church and Presbytery provide evidence of the strength and growth of the Catholic community in areas north of Perth and are a substantial expression of the development of the church at a time of significant activity in the Inter-War period.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place as a whole is significant evidence of the work of the Sisters of Mercy and the Christian Brothers, who established the schools in response to the needs of a growing Roman Catholic community. The place is known in the Italian Catholic community for hosting an annual Italian street parade celebrating the parish's patron saint, Saint Rocco, which has been held in Leederville since 1968 and is attended by Italians from across Perth and from churches in Italy affiliating with St Rocco.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel Religious: Housing or Quarters Educational: Combined School
Current use	Educational: Combined School Religious: Office or Administration Building
Other use	Religious: Monastery or Convent

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1923-1982
Walls	Brick Stone Timber
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Gothic / Inter-War Romanesque

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Aranmore Catholic College Group, comprising the single storey brick, stucco and tile St. Mary's Church (1923 and 1937), two storey concrete block and corrugated iron roof Aranmore Catholic College Hall (formerly St Mary's Hall, 1929), two storey brick and tile St. Mary's Convent fmr (1933), two storey brick and tile St. Mary's Presbytery (1934), two storey brick and tile Mann Building (1942), two storey brick and tile St. Mary's School fmr (1952), three storey brick and asbestos roof Murphy Wing, two storey brick and tile
	St. Joseph's Science Block (1965), single storey brick and tile St. Mary's Parish Centre (1972), single storey brick and iron A and I Bateman Manual Arts Block (1979), two storey brick and tile J. F. Moloney Library (1982) and other minor structures in a designed landscape setting.
	CHURCH: The church is a red brick and tile building in the Inter-War Gothic style, with characteristic stone mullioned windows, parapeted gable, spire and other vertical elements and entrance porch. Imposing gable roofed church with a tall bell tower and spire. Constructed with gothic design elements including arched windows and doors and buttresses at the sides. The central and side windows feature characteristic stone tracery and stained-glass lead lights. The building has a projecting entrance porch at the front. A spire of this scale is unusual in a suburban parish church, being more commonly found on cathedrals.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<p>PRESBYTERY: This two storey brick and tile residence has a two storey timber verandah on three sides. The projecting front rooms have a gable that is topped with a cross and has a simple vertical rectangular vent feature. This projection also has a horizontal band of stucco above and below each window, and a fifth band across the gable. Original timber balustrades on the upper verandah have been replaced by metal railing. The presbytery is situated adjacent to St Mary's Church, facing Franklin Street.</p>
	<p>FORMER CONVENT: A two-storey red brick and tile building with symmetrical projecting wings at either end, each with a gable end, and connected by a two storey verandah or colonnade. The façade features decorative horizontal stucco bands which are typical of the period. The windows mirror those of St Mary's Presbytery, part of the Aranmore complex, with those on the lower floor being divided into nine square lights (3x3, the top 3 being fanlights) and those on the top floor being regular casement windows hung with 3 square fanlights.</p>
	<p>HALL: A local hall with ground floor shop front appearance to Oxford Street. It is truncated at the corner and has a corner doorway. The rendered front gable has a cross at its apex. The date '1929' is on the gable. The hall itself extends along Franklin Street, which slopes upwards. Tall windows are set into each section of the hall, defined by projecting pilasters. The group occupies the entire street block bounded by Oxford, Salisbury, Marion and Shakespeare Streets and incorporates Franklin Street and includes landscaped areas, paving, playing fields and carpark areas. Numerous modifications to facilitate the continued development and use of the place.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Sisters of Mercy established a convent and primary school on the corner of Marian and Shakespeare Streets in 1903. The Sisters of Mercy is a religious order founded by Catherine McAuley in Ireland in 1831. The sisters' mission is to serve the poor and the needy with many engaging in medical care, community programs and teaching. The Leederville School opened in an existing weatherboard house and it was known as Our Lady of Perpetual Succour Convent, Aranmore. A weatherboard school building was established further west on Marian Street. This building was most likely also used for church services. It is shown on the MWSSDD sewerage plan of c.1930 as being constructed in the traditional cross-shape.</p>
<p>The Leederville Parish was established on 1 March 1919, and the first presbytery was an existing cottage at 46 Franklin Street. The first parish priest was the long-serving Monsignor J. F. Maloney (1919-1958). Theresa Leeder occupied a house on the corner of Franklin and Shakespeare streets, and when she died on 26 October 1922, this land was purchased in March 1923 as the site for St Mary's Church.</p>
<p>The foundation stone for the church was laid on 6 May 1923 and the Church was opened on 9 December that year. The architect for St Mary's Church was Ernest H. Hamilton. Hamilton originally worked as a draughtsman for the Public Works Department and was involved with the design of Perth Modern School in 1909. As a privately employed architect in the 1920s, he designed the Subiaco Clock Tower war memorial. He was most likely assisted with the design of St Mary's Church by Leederville parish priest Monsignor J. F. Maloney, who was known for his forceful and outspoken opinions. Mons Maloney was the parish priest from 1919 - 1958, and was a driving force in the development of the parish and the Aranmore College group. The Berry Brothers, members of the Leederville parish, were responsible for the extensive jarrah joinery in the Church.</p>
<p>Monsignor Maloney became very well-known in the district and some of the St Mary's school girls recalled being frightened of him because he was so stern. They dared not be late to church as he called to them and made them walk down the whole length of the aisle to the front pews. He was remembered by others with fondness and for being a man he could turn his hands to most things. One resident recalled seeing him perched high on the steeple doing some maintenance with his cassock flying in the breeze. In 1929, a church hall, reputed to have been moved from the goldfields, was erected on the corner of Franklin and Oxford streets.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>This was named St Mary's Hall. It presents a shop-front to Oxford Street, and the front two rooms may have been used originally to house an op-shop or some similar fund-raising function for the parish. Many early residents recall going to weddings, dances and other fund raising functions in this hall and the children attended the school's annual fancy dress ball there.</p>
<p>On 21 November 1933, the Sisters of Mercy opened the new novitiate and convent building. They were then able to extend the school to secondary level for girls. The school was renamed St Mary's College. The following year, a new Presbytery was built on the west side of the Church, directly opposite the new convent building, and the priests took up residence on 5 November that year. Monsignor Maloney is credited with the design of this presbytery. In 1937, St Mary's Church was enlarged and the bell tower added, the additions being blessed by the Archbishop on 13 February 1938. The terrazzo Communion rail, which was added at this time, was made by Fanzan Brothers of Perth. The Church bell had been cast at the O'Byrne Foundry in Dublin in 1928. The iron and stone fencing around the Church on both street frontages was erected in 1956.</p>
<p>In February 1942, the Christian Brothers opened their college on the adjoining site west of St Mary's College with 140 boys. In 1971, the senior classes at St Mary's and CBC were amalgamated and St Mary's Primary School moved to a new site on Brentham Street in 1976. The Christian Brothers established an upper primary school for the boys on Jugan Street, Glendalough. Various other buildings were added to the two secondary school complexes over the years, and they shared some facilities, including a library, canteen and sports grounds. In 1986, St Mary's and CBC amalgamated as Aranmore Catholic College, a fully co-ed school. Franklin Street was closed to vehicular traffic and landscaped.</p>
<p>In 1991, the St Mary's convent building was remodelled for offices and classrooms, with new convent accommodation being provided on Shakespeare Street, opposite the College complex. St Mary's Parish Centre, a hall building of domestic scale, was constructed in 1968 behind St Mary's Hall. The architect was Matthew Broderick and the builder Fennesey Holdings Pty Ltd.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>The Parish Centre is well patronized by groups in the parish, but has little heritage significance. Following construction of the Parish Centre, St Mary's Hall - no longer required as a church hall, became part of the school complex. The Hall continues to be used as the venue for lower school social functions, music and drama concerts, graduation ceremonies, meetings, parent group functions, and any other activity that requires a large space, including local community use as an election polling place.</p>		
<p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the gradual increase in structures on what is now the Aranmore Catholic College campus. The first significant upgrades were in the 1970s, and the second was the aforementioned closure of Franklin street and the landscaping and parking adjustments made in the late 1980s. More buildings were added to the south side of the site in 2008, and the tennis and play spaces upgraded around this time. There have been few changes since then.</p>		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education	
Associations	Catherine McAuley Monsignor J. F. Maloney Ernest H. Hamilton Fanzan Brothers Matthew Broderick Fennesey Holdings Pty Ltd	Sisters of Mercy Founder Priest Architect Builders Architect Builders
Sources	P8709 Aranmore Catholic College Group, Assessment Documentation. DPLH.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	St Mary's Catholic Church
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2196, 8709
State Heritage Register:	14 May 1999
Other Listing:	Catholic Church Inventory Completed 01 Jul 1998, Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Recorded

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	30 - 32 Franklin
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 80 D/P: 53837
Vol/folio	1496/399
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place displays a high degree of artistic and technical sophistication, both internally and externally, and exhibits a well resolved combination of architectural, symbolic and artistic motifs.
	The atavistic use of Inter War Gothic style characteristics adds interest to the building.
	The place illustrates the historic theme of the development of liturgical architecture and arts in Australia.
	The imposing bell tower and ecclesiastic architecture have a substantial impact on the streetscape and present a landmark in Leederville.
	The place is a rare example of a parish church with a 'grand' bell tower of such prominence, the scale of which is usually incorporated into the design of cathedrals;
Statement of significance	The place has social value to the wider community as a place of gathering, a vehicle of local identity, pride and sense of place and, hence, of social bonding within the community.
	The place has a strong spiritual significance to the Roman Catholic community in the Leederville Parish and the Perth Archdiocese

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1923
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Gothic
Physical description	The church is a red brick and tile building in the Inter-War Gothic style, with characteristic stone mullioned windows, parapeted gable, spire and other vertical elements and entrance porch. Imposing gable roofed church with a tall bell tower and spire.
	Constructed with gothic design elements including arched windows and doors and buttresses at the sides. The central and side windows feature characteristic stone tracery and stained glass lead lights.
	The building has a projecting entrance porch at the front. A spire of this scale is unusual in a suburban parish church, being more commonly found on cathedrals.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Sisters of Mercy established a convent and primary school on the corner of Marian and Shakespeare Streets in 1903. The Sisters of Mercy is a religious order founded by Catherine McAuley in Ireland in 1831. The sisters' mission is to serve the poor and the needy with many engaging in medical care, community programs and teaching.</p> <p>The Leederville school opened in an existing weatherboard house and it was known as Our Lady of Perpetual Succour Convent, Aranmore. A weatherboard school building was established further west on Marian Street. This building was most likely also used for church services. It is shown on the MWSSDD sewerage plan of c.1930 as being constructed in the traditional cross-shape.</p> <p>The Leederville Parish was established on 1 March 1919, and the first presbytery was an existing cottage at 46 Franklin Street. The first parish priest was the long-serving Monsignor J. F. Maloney (1919-1958). Theresa Leeder occupied a house on the corner of Franklin and Shakespeare streets, and when she died on 26 October 1922, this land was purchased in March 1923 as the site for St Mary's Church.</p> <p>The foundation stone for the church was laid on 6 May 1923 and the Church was opened on 9 December that year. The architect for St Mary's Church was Ernest H. Hamilton. The Berry Brothers, members of the Leederville parish, were responsible for the extensive jarrah joinery in the Church. Ernest Hamilton originally worked as a draughtsman for the Public Works Department and was involved with the design of Perth Modern School in 1909. As a privately employed architect in the 1920s, he designed the Subiaco Clock Tower war memorial. He was most likely assisted with the design of St Mary's Church by Leederville parish priest Monsignor J.F. Maloney, who was known for his forceful and outspoken opinions. Mons Maloney was the parish priest from 1919 - 1958, and was a driving force in the development of the parish and the Aranmore College group.</p> <p>In 1929, a church hall, reputed to have been moved from the goldfields, was erected on the corner of Franklin and Oxford streets. This was named St Mary's Hall. It presents a shop-front to Oxford Street, and the front two rooms may have been used originally to house an op-shop or some similar fund-raising function for the parish. Many early residents recall going to weddings, dances and other fund raising functions in this hall and the children attended the school's annual fancy dress ball there.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

On 21 November 1933, the Sisters of Mercy opened the new novitiate and convent building. They were then able to extend the school to secondary level for girls. The school was renamed St Mary's College.

The following year, a new Presbytery was built on the west side of the Church, directly opposite the new convent building, and the priests took up residence on 5 November that year. Monsignor Maloney is credited with the design of this presbytery.

In 1937, St Mary's Church was enlarged and the bell tower added, the additions being blessed by the Archbishop on 13 February 1938. The terrazzo Communion rail, which was added at this time, was made by Fanzan Brothers of Perth. The Church bell had been cast at the O'Byrne Foundry in Dublin in 1928. The iron and stone fencing around the Church on both street frontages was erected in 1956.

In February 1942, the Christian Brothers opened their college on the adjoining site west of St Mary's College with 140 boys. In 1971, the senior classes at St Mary's and CBC were amalgamated and St Mary's Primary School moved to a new site on Brentham Street in 1976. The Christian Brothers established an upper primary school for the boys on Jugan Street, Glendalough. Various other buildings were added to the two secondary school complexes over the years, and they shared some facilities, including a library, canteen and sports grounds. In 1986, St Mary's and CBC amalgamated as Aranmore Catholic College, a fully co-ed school.

In 1991, the St Mary's convent building was remodelled for offices and classrooms, with new convent accommodation being provided on Shakespeare Street, opposite the College complex.

Following construction of the Parish Centre, St Mary's Hall, no longer required as a church hall, became part of the school complex. The Hall continues to be used as the venue for lower school social functions, music and drama concerts, graduation ceremonies, meetings, parent group functions, and any other activity that requires a large space, including local community use as an election polling place.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education	
Associations	Ernest H. Hamilton E.T. Russell Berry Brothers	Architect Builders Carpenters and joiners
	Monsignor J.F. Maloney Fanzan Brothers	Parish Priest Artisans
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P2196 Saint Mary's Catholic Church, assessment documentation, DPLH, 1999.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



LOFTUS CENTRE, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Loftus Centre
Other names	Keith Frame Reserve
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18034
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	99 Loftus St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 501 D/P: 65192
Vol/folio	LR3157/915
Reserve	RES: 39009

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some Lower degree of integrity / authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	The Loftus Centre together with the adjacent Town's administrative centre and the regional facilities of Leederville Oval and the Leederville campus of Central Metropolitan College of TAFE are a significant landmark in the town.
	It expands and consolidates the great social value of this street block which forms the heart of the Town.
	Loftus Centre was constructed as a regional recreational and community facilities complex, by the City of Perth, prior to its breakup and the formation of the Town of Vincent.
The Loftus Centre has social value for the Town of Vincent community and the wider metropolitan area for the range of services it offers.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall/Centre Educational: Library
Current use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall/Centre Educational: Library
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1989
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th-Century Late Modern
Physical description	This extensive single storey complex houses a recreation centre, library and other associated community facilities. It is a framed structure with metal roof concealed behind parapet walls. It has facades of brick detailed in horizontal bands of contrasting colours. Loggias surround the entry court. The indoor sports venue is double storey in its scale. Located at the corner of Vincent and Charles Streets it is well located to serve the Town and highly accessible to the suburbs to the west and the north. Extensive car parks with plantings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Loftus Recreation and Community Centre, which cost \$4 million to build, was officially opened by the City of Perth's Lord Mayor Chas Hopkins on 27 November 1979. It was constructed on a section of Keith Frame Park, which adjoins Leederville Oval and the Leederville Technical College. This park had been donated to the people of Leederville and contained a large children's play area, remnant bushland and an old cricket pitch where local children used to play. Originally the park extended further east to what are now the southbound lanes of the Loftus Street dual carriage-way. This was the line of the original two-way road. When the street was increased to a dual carriage-way to handle the increased volume of traffic using the thoroughfare, land was excised from the park.</p> <p>The new centre provided meeting places, activity areas, an indoor sports centre, coffee shop and community and function facilities, and child care centre. A non-profit club was initially set up in the Community Centre and a newsletter produced. It also began running children's holiday programmes, a toy library programme for three and four-year olds, art classes and displays, seniors' classes on computing and other areas of interest, general entertainments, a play group and the Town of Vincent's 'Spring Into Life' programme and many others. Four distinctive benches were hand-painted by artist Bronwyn Gray and students from Perth Modern School for its entrance in 1999. Only two remain as the other two were later stolen.</p> <p>The centre was leased circa 2000 to Leisure Australia and more recently the seniors' group, 'Tales of Times Past' has become one of the many groups that continue to meet there. The Loftus Recreation Centre provided facilities for a gymnasium, fitness classes and number of sports, with competitions in various grades (to suit all players) being held in the evening. These competitions included netball and mixed netball, volley ball and soccer. Classes were also available for aerobics and other areas of fitness, junior children's ballet, ballroom dancing and kung-foo. Later the centre provided after-school care and an Italian ladies' bingo group.</p>

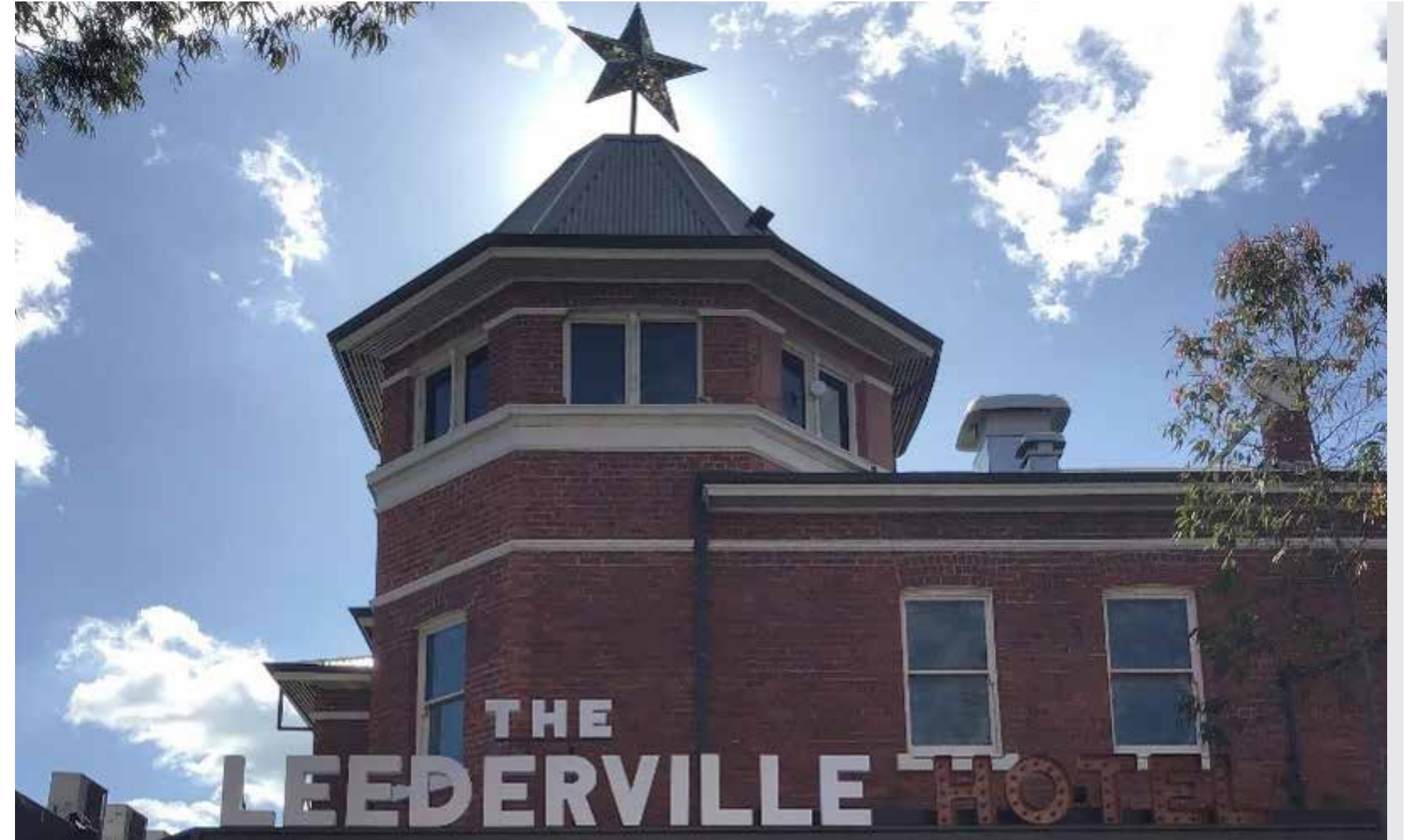
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Leederville branch of the Perth City library was moved from its cramped quarters in Mount Hawthorn into a new section on the south side of the building in November 1988. At that time the area was part of the City of Perth and, as a branch library, many of the procedures were centralised through the Perth Library which was located in Council House in St George's Terrace, Perth. This public library was opened in 1957 and a separate junior library in 1960. With the opening of the new Leederville Library within the Loftus Centre, two new part-time staff were employed (one librarian and one clerk) and 7,000 extra items were added to the library stock. Online public terminals (OPACs) were also installed, enabling the public to make their own enquiries. This new library provided a library service for an extra 6,600 people with borrower numbers expanding over the next few years.</p> <p>Following the division of the City of Perth in 1994 into four municipalities, the Loftus Recreation and Community Centres and the Leederville Library came under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Town of Vincent. The library was then renamed Vincent Library and in 2000 a Local Studies Librarian was employed and a local history collection was established. The newly-created Town of Vincent constructed its council offices in Leederville on the corner of Loftus and Vincent streets, adjacent to the Loftus Centre.</p> <p>Between the late 1990s and 2008, increases in staff numbers and changing requirements lead to changes to the interior. These have involved some renovations and alterations to the interior layout in order to gain larger and more workable office spaces.</p> <p>In 2007, a major redevelopment of the Loftus Centre commenced and in February 2008 the recently renamed Vincent Library and Local History Centre moved into a newly completed purpose-built extension on the northern side of the Loftus Community Centre. This area had previously been part of the car park for the whole Town of Vincent complex. The addition was designed by Peter Hunt of Peter Hunt Architects and built by Perkins Builders of Bunbury as a cost of \$14 million. The area where the library had previously been was then remodelled to form a state-of-the art gymnasium. An indoor soccer stadium was also constructed on the north-western side of the complex plus an underground car park and the Loftus Community and Recreation centres were upgraded at the same time.</p> <p>Since that time the building and its services continued to be adapted to accommodate new standards and requirements.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts Culture and entertainments Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Governing: Government and Politics	
Associations	Peter Hunt	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



LEEDERVILLE HOTEL, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Leederville Hotel
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2201
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory 13 Nov 1995 Statewide Hotel Survey 1 Nob 1997 Art Deco Significant Bldg Survey Completed 30 Jun 1994

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	742 Newcastle St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 301 D/P: 416772
Vol/folio	2999/457
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	Leederville Hotel has aesthetic value for the remaining form and evidence of its construction in the Federation Romanesque style.
	The corner tower is a landmark, terminating the vista along Newcastle Street.
	The place has historic value for its association with the economic boom and rapid increase in population in WA, and the Leederville district in particular resulting from the Gold Boom in the late nineteenth century.
	The place has social value as it has operated continuously as licensed premises and has been a social and entertainment venue for more than a century.
	Its longevity in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897, 1922; 1971; 1990s; 2008/9; 2016; 2021
Walls	Brick; Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheetting
Architectural Style	Federation Romanesque
Physical description	A two-storey hotel that addresses both streets. The corner truncation is identified by the distinctive octagonal tower, with its pyramidal roof.
	The eastern end of the building has a small gable with a circular air vent. The fenestration appears original, although the verandah has been replaced with a standard cantilevered awning that has a ripple iron verandah soffit.
	A two-storey verandah would commonly have masked the irregularities in the upper storey fenestration. The ground floor windows are arched with heavy stucco surrounds. Extensions on the eastern side of the building date from c.1970's.
	External finishes have been adapted and major reworks and insertions are added to the rear of the building. Zero setbacks on both streets.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The Leederville Hotel was constructed in 1897 and appears on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans. Early owners were James Stewart Bennet, a Leederville agent, Perth grocer George Hunter Snowball, Northam hotelkeeper Michael Cody, developer Thomas George Molloy, and John Patrick Walsh. The architect and builder have not been determined.
In 1898, the licensee was Charles H. Winter, who was also the licensee from 1901 to 1905. In 1914, the hotel was purchased by the Swan Brewery Company Limited.
In 1928, during the period when existing hotels were undergoing modernization, as a result of an amendment in 1922 to the Licensing Act and calls for increased hygiene, tenders were called for 'the construction of extensive alterations, additions and new bar fittings'. The work was overseen by architectural firm Hobbs, Smith and Forbes. The two-storey bullnose verandah may have been removed at this time.
In 1930, the hotel was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories as 242 Carr Street and the licensee was J. J. Prendergast. He was an accountant who later ran the Oxford Hotel at 368 Oxford Street.
In 1949, the last year of the Directories, it was E.C. (Mick) Caddy, a very colourful and popular personality. The Caddy family lived on the premises, as had the Prendergasts, and their son Haldane used the tower as a play room. No changes were made to the fabric of the hotel during the Caddy's tenure but the area where Hal played cricket and tennis alongside the hotel was later incorporated as part of the building. The Leederville Hotel was a popular venue for the football crowds, being only a minute's walk from the Leederville Oval, the home of the West Perth Football Club until 1994.
In the early days there were no bar facilities at the oval and this led to half-time and much longer post-game drinking session in the public bar. In 1953, West Perth's new playing coach arrived from Melbourne and lived at the hotel for 18 months until other accommodation was found for him. Other long-term residents included a bank manager and other business people and at some time the tower was occupied by an artist who drowned himself in a tub in the room, leading to the claim that the tower is haunted.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Various alterations have been carried out to the hotel over the years as licensing and social requirements have changed. In 1971, the area behind the building, fronting Vincent Street and originally the site of single residential housing, was acquired and later developed as a car park and drive-in bottle shop. From 1989 to 1993, the hotel was owned by the Willoughby family of Kalgoorlie. More recent alterations have opened up the first floor areas to provide added space for entertainment.

In 2008, the hotel had five function areas, nine bars (five open-air and four indoor), a large undercover outdoor area and a number of mega screens showing all sports including international events. There were six main areas available for functions include the Con Bar (1,600 people) and the Band Room (400 people).

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the alterations to the subject site through the years. Most substantially in the 1990s when large additions were made to the north side of the block, and in 2008-2009 when the east side of the block was demolished and rebuilt into outdoor and undercover areas.

Streetscape photographs indicate that the paint on the external walls was removed in 2016.

In 2021 the 1990s additions were replaced with another structure and more outdoor seating. There have been few visible changes since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	James Stewart Bennet	Owner
	George Hunter Snowball	Owner
	Michael Cody	Owner
	Thomas George Molloy	Owner
	John Patrick Walsh	Owner
	Charles H. Winter	Licensee
	Swan Brewery Company Ltd	Owner
	Hobbs, Smith and Forbes	Architects
	J. J. Prendergast	Licensee
	E. C. Caddy	Licensee
	Willoughby family	Owners
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Leederville Hotel verandahs at right, c1959. City of Vincent library image 1016001.



View of the Leederville Hotel, 1985. SLWA image b3663069_3

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, 112-124 OXFORD ST, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Commercial Buildings, 112-124 Oxford St
Other names	Matheson's Store
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2200
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	112-124 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 49 D/P: 450
Vol/folio	2192/537
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The portion of this place built in 1905 is a good example of the Federation Free Classical style with an intact upper level façade.</p> <p>This place is a landmark in the streetscape as it is located on a prominent corner in the Leederville shopping precinct.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with the development of this commercial shopping precinct in the early 20th century.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with prominent architects Cavanaugh & Cavanaugh who were very active in the profession in the first decades of the 20th century.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with Matheson's Store which was well known and patronised in the community during the mid 20th century.</p> <p>The place has social value for the members of the Leederville and the wider Perth community who have attended the retail premises, or have connections with those who did, since the early 20th century.</p> <p>The place contributes to the community sense of place for its presence in the streetscape since 1905.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shopping Complex
Current use	Commercial: Shopping Complex
Other use	Residential: two storey residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1905; 1964
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheetting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical Post War International
Physical description	Two storey building surmounted with an ornate parapet which features stucco balusters, pediments and ball finials. The date '1904' is inscribed in the pediment facing Oxford Street.
	The building is truncated at the corner, with a doorway at street level and a window at the upper level within this corner. Horizontal stripes in the render on the ground floor are evidence of remodelling during the 1930's.
Condition	The original verandah has been replaced. Nil setbacks to both streets. The brickwork has been painted and the ground floor façade and shop fronts have been modified.
	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The two-storey building on the corner of Newcastle and Oxford Streets, was designed by architect Michael Cavanagh. It is of similar design to the Gibbs' Building in Northbridge. Tenders were called for its construction in September 1905. The owner at this time has not been established. As was the practice at the time, the building would have comprised, shops on the ground floor level and accommodation on the upper levels for the shop owners.</p> <p>At various times, this section of Newcastle Street has been called Leeder and Carr streets. The name Newcastle came from the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies 1852-1854.</p> <p>In 1910, according to Wise's Post Office Directories, the three shops on the corner of Oxford Street were occupied by Mrs E. McMillan (confectioner), Ernest Hume (hairdresser and tobacconist) and John Cowell (grocer). The street numbering at this time was 241 to 251.</p> <p>In 1915, the corner shop was occupied by draper John Mondel.</p> <p>In 1932, the shops were tenanted as a newsagent, small goods store, mixed business, butcher, confectioner and fruiterer, stationery and tobacconist, and grocer.</p> <p>In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the tenants were Mrs B. B. Paramoor draper (No. 241), V. Bridgeman retail frocks (No. 243), Universal Butchers (No. 245), Ugo Paolini confectioner and fruiterer (No. 247), Mrs Elizabeth Praed stationer and tobacconist (No. 249) and Gordon Matheson Ltd grocer (No. 251). This was the second Matheson's store. The first one had been in Loftus Street near the Water Supply Depot, now occupied by the Water Corporation. Mathesons were on the corner of Oxford and Newcastle Street for many years during which time they became very well-known grocers in the district and known for their innovations such as a special cheese cutting machine, a conveyor belt to help load their orders and the introduction of ‘supermarket-style shopping’, the first of its kind in the district. They later shifted across the road to No. 298 Oxford Street and eventually the business grew to a chain of 16 stores. While these stores, which all became supermarkets, were eventually sold off to the Foodland chain.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1964, the single storey range of shops were built facing Oxford Street. This addition led to the demolition of the rear portion of the two storey building.

In 2002, the central single-storey section facing Newcastle Street comprised the Banzai Sushi & Noodle Bar and Riccardo Associates for Hair, while the two-storey shops on the corner section were tenanted by the Banzai Gill & Tea Bar, Leederville Newsagency (numbered 747) and The Barber Shop with a Subway store in the corner shop.

In 2024, the tenants were Pinchos Bar De Tapas (restaurant), Chatime Leederville (bubble-tea store), Renaissance Cosmetic Clinics, Hiroto Nails, Queen of Leeds (cafe), and Bunn Mee (Vietnamese lunch-bar).

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the construction of the shops at the southern end of the subject place in 1964, though there have been very few visible changes since then.

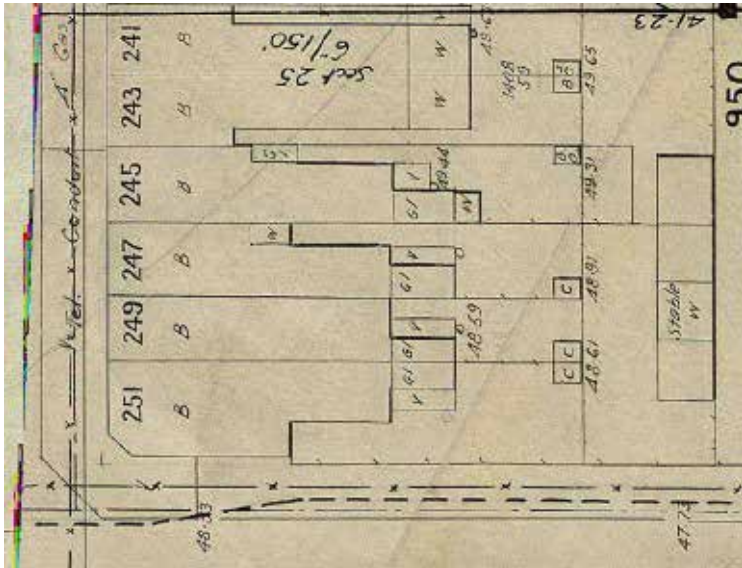
HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Cavanagh & Cavanagh	Architects
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 7 August 1905, p. 2.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Sewerage Plan 1952. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 105.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, 150-154 OXFORD ST, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Commercial Building, 150-154 Oxford St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8733
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	150-154 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 200 D/P: 50976
Vol/folio	2720/98
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a good and largely intact example of shops and premises built in the Federation Italianate style on a prominent corner location which contributes to its landmark quality.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the common practice where small stores and services were located within walking distances of nearby homes, and the shop proprietors lived in the same premises.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
Statement of significance	The place has social value as an example of accommodation available for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Other use	Commercial: Office

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1904; 1930s
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheetting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	Two storey building surmounted with an ornate parapet which features stucco balusters, pediments and ball finials. The date '1904' is inscribed in the pediment facing Oxford Street.
	The building is truncated at the corner, with a doorway at street level and a window at the upper level within this corner. Horizontal stripes in the render on the ground floor are evidence of remodelling during the 1930's.
	The original verandah has been replaced. Nil setbacks to both streets. The brickwork has been painted and the ground floor façade and shop fronts have been modified.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The commercial building on the corner of Oxford and Vincent Street was constructed in 1904, on a prominent corner directly opposite the former Leederville Post Office. It comprised three shops with residences above, no detail of the architect or builder have been found.</p> <p>This place was not shown on the early PWD plans for this area as these were drawn in 1897. No street numbers were listed in Wise's Post Office Directories until 1910 but in 1909 it appears that they might have been occupied by Mrs A.J. Gardiner (boot dealer) and Francis Robinson (green grocer).</p> <p>In 1910, the numbers were listed but they were not the same as today, and were possibly No. 56 and No. 58. In 1912 No. 60 was listed for the first time. In that year the storekeepers were Archibald Chishol bootmaker at No. 56, John McNeil confectioner at No. 58 and Deverell & Sons cabinet makers at No. 60. For the latter business the names listed were Charles, Francis and Lewis Deverell.</p> <p>In 1915, the shops were still occupied by cabinet makers Deverell & Sons, confectioner John McNeil and chemist Edward Baker. The shops were numbered 136-140 Oxford Street at this time and in 1917 they were changed to those of today. At that time No. 150 was John C. Kay electrician, No. 152 was still John McNeil but Louis H. Wishart was also listed at this address, however was not given an occupation, and Mrs P. Barlow was the storekeeper at No. 154. In 1925 the tenants were W.A Cornwall a cycle agent at No. 150, Edwin Moller of Spot Lager saloon at No. 152 and Frederick Iverson store keeper.</p> <p>The original verandah was replaced and the ground level shop fronts were remodelled in the 1930s. During this time, the occupants were E.R. Stenhouse (furnishers), James Jackson (fruiterer) and Mrs K.H. Pope (mixed business). In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the places were occupied by R & M Sullivan toy dealers and specialty goods at No. 150, Skevington & Burgess drapers and mercers at No. 152 and Mrs Grace Risdon furniture dealer at No. 154.</p> <p>In 2002, the place was occupied by the Flight Centre travel agency and the Hawker's Hut restaurant, that latter having occupied the premises for many years. Currently the place continues to be occupied by a range of commercial tenancies.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



View in 1983. Courtesy HCWA.

LEEDERVILLE POST OFFICE (FMR) LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Leederville Post Office (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2203
State Heritage Register:	1 Dec 1995
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	156 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 3 D/P: 62323
Vol/folio	1650/432
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a fine example of Federation Arts and Crafts public architecture which is domestic in scale
	The place contributes to the streetscape, continuing the scale and character of Oxford Street
	The place demonstrates the provision of government services to an expanding suburb, the result of the gold boom experienced in the late 1890s.
	The place contributes to the community's sense of history and place, as a rare example of an early inner city suburban post office.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communications: Communications - Post Office
Current use	Commercial: Restaurant
Other use	Transport/Communications: Communications -Housing or Quarters
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1898; 1997
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Romanesque
Physical description	The one storey building has a tiled hipped roof and a symmetrical front with central entry brick arched verandah - three facing the main street and one at each end. The severity of the external facades is a measure of the change of design direction between Temple Poole and Grainger. The two central pillars of the three front arches feature low simplified ionic capitals. It originally included a residence for the post master as well as the post office, however renovation during the 1990's has removed most of the original internal partitioning.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The suburb of Leederville was named after William Leeder who arrived in Western Australia aboard the Rockingham in 1830. He took up Swan Locations Ac and Ad on the eastern side of Lake Monger. Between these and further allocations, he ended up owning all the land in what is now known as Leederville (the family home was erected on the hill where St Mary's Church now is).</p> <p>The area was declared a Roads Board district in 1895, a municipality in 1896 and later under the control of the City of Perth. When the Town of Vincent was formed in 1995, Leederville came under its jurisdiction.</p> <p>The Leederville Post Office is one of only four remaining examples of a suburban post office which incorporated a post master's residence and one of a series built to serve the rapidly expanding suburban areas during the gold rush period. Others built in the same period included the Aberdeen Street, Brisbane Street, Victoria Park and (now demolished) Hay Street post offices. All exhibited a similar style, adapted for their sites. Although Leederville Post Office was built under the direction of PWD Chief Architect J. H. Grainger, the design continued the pattern established by his predecessor, George Temple Poole, but with some small variations.</p> <p>The foundation stone made from Meckering granite, was laid by E. H. Wittenoom, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, on 3 May 1897. During the ceremony he spoke about the development of the area and added 'I am very pleased to know that so close to Perth there was so much land available for cutting up for small allotments', where people could live more comfortably than in the more crowded city. If it was one thing they desired more than another it was that people should acquire land and settle down and erect homes from themselves. A leaden box containing, among other things, current newspapers, a Government Gazette, Year Book, postage stamps and working drawings of the building, was placed behind the stone.</p> <p>The contract for its construction was let to A. Davenport in February 1897 and the building was completed in September at a cost of £1,168.</p> <p>It was one of five public buildings erected on what was known as the Fitzroy Park Estate. The others were the Leederville Primary School (1896), headmaster's house (No. 164 Oxford Street 1897 - 1985), Municipal Chambers (1897 - 1940 and the Police Station (1897 - 1964).</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>It was first listed in the 1898 edition of Wise's Post Office Directories, but the postmaster's name was not included. In 1899, the postmistress was Miss Matilda Pollard and she remained there until 1910 when John G. Cornish took over.</p> <p>Early resident Gordon Hughes said that in the early years the Post Office used to look like a house with chimneys and open fireplaces. These were later taken off and the bricks were used to build at the rear. The building was extended and altered further over the years, with some former windows being replaced with private letter boxes. The post office function was extended into the residential section of the building as the district developed. The postmen and telegram boys all used push bikes to deliver the mail and telegrams and there were two deliveries of mail each day.</p> <p>In the 1940s, the area they covered was very large from 'North Perth, part of West Perth, Leederville, Mount Hawthorn, Joondanna and Glendalough and part of Osborne Park' (Les Beckham OH). At that time there was a Morse Room at the rear where all the telegrams were deciphered. In 1949 the last year of the Directories, no mention was made of the postmaster but it indicated that a public telephone box had been erected outside sometime previously.</p> <p>Peter Ryan was one of the longer serving postmasters having been appointed in the 1970s and he was still there in the early 1990s. It was around that time that Leederville's postal requirements eventually outgrew the building and a new postal facility was provided in a new building adjacent at No. 288 Vincent Street.</p> <p>In the late 1990s, the Post Office was purchased by a private owner and converted to the Post Cafe in 1997.</p> <p>In 1999, a two storey building was constructed at the rear with a frontage onto Vincent Street for shop/offices and a car park. Other restaurants followed Post Cafe including the franchise 'Nandos' followed by the coffee shop franchise 'Dome', with alterations being made to cater for this in 2007.</p> <p>In 2024 the restaurant space is occupied by Totally Thai, with the Oxford Post Office remaining in the adjacent Vincent Street building.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the construction of the aforementioned Vincent Street building in the 1990s as well as the addition of another structure on the northern side of the original post office building in the early 2000s. This building is occupied by Oxford Bridal as of 2024. There have been no other visible changes to the subject place since then.</p>		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	George Temple Poole John Grainger A. Davenport	Architect Architect Contractor
Sources	P2203 Leederville Post Office Assessment Documentation for inclusion on the State Register, DPLH, 1995. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Leederville Post Office 1942, NAA K1131, W677A

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Leederville Post Office 1942, NAA K1131, W677A



Leederville Post Office 1945, NAA K1131 W1175/A

NEW OXFORD CINEMA, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	New Oxford Cinema
Other names	Luna Cinema Nickelodeon Olympia
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2206
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Uniting Church Inventory Completed 01 Oct 1996, Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	139 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 8580
Vol/folio	1717/160
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>Although altered, the place is a good representative example of a suburban cinema in the Interwar Art Deco style located on a prominently located landmark which makes a major contribution to the streetscape of the town.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with the Inter War period in which cinema became widespread and popular in suburban Perth, and the Leederville area was becoming more densely settled.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with architect Samuel Rosenthal who was prominent in the design of cinemas in Perth and general architectural practice.</p> <p>The place contributes to the community's sense of history for its longevity in the streetscape as prominent element and for its continuity of function since 1927.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreation: Theatre or Cinema
Current use	Social/Recreation: Theatre or Cinema
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1927; 1979; 1981; 1995
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Art Deco
Physical description	The cinema occupies a prominent corner location. Whilst not designed as a corner building in the same manner as the Regal Theatre in Subiaco, it is of comparable size, period and function as a generator of activity in the town centre. In recent times the cinema activity has undergone a resurgence of fortune which has been largely responsible for much of the restoration of vitality in the town centre. The two storey facade is embellished with stucco decoration. Its façade is styled in Art Deco rather than the modern used in theatres of a similar period such as the Astor, Cygnet and Regal. The theatre dominates the intersection and anchors this corner. The original roofline has been raised and the original verandah has been replaced. The side and rear facades are functionalist in their character and the side façade contributes little to Vincent Street. Nil setbacks to both street frontages and corner truncation. Considerable particularly in the subdivision of the interior and ground floor frontage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate/High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The New Oxford Theatre was designed by architect S. B. Rosenthal and constructed by E. A. Allwood. It was opened on 2 March 1927 by the Minister for Works, A. McCallum before a capacity audience of 1,286. The opening programme included vaudeville, music by the New Oxford Orchestra, a short play, some comedy, and a special appearance by Miss Australia, Beryl Mills. Its first managers were W. Bellion and Mr Cunningham. Silent movies were shown to the accompaniment of a piano or organ, with the first piano being lent by the Billy Edwards Music Company. Local resident Gordon Hughes recalled films with Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd as the stars. At that time the admission was threepence and later on it was sixpence.</p> <p>This was the first suburban theatre to install sound but not all of its patrons were happy with the change. Some called sound 'a one-hit wonder' and others said after the initial attraction they preferred the silent ones. Local personality Harry Wilkes worked there early on as a fireman and Cecil Hill was the film operator from 1930-39. The theatre was then owned by the Ampol Oil Company and Ralph Stewart was the operator until August 1959. Evelyn and Bob Manorgan owned the theatre from 1959 to October 1966. After they sold it, the theatre was closed for two months and then re-opened as the Nickelodeon.</p> <p>During the 1960s it became very rundown and the curtain was broken and not used after 1966. It was then run by the church group 'Gold' and a rock and roll promoter. Following that, the manager was Mr Perrie and for the next seven years most of the films were Italian or Greek, a reflection of the changing demography of the suburb. At this time it was known as the 'Olympia'. According to Wise's Post Office Directories in 1930 the New Oxford Tea Rooms, S. E. Warman proprietor, was situated in the shop on the south-east corner of the building and next door, possibly in the shop at No. 159, was Miss Agnes Brown, a dressmaker. In 1949 Mrs M. Stewart ran the tea rooms on the corner and Miss Ethel Dumbrill had a retail frock shop in the other shopfront, which was listed as No. 159.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>A picture garden was also established on Newcastle Street, near the corner of Oxford. This seated 2,248 people. The picture garden closed in early 1964, and an Ampol service station was built on the site by the owners. Cyril Watson was the next to take over the lease of the theatre in Oxford Street. At this time, the freehold was then owned by the Carboni family. Watson, together with partner Roger Hunt and his wife Christine, worked hard at upgrading the theatre; and it was also rewired and the curtain mechanism repaired. It then reopened as the New Oxford on 18 August 1979 showing family-type films. The response was not as good as expected and Watson tried 'R'-rated films to boost attendances. This had the desired effect and new fittings and carpets were purchased as a result. A coffee bar was also opened upstairs.</p> <p>In 1981 a new roof was installed and a large 13-metre screen, new projection equipment and new seating were purchased. Shortly after that the coffee bar and upstairs lounge were turned into a small cinema, using one of the old projectors which had been reconditioned. This sat around 150 people and it was named 'Star Theatre'. Watson began providing live music on Sunday afternoons and it was around that time that he bought the rights to 'The Gods Must Be Crazy' which proved to be so successful. It became the longest running film, showing at the theatre for three years.</p> <p>In the mid 1980s, the theatre, now fully refurbished, began to show other independent films and in both 1998 and 1999 it was named the best Indie-Urban Cinema in Australia. In the 1990s, it was renamed the Luna Cinema. Alterations were made to the existing cinema and in 1995 there were celebrations for the launch of twin cinemas within the complex. A summer picture garden was also opened at the rear of the adjoining shops at No 163-167 Oxford Street, which seated 200. Two extra screening rooms are located in the former residential section of No 163</p> <p>In the 1990s films were also shown in the 1,000-seat outdoor Luna in the Park in the old Leederville Primary School grounds. In 2001 the Luna's manager was Ingrid van den Berghe. In 2002 the owner's request for permission to put new signage up on the northern side of the building on the second level was refused.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The Luna and Palace Cinemas amalgamated in 2000 and, in 2008, the company's portfolio includes the Luna, Cinema Paradiso, Luna on SX, Astor Cinema and Camelot. As of 2024 Luna Palace Cinemas’ portfolio only includes Luna, Luna on SX (Fremantle), Luna Windsor (Nedlands), and the outdoor Luna in Leederville during the summer months. Camelot no longer runs its outdoor cinema, and Cinema Paradiso has been permanently closed.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place has changed little since that time.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment. Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Samuel Rosenthal E. A. Allwood	Architect Contractor
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



New Oxford Cinema, 1985. Courtesy SLWA image b3663069.

GROUP OF SHOPS, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Group of Shops
Other names	Shopping Precinct
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8734
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	163 - 167 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 2 D/P: 8580
Vol/folio	1221/125
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The three attached shops at 163-167 Oxford Street are a representative example of a group in the Interwar stripped classical style. The shops are an example of the development of Oxford Street into a retail centre for Leederville. The group of shops demonstrate the reduction in scale and confidence of commercial development undertaken in this period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Current use	Social/Recreation: Theatre or Cinema
Other use	Commercial: Other
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c 1930s
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick Faience Tile
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheetting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Art Deco
Physical description	Row of three one storey retail premises. The original shop fronts are largely intact. The simple parapet is capped with pediments over each shop. The original verandahs have been replaced. The interior has been linked with the Luna Cinema as an extension of its operations.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Oxford Street was first listed in the 1897 edition of Wise's Post Office Directories. In 1930 and 1931 three new shops were listed next to the New Oxford Tea Rooms and a residence; they were occupied from 1931. The City of Perth Rates Books indicate that the owner of the group of shops were Alexander Phocas, a café proprietor.</p> <p>The first businesses listed at the shop premises were a mixed business run by Harry Evans at No. 163, No. 165 was occupied by John Shaw the tailor and No. 167 was occupied by the Delaviris fish shop, which was run by T. Delaviris. No. 163 had a dwelling built onto the rear of the shop and was fenced off from the rest.</p> <p>The Universal Library also operated from No. 163 from at least 1940 to 1949. No. 165 was occupied by Shaw from 1931 to 1935 when he moved to No. 171 Oxford Street for the period between 1945 and 1948. It was then occupied by a cycle agent, ladies' hairdresser, boot repairer and others. No. 167, the Delaviris fish shop became a boot-maker's from 1945 to 1948 and then a fish shop again, run by Lekias and Hamos, fishmongers.</p> <p>In the 1990s the shop at No. 163 was occupied by Julian's Cafe which operated there for many years with a garden at the rear. Weekly talent nights were also held there. The side of the lot which joined with the New Oxford (Luna) Cinema had fire escape stairs next to the driveway, which allowed access to the back area of the subject lot. A small cinema was established in the rear residential section of this shop in later years, and this is now used as an adjunct to the operation of the Luna Cinema next door. The Luna Outdoor Cinema is conducted on the land at the rear of the property. No. 163 is now the main entry to this and has been painted a deep red, as have Nos. 165 and 167.</p> <p>1n 2001 an application was approved for an 'eating house', known as 'Luna Lounge' at No. 163 (two tables and four chairs) and for alfresco dining on special occasions. Approval was given for the outdoor cinema to operate for 24 weeks per year from November to April and one of the conditions was that the noise be kept below a specific level. However, a complaint of excessive noise at the outdoor theatre was made in 2002 and, when tested, the levels were found to be excessive. As of 2024 Luna Outdoor Cinema continues to operate through the summer months. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the subject site remained unchanged until the late 1990s when an extension was added to the rear of the building and in the early 2000s the remaining back area of the block was landscaped to suit the outdoor cinema. There have been few changes since that time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Alexander Phocas Harry Evans	Original owner First occupant – mixed business
	John Shaw	First occupant – tailor
	Delaviris	First occupant – fish shop
	Universal Library Luna Cinema	Occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



LEEDERVILLE PRIMARY SCHOOL



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Leederville Primary School (fmr)
Other names	Schools of Isolated & Distance Education
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3375
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	164 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 3000 D/P: 45109
Vol/folio	LR3135/836
Reserve	RES: 2618

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for its remaining form and detail of school buildings constructed in the Federation Arts and Crafts style.
	The former school and the adjacent recent buildings are landmarks in the streetscape
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of Leederville in the late 19th century and the need to provide education to the growing community.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development and change of educational services and facilities throughout the 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value for the many members of the community who attended the school or had family members who did so throughout the 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Primary School
Current use	Educational: Administration Building
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1895; 1990s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	<p>The original buildings were constructed to a standard pattern for Government schools of the time, the one storey buildings have large hipped roofs, the relatively plain facades are well proportioned and embellished with bands of stucco, while the casement windows are multi paned. The roofs have tall corbelled chimneys.</p> <p>Additions were made a decade ago when the place was converted for Schools of Isolated and Distance Education. These later additions obscure the original buildings from the street.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Residents of the Leeder Estate, comprising a total of 99 children between them, petitioned the government for the establishment of a school in the area in June 1894. Five acres (Reserve No. 2618) was set aside for a school in Oxford Street (corner of Vincent) but part of it was later relinquished in favour of higher ground (the corner portion was low lying - the Leederville Post Office was built on this site in 1897) and plans were drawn for the new school. In the meantime the first classes for Leederville Primary School were held on 20 August 1894, in the Sunday School room of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Oxford and Melrose streets. This was a timber building, 30 feet by 20 feet in size. It housed 39 children and was run by head teacher J. C. S. Deans with the aid of an assistant 15 year old Florence Wallace. Mrs Laura Deans, the head teacher's wife, actually taught this monitor how to teach sewing and fancy work to the children but she was not compensated for her efforts.</p> <p>When the enrolments reached 100 in 1895, Deans was allocated a second monitor. The Leederville Primary School and head teacher's residence were constructed in 1895 by W. Fairweather, on part of the large reserve (then named B2618) on Oxford Street which already housed the Post Office, Municipal Offices, Town Clerk's residence and Police Station. There were 61 pupils enrolled in 1895, but only 49 of these were recorded as attending. The building appeared on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans but was not listed in Wise's Post Office Directories. By 1900 there were five staff members and Arthur Hill was the head teacher. The popularity of the school was such that further accommodation was required.</p> <p>In 1902 an iron building was cut in half at Subiaco State School and half of it was erected at Leederville. Two new classrooms were also added this year by builder W.C Rose. Electric light was installed in 1905. Arthur Hill was headmaster from at least 1898 to 1904 and in 1903 he was also listed as the District Registrar. In 1904 the new headmaster's name (or head teacher) was H. K. Thomsett and he was also listed as the District Registrar. In 1907 the District Registrar was a separate posting to the headmaster and the incumbent was Patrick Stuart, JP. The Infants' School was opened on the Vincent Street frontage, east of the Post Office, on 15 September 1902. It was erected by Messers Franklin & Finlay.</p>

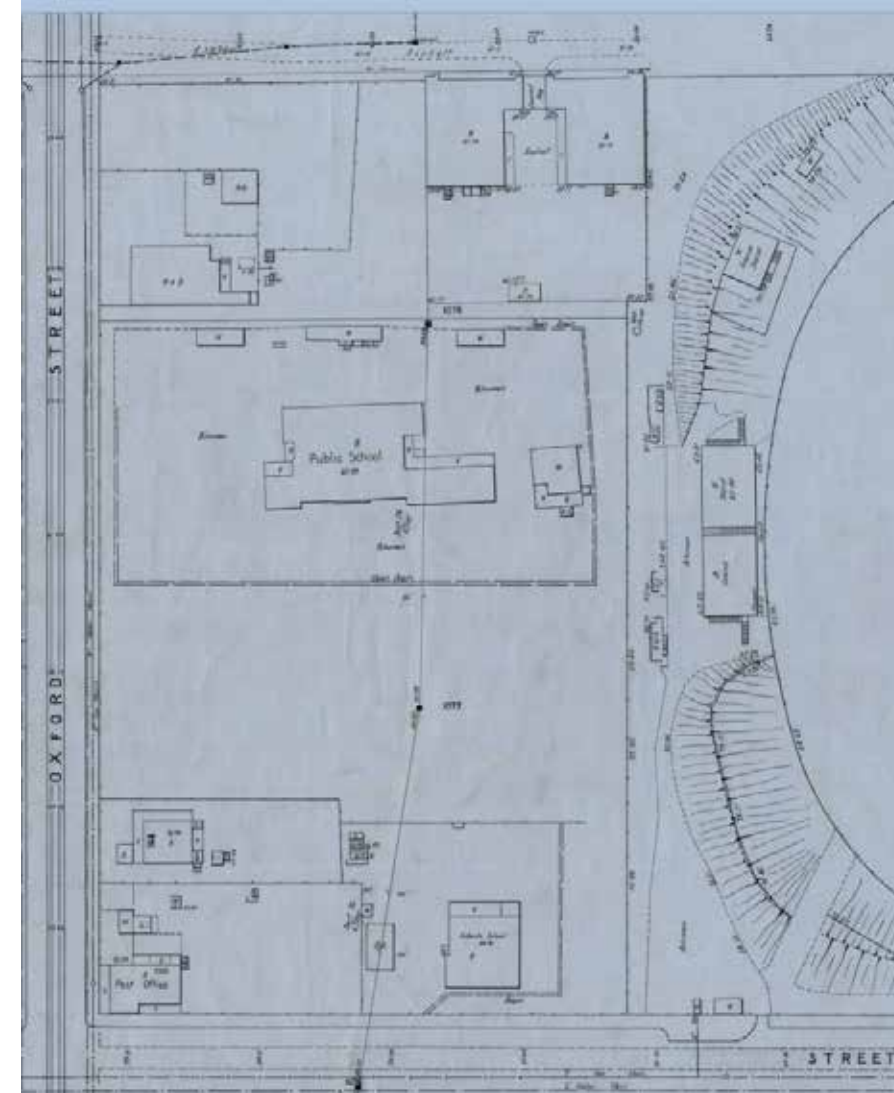
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>This school amalgamated with the Primary School on 1 July 1909. At that time John English was in charge and also listed were Miss Ella Butler in charge of Household Management (commenced in 1906) and Henry Scott as the Manual Training Instructor. Classes in these two subjects were also given to students from the Newcastle and Thomas Street schools and West Leederville. In 1915 and 1917 pavilion rooms were added and a brick classroom, cloakroom and teachers' room was constructed by W. N. Pearman in 1922. However, there was still not enough room and one class used a room at the rear of the Leederville Council Chambers. In 1925 a room was added to the Infants' School by F.L Gurr and in 1927 the school was substantially renovated by A. Woolhouse.</p> <p>Len Brennan, a pupil from 1913, recalled supplying manure for the school's gardens from the stables in Carr Street where the 25 horses used to pull the wagons for this grandfathers' form, Golden West Aerated Water Company, were kept. Past pupil Jean Paizes also recalled 'that the girls were separated from the boys in class but, if we were naughty, we'd be sat next to them' (Guardian Express, 21.12.1993, p.3). The Primary and Infant schools were separated by a patch of black sand with a cricket pitch in the middle and 'one became a hero if he could hit a six into Leederville Oval' (Donald Cooley). There were also many reports of students with black feet and black marks on their clothes. Nevertheless, this was not the only venue used for cricket. Later on Ray Wemm's father Cliff was the cleaner at the school and Ray recalled playing cricket in the long corridor with his brother and sister in between helping his father during the school holidays.</p> <p>According to the Wise's Post Office Directories, John (Paddy) English was the headmaster in 1925 and T. Harper in 1935 but unfortunately in 1949, the last year of the Directories, the head teacher was not listed. Further additions were carried out to the school in 1925 when a new classroom was added on the side hall and at the rear of an existing one. At this time the PWD's principal architect who signed the plans was W. M. Hardwick. In 1962 a small portion of land (one chain) was excised from the school grounds and added to Leederville Oval. This was done because the oval's grandstand was so close to the boundary.</p> <p>Leederville Primary School closed at the end of 1993 just short of its centenary. The school's parent body put up a strenuous fight to keep it open with nearly 200 people attending one particular meeting, but the Education Ministry would not be moved. It was one of four schools closed that year as part of a rationalisation program. The last headmaster of the school was Matt O.Meara.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>After the school's closure extensive additions were made to the site for conversion of use to offices for the Education Department section, Schools of Isolated and Distance Education (SIDE). A covered outdoor area and barbecue were added in 2002. In May 2006 this school received special funding from the Federal government to boost 'Innovative in Science, Technology and Mathematics.'</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the gradual increase in structures at the subject site. In the late 1960s there were less than a dozen buildings surrounding the large green space. In the 1980s more structures were being added and by the beginning of the 21st century the school had nearly doubled in size. As mentioned above a covered area was added in the early 2000s and more structures were built lining the (now much smaller) green space in 2008. These additions were then removed, along with the remaining grass area in 2010 and two large buildings were constructed in their place. This was the most recent change to the subject site.</p>		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	J. C. S. Deans Florence Wallace W. Fairweather Arthur Hill W. C. Rose H. K. Thomsett	Head teacher Assistant Builder Head teacher Builder Head teacher and district registrar
	Messers Franklin & Finlay W. N. Pearman F. L. Gurr A. Woolhouse W. M. Hardwick Matt O. Meara	Builders Builder Builder Builder Architect Last head teacher
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Sewerage Plan 1952. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0142.

DRILL HALL, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Drill Hall, Leederville
Other names	RAAF Barracks & Drill Hall Leederville Mechanics' Institute
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8764
State Heritage Register:	22 Jan 2002
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	177 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 43228
Vol/folio	2537/707
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Drill Hall, Leederville is a good example of the Federation Free Classical style of public building constructed in the early years of the development of North Perth and Leederville.
	Drill Hall, Leederville is a landmark at the intersection of two important roads and marks the western edge of the Leederville Town Centre along Vincent Street.
	The evolution of the Drill Hall, Leederville site provides an understanding of the changing nature of the Department of Defence training sites over a period of more than eight decades.
	Drill Hall, Leederville was adapted from a 1909 Mechanics' Institute in 1913 and demonstrates the manner in which the emerging defence training needs of the country had to be satisfied in parts of metropolitan Perth at that time.
Statement of significance	Drill Hall, Leederville was one of numerous drill halls that were established in metropolitan Perth during the pre and early years of World War One.
	Drill Hall, Leederville contributed to the local community's sense of place; firstly, with the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute for the edification of young men and, secondly, as a focus for the defence training needs of the locality during a time of international war.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Mechanics Institute
Current use	Health: Other
Other use	Military: Drill Hall
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908; 2004
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The Mechanics Institute developed the Hall behind the street front annexe. The annexe is built to the footpath in a Federation Free Classical style. The parapeted façade of the annexe has a tripartite composition. Above the parapet is a central pediment, which has carried the consecutive names of the hall. The annexe is designed around a large entry hall with offices and lounge. The front offices have pressed tin ceilings in a number of different designs.
	The hall was a functionalist brick hall with a high pitched galvanised iron roof. Its northern end was a temporary wall behind a raised stage with side wings. These were removed following the change from Mechanics Institute to Drill Hall. Subsequently offices were constructed along the western wall requiring the original high level windows to be filled in. The change from Drill Hall to Air Training Corp brought minimal change.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	During 2004 extensive redevelopment was conducted on the site, involving the Drill Hall's original structure being converted into residential and commercial use. The site's old parade ground has been landscaped to reflect the cultural heritage significance associated with the site. Zero front setback to Vincent Street, and very close to the Mitchell Freeway off ramp along the side.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Part of the subject site, at the corner of Vincent Street (this portion was formerly known as Redan Street) and Stamford Street (then known as Frogmore Gardens), was initially owned by James Stewart Bennet in 1896. The land was transferred to Maria Burges in 1901 and the Leederville Mechanics Institute in 1908.	
The building now known as Drill Hall was the then Leederville Mechanics Institute. Mechanics Institutes were established to provide the working man with uplifting and educational reading material, and a place to meet for lectures. The first Leederville Mechanics Institute was part of the Municipal Chambers, built at another site on Oxford Street in 1898. The building quickly proved too small for both functions and a new Leederville Mechanics Institute was built at the subject site along Redan Street. The building was designed by architect Edgar J. Henderson and the contract for construction was awarded to Franklin and Finlay.	
The foundation stone was laid on 8 December 1908. With the introduction of compulsory military training in Australia in 1911 prior to World War One, the Commonwealth Defence Department needed extra drill halls. Leederville Mechanics Institute was acquired by the Defence Department for use as a drill hall in 1913 and was then known as Leederville Drill Hall.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This building consisted of a large single space, approached through an entry annexe of hallway, opened to Vincent Street and flanked by four offices. Following the outbreak of World War One, the Leederville Drill Hall was used for recruiting and training. Extra land was acquired adjoining the hall site, which provided an area for a parade ground. There was a weatherboard cottage on the land at time of acquisition. This was removed in 1922-23.	
In 1919, there were 13 drill halls in Perth and another 17 in country areas. Use of the drill halls fluctuated over the years. Various other structures were added to the site at Leederville, resulting in some 15 structures, many of them temporary or transportable. In 1960, the site was referred to as the Western Command Signal Squadron Depot. Circa 1979, Leederville Drill Hall was taken over by the RAAF (Royal Australian Air Force) for use by the Air Training Corps. In recent years a number of suburban drill halls have been sold. Leederville Drill Hall was offered for public tender in 2000.	
During 2004 the site underwent extensive redevelopment in which a number of buildings at the site have been demolished, including a house at No. 2 Stamford Street, a commercial shop 'Cooling Brothers' at No. 177 Oxford Street and several demountable buildings and shed. These works included the removal of paint on the front façade and enclosure of the alcoves on the front entrance.	
The original Drill Hall has been retained and the whole site converted to residential and commercial use. The project's success was recognized with a Town of Vincent 2003 Building Design and Conservation Award win. The building continues to be use for a commercial purpose.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education Governing: Law, Order and Defence Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Edgar J. Henderson Franklin and Finlay.	Architect Builder
Sources	P8764 Drill Hall, Leederville Assessment Documentation	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Drill Hall, 1968. Courtesy SLWA b2450036_1.

ODDFELLOWS HALL (fmr), LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Oddfellows Hall (fmr), Leederville
Other names	Oddfellows Hall IOOF Buffaloes Lodge (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8736
State Heritage Register:	22 May 2015
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	217 - 221 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 6 D/P: 1239
Vol/folio	734/78
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	<p>The façade of the place is a fine example of Federation Free Classical Style architecture.</p> <p>The place was purpose-built in 1897 for the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows to provide medical services and financial assistance prior to these matters becoming government-managed social services.</p> <p>The place is a rare extant example of a mutual benefit society building in metropolitan Western Australia. Few buildings of the Odd Fellows movement remain in Western Australia.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreation: Other Community Hall
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897
Walls	Limestone Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The two storey stone building has fine stucco decoration to the parapet above the rusticated stone cladding of the upper walls. The central bay projects to highlight the main entrance to the hall. The parapet features a central pediment.
	All of the window and door openings are square headed with concrete lintels over each opening. The upper floor windows are of equal size, each having three casements topped by square fanlights. On the ground floor there are two shops symmetrically presented either side of the entry door to the lodge.
	The original verandah has been replaced with a cantilevered awning. Zero setback on Oxford Street. Although built on a corner it is fully orientated towards Oxford Street. The original verandah has been replaced with a cantilevered canopy. The original ground floor shop fronts have been substantially altered. The hall has been removed.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The building was constructed for the International Order of Oddfellows (IOOF), as a timber hall with a two-storey stone facade comprising two rooms up and down. The IOOF was established in Western Australia in 1898, and was one of several friendly societies that operated in the State. The IOOF is an organisation based on non-profit mutual self-help. It was run by a Board of Directors elected from among its members. It grew and diversified over the years, and was a founding partner in the Friendly Societies Health Services (FSHS), a major health fund which was taken over by the Hospital Benefits Fund (HBF) in 1984.</p> <p>The foundation stone for the Leederville IOOF Buffaloes Lodge is believed to have been laid by John Forrest. It was surreptitiously removed under the cover of night, however was returned in 2008 and has been reinstated at the building. Inscribed on the stone was the following:</p> <p><i>This stone was laid by The Hon. Sir John Forrest K.C.M.G. Premier On 3rd November 1896 A.W. Hoskins ARIBA Building Committee Architect (Illegible) Although the names of the building committee were illegible on the foundation stone, it was reported in the Western Mail on 6 November 1896 that they were two members of the order, Brothers J.H. Ede and R. Howard.</i></p> <p>By March 1897, meetings were already being held at the lodge. In addition to use by the GUOOF for meetings, ceremonies and social activities, the place was also utilised as a meeting lodge by the Sons of Temperance, the Perth Builders' Labourers' Society, the Painters and Decorators' Society, Loyal Orange Institution of Western Australia, the Australian Natives Association and private individuals. Sermons and bible studies were also held there by the local Presbyterian Church and the Labour Church, as well as public meetings for ratepayers and local residents, including election meetings and addresses by political candidates.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The back portion of the hall was burnt down around 1906 and in 1910 it is possible understood that John Randall, a produce merchant was operating at the front.</p> <p>The hall section had been removed by November 1917, to be used as part of the temporary buildings for the University on Western Australia, on St George's Terrace. Brick additions at the rear appear to have been added at some early time following the removal of the hall.</p> <p>In 1919, the place was occupied by Peter Minn, a greengrocer and in 1920 by confectioner, Mrs M.A Connolly. In 1921 two of the street numbers were listed for the first time: Mrs Connolly was still operating at No. 217 and Albert E. Moorman, a bootmaker was at No. 22. The following year Albert was still at No. 221 and his wife operated a confectionery at No. 217.</p> <p>In the years that followed the place was occupied by various retail and commercial enterprises, including as a grocer and greengrocer, bootmaker, and tobacconist and a brothel at one stage but often with one of the two shops were vacant. In the 1930s, No. 219 was included in the Directories' listing. During this period until 1946, Mrs Z. Nelson had a fancy goods store at No. 221 and A. Nelson ran a book shop at No. 219 and crockery distribution business at No. 217.</p> <p>Following this the building was used by a fishmonger, mixed business in 1949 and then later on a second-hand shop, a restaurant/food outlet, which was very popular with the TAFE students across the road who were able to play chess there, and a dental surgery .</p> <p>1960, reconstruction work was carried out at the rear of the building by the then owner, P Panizza. The building was bought by Dr Pat Cranley in the 1980s and he used No. 221 for his surgery. He rented the shop next door to several hairdressers and following that his daughter Margaret ran her craft shop, Chantilly Lace there. The upstairs was accommodation and in 2002 another daughter, Louise Cranley, a country school teacher, was using it as a Perth base. Dr Cranley employed a receptionist, Mrs Cranley, from the 1990s until her husband's death in 2004. Mrs Cranley was situated at the front adjacent to where the waiting room area was and he had two rooms behind that where he saw his patients. His was a family practice initially. Following his death, the place was sold and the owners restored the building, including reinstating the foundation stone to its original position.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education	
	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Economy: Commerce	
	Archer William Hoskins	Architect
Sources	P8736 Oddfellows (fmr), Leederville, assessment documentation, DPLH, 2015.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Oddfellows (fmr) 2004. Courtesy City of Vincent image PH01394.

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Drill Hall, 1968. Courtesy SLWA b2450036_1.

OXFORD HOTEL, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Oxford Hotel
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2198
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	368 Oxford St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 10 D/P: 1471
Vol/folio	1724/770
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the alterations and additions undertaken in the Inter War period, demonstrating elements of the Inter War Free Classical and Georgian Revival styles.</p> <p>Oxford Hotel is a long surviving landmark on a prominent location on Oxford Street.</p> <p>It is the first hotel in Leederville and is representative of the manner in which suburban hotels were consistently modified and adapted to suit the changing needs of the hotel trade.</p> <p>It has been a social meeting place on Oxford Street for most of the past century and contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1903; 1931; 1939; 1950s; 2000
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Free Classical Inter War Georgian Revival
Physical description	The two storey hotel has an upper level balcony that returns around the corner of Oxford Street and Anzac Road.
	The balcony under the main roof features column supports and a solid baluster. The building reduces to one storey along the Anzac Street frontage as it goes up hill from Oxford Street. A gable ended bay terminates the building elevation on the southern end facing Oxford Street.
Condition	Recent [2024] renovations have taken place. Zero street setbacks.
	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Oxford Hotel, on the corner of Oxford Street and Anzac Road, is not shown on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans. The building was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories, or the first time in 1904 when J. Quigley was listed as the licensee suggesting that the place was built c1903. The following year it was Mrs Anne McDonald. In 1910 it was Donald L. Mc Nicol and Horace L. Giles in 1912.</p> <p>In 1925, the licensee was Ernest J. Holland, in 1935 R. S. R. Plumb and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, it was J. Downie. A number of these licensees lived with their families in the upstairs section and Aileen O'Dea, daughter of Mr Prendergast (a licensee in the 1930s), recalled how lovely it was sleeping on the open verandah in summer.</p> <p>The building has been renovated several times, possibly accounting for its rather eclectic architectural appearance. Records show that alterations to the bars took place in 1931. These were designed by architects Oldham Boas & Ednie-Brown, and carried out by J. Hawkins and Sons.</p> <p>In 1939, minor renovations were designed by architect William G. Bennett. The contractor at this time was I. G. Gibson. The work carried out in the 1930s was part of the modernization process which existing hotels were undertaking at this time.</p> <p>Ron McGrath, who lived next door to the hotel in the 1930s recalled that, 'By the hotel, on the footpath, were two wooden doors that would open up and down into the cellar were lowered the kegs from the brewery trucks, on a sliding ladder. The kegs would hit onto tyres down below and then they were stacked in the cellar. The toilet was right next to the lane near our place. They had to come outside and walk up the road and into the toilet. That was quite private and away from the hotel.'</p> <p>In the 1950s and 1960s changes were made to the exterior and the arched windows were bricked and made square with the idea of making it conform to the style of that period. A licence was issued to E. J. Holland in 1952 and owner G. Tighe was also issued with a licence to build a store room and garage in 1965. The place offered cheap accommodation for single men into the late 1980s.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Peter Hayes took over the leasehold of the hotel in August 1999. It was closed for 17 months from September that year and Peter and his son renovated the ground floor section and the cellar under the direction of architectural designer Anthony Cassella. It re-opened on 14 February 2001. The upstairs section, which is now function rooms with a bar/ lounge area, was subsequently renovated and opened in December 2004.</p> <p>When Peter Hayes took over the leasehold of the hotel, Lot 8 (next door on Oxford Street) 'was like a rubbish tip... with old car bodies and all sorts of stuff. Old horse bones' He gained approval to develop it as a beer garden and from 2008 it was in use for eating, drinking and for live performances.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the few changes to the subject place over this time. A new roof was installed in the late 1980s, and again in 2003. The aforementioned structural alterations were added to in the early 2000s. The covering of the outdoor area was added to in 2014, but there have been no visible changes since then.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	J. Quigley	Licensee
	Anne McDonald	Licensee
	Donald L. McNicol	Licensee
	Horace L. Giles	Licensee
	Ernest J. Holland	Licensee
	R. S. R. Plumb	Licensee
	J. Downie	Licensee
	Oldham Boas & Ednie-Brown	Architects
	J. Hawkins and Sons	Builders
	William G. Bennett	Architect
Sources	I. G. Gibson	Builder
	Peter Hayes	Leaseholder
	Anthony Cassella	Architect
	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Oxford Hotel c1904. Mrs Anne Marie McDonald, Licensee in doorway. City of Vincent Library image 102809.



Oxford Hotel, 1920s. City of Vincent Library image 102810.



Oxford Hotel, c1956. City of Vincent Library image 102811.

CENTRAL TAFE, LEEDERVILLE CAMPUS, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Central TAFE, Leederville Campus
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18047
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	43 Richmond St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 511 D/P: 69551
Vol/folio	
Reserve	RES: 22357

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the Post War International style and Late 20th Century Post Modern styles within a parkland setting.
	The buildings are a landmark in the streetscape for the presence since the mid 20th century and the bulk and scale of the buildings on the Oxford Street side of the campus dominate the streetscape.
	Central TAFE Leederville Campus has historic value as it has been synonymous with technical education in this state for the whole of the period since World War Two and is now one of the principal campuses of Central Metropolitan College of TAFE.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the evolution of education content and methodology through the 20th century. The building stock on the site demonstrate these changes through their differing styles and forms.
	Central TAFE, Leederville Campus site has social significance for the local and wider community for the delivery of education since the Interwar period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Technical School
Current use	Educational: Technical School
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1948; 1960s; 1980s
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick Concrete
Roof	Terracotta Tile Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th-Century Post Modern Inter-War Functionalist
Physical description	<p>A group of one, two, three and four storey buildings that present an imposing presence to both Oxford and Richmond Streets. The Richmond street one and two storey buildings are the original buildings in cream face brick with parapeted walls, horizontal bands of windows and concrete eyebrow across the windows. Other one storey buildings on site are gable roofed brick dado and render pavilions for trade instruction.</p> <p>Free standing one and two storey buildings in more industrial style have been added to the campus through acquisition and purpose built facilities. At the Oxford end of the site the later three and four storey facilities provide library, lecturing, tutorial, canteen and support facilities for the campus.</p> <p>The buildings are setback from the road within parkland comprising grass and gardens, part service and parking areas.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Prior to 1900, apprentices received only on-the-job instruction and although the Swan River Mechanics Institute offered courses of lectures from time-to-time, no regular courses were available. In 1899, a Director of Technical Education was appointed. The old Perth Boys' School in St George's Terrace was renovated and, with the addition of various corrugated iron buildings, opened as Perth Technical School in May 1900. The school was enlarged with various new buildings over the years and in 1929 was renamed Perth Technical College. During World War II, hundreds of specialist tradesmen were trained at the college as part of various Army and Air Force schemes. More classrooms were needed and in 1942, part of the Leederville School's grounds, fronting Richmond Street, was declared the site for a Technical School. Commonwealth funds were provided for the construction of workshops for carpentry on the site.</p> <p>In 1944 Leederville Technical School was included in the Post Office Directories and courses were being held on the site as an adjunct to the Perth Technical College.</p> <p>After the war, the Reconstruction Training Scheme was established and Associate Diploma courses were developed. Suburban technical schools specially designed for trade courses were established, with the Technical College on St George's Terrace continuing to handle the Associate Diploma courses. New buildings were constructed on the Leederville campus for this purpose. It adjoined the existing workshops on Richmond Street. The new buildings designed by the Public Works Department were opened for students on 14 February 1949. As stated in an item in the West Australian;</p> <p><i>The school would cater for sub-Leaving and Leaving Certificate studies generally. It would be concerned specifically with the entrance qualification demanded for the diploma and associateship courses for the Perth Technical College in Architecture, Chemistry, Commerce, Engineering, Domestic Science and Pharmacy.</i></p> <p>Other technical schools were established at Mount Lawley and Wembley and a new campus for Perth Technical College was built at Bentley, which opened in 1965.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1967, Perth Technical College became the WA Institute of Technology (WAIT, now Curtin University) as the venue for higher technical education studies. A new Technical College building was developed in Aberdeen Street and in the mid 1970s, this became the Central Campus of Technical and Further Education (TAFE). The Technical Schools throughout the metropolitan area, including Leederville, became branch campuses of TAFE. Each campus specialises in a number of subject areas to avoid undue duplication of courses. It closely associated with trade courses and has high levels of access and facilities because of its location close to the Town Centre, railway station and major traffic routes.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the gradual increase of buildings on the campus, starting as early as the 1960s. In 1953 when the images were first recorded, there were less than a dozen buildings on the subject site. Almost all of these buildings were added to in the next decade and by 1970 the school had doubled in size. Another large extension was added in the late 1980s and several of the buildings were re-roofed. Additional construction occurred in 2011 joining two buildings on the eastern side of the campus. Since then there have been few changes visible.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Vincent Local History Collection The West Australian, 17 December, p. 2.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



NEW TECHNICAL COLLEGE: Now almost completed at the corner of Oxford and Richmond streets, this new Leederville Technical College will be opened on February 14. Enrolments for the new college will be handled at Perth Technical College.

The West Australian, 17 December 1948, p. 2.



Commonwealth PLAN students and local girls at Leederville Technical School, c1949.

City of Vincent Local History Collection, image PH02476

HOUSE, 64 RICHMOND ST, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 64 Richmond St
Other names	Coombs Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18048
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	64 Richmond St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 21815
Vol/folio	1913/985
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place is a good intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in timber with original detail in evidence on the front façade.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place is representative as an example of a modest cottage built for working families dating from the early twentieth century.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905; 1984; 1989
Walls	Timber framed and weatherboard cladding
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey cottage has a symmetrical frontage with a central front door flanked by double hung sash windows, with gablets above.
	The place is timber framed and clad with weatherboard. The hipped gambrel roof is clad with corrugated iron and has two feature gablets, with fretwork detail, and a separate bull nose verandah. The verandah roof is elegantly supported by turned posts, curved brackets and fretwork valence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The MWSS & DD sewerage plan of the 1950s shows a small weatherboard house at No. 64 on the corner of Fleet Street. The residence was not shown on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans.

This cottage was built circa 1905 as John Charles Coombs (c1871-1941) was first listed in Wise's Post Office Directories as occupying the subject place on the corner of Fleet Street in 1906 (although street numbers were not allocated until 1910).

In c1905, there were just two residents between Fleet and Scott streets and there were 32 residents in the Leederville section of the street. At that time Coombs was listed as occupying a house near the corner of Fleet Street, then numbered 26 Richmond Street. The numbering was changed to 64 in 1917.

John Coombs was born in Victoria and married Catherine Morrison (1878-1953) in 1900. The couple settled in Western Australia in the early 1900s and John and his father George Henry Coombs designated their occupations as plasterers. It is possible they undertook the plastering work on this residence. Prior to the allocation of the street name and numbering, John and Catherine designated their address as Smiths Lake. John and Catherine had 2 children prior to moving to this house and 4 more once in residence.

In 1937, John Coombs was still listed in the City of Perth rate books as the owner and occupier of No. 64 Richmond Street on Lot 16 and following John's death in 1941, members of the Coombs family remained in residence until 1946. They were followed by Edmund C. McGregor in 1947 who was still there in 1949, the last year of the Directories.

In 1984 then owner Moran built a workshop/garage on the property and then in 1989 he built a brick and iron two-storey second group dwelling at the rear. In more recent times the block was subdivided and sold and in 1991, new owner Millar built another brick and metal grouped dwelling on the site facing Fleet Street.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the residence had a new roof installed in the early 1980s, as well as the aforementioned subdivision and new residence construction. Both residences on the subject site have changed little since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



GLICK HOUSE, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Glick House
Other names	Residence, 18 Tennyson St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18055
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	18 Tennyson St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 70 D/P: 415465
Vol/folio	1046/768
Reserve	—

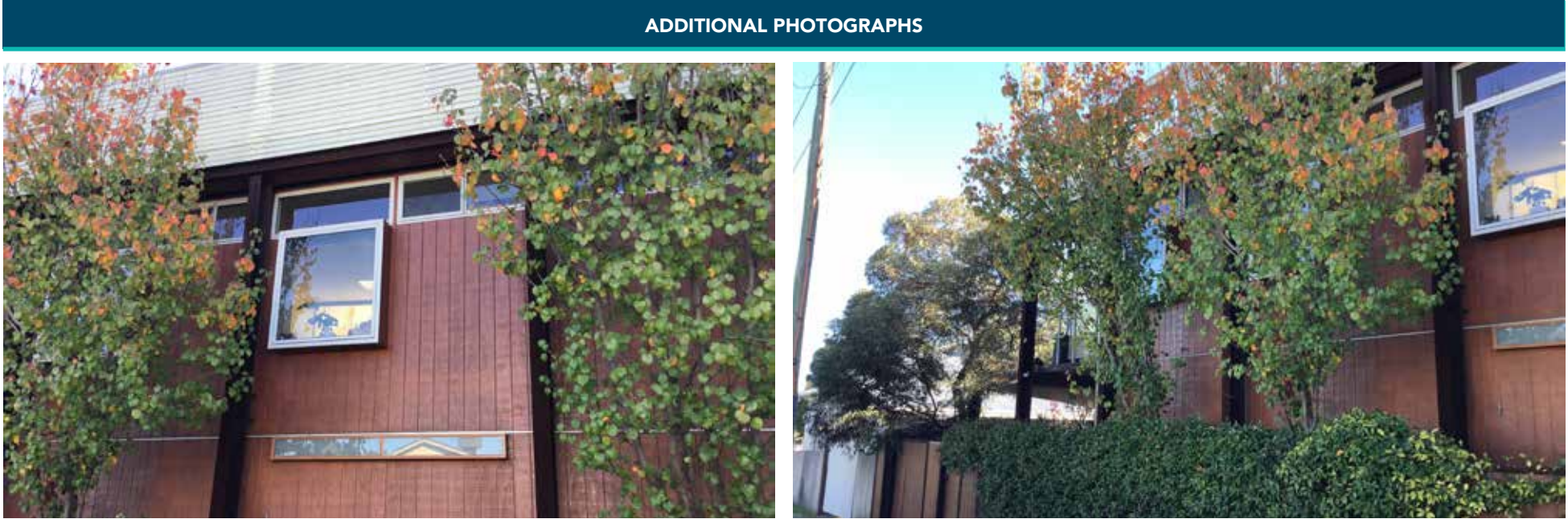
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	<p>Glick House is an award winning and striking example of Late Twentieth Century Functionalist style applied to an infill development of residence and studio.</p> <p>The place is associated with contemporary architects Geoff Warn and Jane Wetherall, and builder Graham Glick and Magnum Builders who achieved quality design and technical achievement through close collaboration.</p> <p>The place is associated with contemporary local artist and educator, Rodney Glick.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Other use	Commercial: Office or Administration Building
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1999
Walls	Steel Aluminium Timber
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Functionalist style
Physical description	The double storey box like structure has a roof deck behind a horizontal clad corrugated iron parapet. The walls are prefabricated panels set within an exposed steel structure. There are no windows at ground floor level on the street frontage, rectangular aluminium framed windows at first floor level below a continuous horizontal band of windows set below the projecting parapet. The façade to the side yard comprises steel decks at three levels with return steel staircases accessing all levels. Balustrades are pipe rails.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Tennyson Street was named after Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892), 1st Baron Tennyson and English poet laureate. It is adjacent to Shakespeare Street, which was named after the famous English playwright. It was part of the third Leeder Estate subdivision which was carried out after stages one and two, which began in 1891. In May 1895 this area became part of the Leederville Road District and the following year it became a municipality. It was divided into three wards: North, South and Central and its first mayor was James Stewart Bennett. In 1914 the municipality joined with Perth, North Perth and other areas to form 'Greater Perth'.</p> <p>By 1900 the area was serviced by electric trams which ran from Perth and along Oxford (from Newcastle) as far as Anzac Road. This proved to be a strong attraction for settlers after that time. In the 1950s the trams were replaced by buses. Tennyson Street was originally comprised on the south side of the back yards of lots facing Galwey Street (previously Schafer Street), and on the north side by the side boundaries of the lots facing the cross streets. On the north side of the street a little brick workshop had at some time been established on a small piece of land taken from the rear of two lots facing Shakespeare Street. The workshop was in later years used for an upholstery business.</p> <p>As part of the ongoing subdivision and infill that has occurred in recent years in inner city areas, Tennyson Street has developed as a streetscape of modern residences as the lots facing Galwey Street have been subdivided. No. 18 is the only one in the street block on the northern side between Rae and Shakespeare Streets.</p> <p>In 1998, the workshop was demolished and a modern house, known as Glick house for its artist owner, Rodney Glick, was completed was completed in February-March 1999. Architects for the place were Geoff Warn and Jane Wetherall and the builder was Graham Glick and Magnum Builders. The place was both a residence and place of work for its owner, an artist who designs 'purpose-built art, public art, architecture, video, design, furniture'. He has also 'created a number of fictional worlds, often co-scripted by David Solomon 'The Glick International Collection, and the invention of Klusian Philosophy 1989 was quickly followed by The Alice Black Theory of Emerging Art'.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>At the time of his application for a building licence for the subject place he was also Coordinator of Graduate Studies in the School of Art at Curtin University. The 1999 Winter Edition of 'The Architect' described this house as 'an engineered aesthetic' and an 'ambiguous and confronting house'. In 2003 the premises were advertised for sale with offers above \$585,000 only to be considered.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward show the aforementioned construction of the building at the subject place. The residence has changed little since then. In 2022 a structure was added to the eastern edge of the property where a small structure had been previously. No other alterations are visible.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Geoff Warn Jane Wetherall Graham Glick Magnum Builders.	Architect Architect Builder Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



OLIVE TREES, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Olive Trees
Other names	
Place type	Trees

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18765
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 10 Feb 2009

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1 The Avenue
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 34 D/P: 53032
Vol/folio	1794/602
Reserve	—



SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The trees have aesthetic value as good intact examples of mature olive trees and are a landmark in the streetscape.
	The olive trees have historic value for their association with the Panegyres family who were migrants to WA from Greece and contributed to the development of Leederville business and community.
	This trees are valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The trees have social value for their demonstration of the common practice of migrant families planting fruit trees in a domestic setting.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Trees
Current use	Trees
Other use	Carpark

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1927
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	The tree to the southwest has a multi stemmed trunk, with the smaller tree having a single stemmed trunk. In July 2008 both trees have spreading canopies each estimated to be six metres in width. The trees trunks are gnarled and twisted. The Olive Trees are short and squat, measuring about 12 metres in height, typical of this variety of Olive Tree. Their originally setting in a domestic garden has been completely lost with the advent of the construction of the Mitchell Freeway and adjacent car park.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>The Olive Trees are believed to have been planted by the Panegyres family, a well-known family in Leederville that migrated to Perth from Kastellorizo, a small island in Greece, in the 1910s. The Panegyres established the Leederville Fish Supply at Oxford Street in the 1920s. The Olive Trees were planted in the backyard of the family home at No. 2 (Lot 7) Woolwich Street, Leederville circa 1927. From a historical perspective, the Greeks regard the olive tree as a symbol of victory and honour. Many of the Panegyres family and social gatherings were held under the olive trees, such as Greek Name Days and pre-wedding activities.</p> <p>In the 1960s No. 2 Woolwich Street, with the Olive Trees in the backyard, fell within the boundary of the land resumption area under the Mitchell Freeway project. Following the construction of the Freeway, it eventuated that although the dwelling itself was demolished to allow for the construction of Leederville Parade, the rear of the block where the olive trees were located was spared. These two Olive Trees now form part of the Avenue Car Park.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned demolition of the residences in the area and the growth of the surrounding streets, Freeway, and shopping centres. The trees remain undisturbed on their corner of land as far as the photographs are able to show.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Economy: Workers and Working	
Associations	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Panegyres family	Owners and planters
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
 A white rectangular information sign titled 'HISTORIC OLIVE TREES, 1 THE AVENUE, LEEDERVILLE' is posted in a grassy area. The sign contains text about the trees' history, their significance to the Panegyres family, and their role in the community. It also includes a small black and white photograph of a house. The sign is secured with four black screws. The background shows green grass and some foliage.	 A photograph showing two large, mature olive trees with dense green foliage. The trees are situated in a paved car park area. In the background, there is a blue building and a clear blue sky with some clouds. The trees are well-maintained and provide shade over the parking area.



Overlay of 2024 aerial photograph and 1952 sewerage Plan. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 0141.

CITY OF VINCENT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	City of Vincent Administration Building
Other names	Town of Vincent Administration Building
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18063
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	244 Vincent St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 502 D/P: 65192
Vol/folio	LR3517/916
Reserve	RES: 50345

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The Administration Building is a fine example of Late 20th Century International style
	The City of Vincent Administration Building marks the establishment of the City of Vincent as a new local authority, following the breakup of the greater City of Perth.
	The place has historic value for its association by well known Perth architect Peter Hunt, and was the recipient of a Civic Design Commendation from the WA Chapter of the RAIA. The Administration Centre has social value for its provision of services to the City of Vincent community since 1995.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental: Office
Current use	Governmental: Office
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1995
Walls	Masonry clad with stone
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th Century International
Physical description	Two storey office structure set above a basement undercroft. Its entry façade is predominantly steel and glass, contrasting with the stone cladding to the rest of the facades. It is set in an elevated position on a paved platform, reached by a flight of steps from the car park, to give it greater prominence. It is located adjacent to the extensive community facilities of the Loftus Centre. It has a landmark presence in its parkland setting at the corner of Loftus and Vincent Streets, which retains some remnant bush trees.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The site where the Town of Vincent Administration Building is currently located belonged to a Government reserve (Reserve 884) which was under the control of the Perth Board of Health in the 1890s. Reserve 884 covered the north side of Vincent Street and stretched from Charles to Oxford Streets. The area east of Loftus Street was used as a rubbish tip for some years in the 1890s, while the area along Oxford Street was parcelled off as sites for public buildings such as post office, municipal offices, primary school and police station. The Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that the subject site was a 'Recreation Reserve' at least until 1949 when the publication of the Directory ceased.</p> <p>In the mid 1990s, Perth City Council was divided into four smaller local government areas, creating Perth City and the towns of Victoria Park, Vincent and Cambridge. This was a reversal of the amalgamation that had taken place in 1914 and 1917, when the Greater Perth area had been created, and was brought about by the growth of the affected suburbs into a size considered unmanageable by one council body.</p> <p>In November 1994, the site at the corner of Vincent and Loftus Streets was approved to be the location of the new Administrative Centre as it had a number of advantages: the land was Reserve land and was unencumbered, thus construction could commence without negotiating leases; the new Administrative Centre would complement other existing facilities which were already on the site including Council Library, Council Child Health Centre and Leederville Community Centre.</p> <p>The building was designed by architect Peter Hunt, and built by Consolidated Construction Pty Ltd, at a cost of \$5.65 million. Construction began on 4 April 1995 and the building was completed on 22 March 1996. Prior to its completion, the Town's offices were temporarily located in a grandstand at Leederville Oval from February 1995 to March 1996.</p> <p>Since the completion of the offices there have been no significant additions or alterations although minor modifications to suit changing requirements and standards have been undertaken.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In the early 1960's, the company acquired extra business partners and the adjoining property, No. 11 Lindsay Street, was purchased as a store until an extension at the rear of the original building, fronting Lindsay Street, was carried out in 1962. Further additions were made to the existing premises designed by architects Cameron, Chisholm and Nicoll. Jessie Thomson's son-in-law, George Stannard Natt, was the general manager of Mackays for many years and following on from 1952 to 1966 her grandson James (Jim) Stuart natt, held the position.

Mackay & Co acquired the right to bottle Pepsi Cola and was immediately targeted for acquisition by the Coca Cola Company. In 1966, Coca Cola bought out the Mackay & Co business, but not the property. The business ceased to operate at the Money Street premises, but for another three years the Mackay name continued to be used at the Coca Cola plant at No. 661 Newcastle Street. The acquisition of Mackays effectively kept Coca Cola's major competitor, Pepsi Cola out of the Western Australian market for a few more years. The family continued to hold the Mackay property and it was leased by Skippers Transport. After Jesse Thompson (she had returned to her maiden name) died in 1969, the factory passed to the three remaining partners.

In 1980, the parent company of Skippers purchased the properties and in 1985, it was transferred to the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority for the northern city bypass. Skippers a variety of tenants continued to occupy the property until the end of 1986.

Ownership was with the East Perth Redevelopment Authority from June 2000 when the land was amalgamated into one lot (1250). It was then subdivided again in 2005 when the original factory section was transferred to private owners.

Private owners oversaw the conversion of the remaining buildings, and construction of new buildings for residential and commercial use comprising 35 residential apartments an office and café. In 2012, the building won a Western Australian Heritage Award for best adaptive reuse.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Governing: Government and Politics	
Associations	Peter Hunt Architects	Architects
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



COTTAGE, 245 VINCENT ST, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Cottage, 245 Vincent St
Other names	Bourne Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18064
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	245 Vincent St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 245 D/P: 25293
Vol/folio	2723/520
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is an example of a single-storey Federation Bungalow style residence.
	The place is associated with Albert George Bourne, who constructed the residence in 1915 and stables to the rear of the property.
	If extant, the stables are a rare example of an inner metropolitan located stables which represents the period when horse power and horse-drawn vehicles were used to deliver goods, prior to the ascension of the motorcar.
	Since the property was acquired by the Local Government it has provided services to the community.



PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	Health: Office

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1915; 1973; 2000
Walls	Timber framed weatherboard cladding
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The cottage is in a style and material from the Late Colonial period, with its simple rectangular plan form of four basic rooms arranged around a central passage, covered by a hipped roof with clipped eaves over the weatherboard walls.
	The principal façade has a central door flanked by symmetrical sash windows, with a full width bullnose verandah. The symmetry of the composition is not reflected in the one double chimney between the two eastern rooms. The window on the eastern façade is sheltered by an awning. Street oriented cottage set close to and below the level of the street, behind a reconstructed picket fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The property was constructed was constructed in 1915 by Albert George Bourne (1886-1935) who came into ownership of the land in the same year. The house was constructed with two bedrooms, a lounge kitchen and back verandah. He lived there with his wife Charlotte Elizabeth Ellen nee Walpole (c1883-1961) who he married in 1910 and the couple had five children which they raised in this cottage.</p> <p>Bourne was a carrier (traditionally a driver of a horse-drawn vehicle used for transporting goods), and kept two horses in stables to the rear of the property.</p> <p>The property remained in the Bourne family until 1973, when the residence was purchased by the City of Perth after the widening of Loftus Street had created cracks in the house.</p> <p>In 1995 the ownership of the property was transferred to the Town (now City) of Vincent. It is unclear what function the building took on between 1974-2000 under the ownership of the Cities of Perth and Vincent.</p> <p>In 2000, the house was renovated by Aboriginal Youths under a skills training program and refurbished for leasing.</p> <p>The property has been leased by the Patricia Giles Centre, a children’s counselling service since 2001, and in April 2011 the lease was extended until 2016.</p> <p>The Patricia Giles Centre subsequently relocated to Bourke Street in Leederville and the property is again used as a residence.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Albert Bourne and family	Owner and occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 28 January 1935, p. 1.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



LEEDERVILLE OVAL, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Leederville Oval
Other names	R.P. Fletcher Grandstand Medibank Stadium Sullivan Logistics Stadium
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	14582
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	246 Vincent St
Locality	Leederville
Survey	LOT: 500 D/P: 65192
Vol/folio	LR3157/914
Reserve	LR3157/914

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The grandstand and associated facilities is one of the better metropolitan examples of the Post War Functionalist style of sporting venue.
	Leederville Oval has historic value for its association with one of the oldest Australian football clubs in WA, the West Perth Football Club from 1915-1994.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Leederville district in the early 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with a range of sports and activities that were held at the oval and as the drilling ground for the Leederville Drill Hall during World War One.
	Leederville Oval has considerable social significance to the district, being located at the heart of the district and being used for a variety of sports and social events.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social Recreational: Other
Current use	Social Recreational: Other
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1915; 1919; 1943; 1958, 2008; 2023
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Post War International
Physical description	Leederville Oval is located on an irregular piece of land that contains the centrally located grassed football oval and the surrounding grassed banks, stands, clubrooms and other associated facilities.
	The grassed oval runs north-south with goal posts located at either end. To the east and north are grass embankments and to the west are the two grandstands and the steel-framed shelter.
	The larger of the two grandstands is the R.P Fletcher Stand constructed in 1959 in the Post War International Style. The base and rear wall of the stand is constructed from salmon coloured face brickwork with a tiered concrete floor to accommodate the timber bench seating.
	The massive west wall of the building with its flanking towers anchors the steel framed; metal deck clad cantilevered roof that shades the seating.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	In the base of the building beneath the seating are two floors offices, club rooms and change rooms and other facilities. Two new media boxes were constructed in the internal rear section of the seating in 2006. The Roper Stand constructed in 1969 is located to the south of the R.P Fletcher stand. This two storey structure has a concrete frame with brick panels and a low pitch gable roof. Grassed slopes down to oval.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Originally part of the wetlands, the subject site belonged to a Government reserve (Reserve 884) under the control of the Perth Board of Health in the 1890s. Reserve 884 covered the north side of Vincent Street, stretched from Charles to Oxford Streets.	
The area east of Loftus Street was used as a rubbish tip for some years in the 1890s, while the area along Oxford Street was parcelled off as sites for public buildings such as post office, municipal offices, primary school and police station.	
Leederville Oval was established in 1915, although the Wise's Post Office Directories list the subject site as a 'Recreation Reserve' at the time and only named it as 'Leederville Oval' from 1929. The first football game was held at the Leederville Oval in July 1915.	
The oval was used during the First World War by the military forces for cadet drilling, the Leederville Drill Hall being only a little further west on Vincent Street and not yet provided with its own parade ground.	
It was 1919 before any facilities were built at the ground, and that was only done when the West Australian Football League refused to allow any more games to be played until they were provided. A grandstand was built the following year, at a cost of £703, the contract going to G. Schofield of Cleaver Street.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
By 1921, facilities included seating accommodation, fencing, turnstiles & ticket houses, heights, latrines and gates. A total of £917-4-10 was spent between 1919 and 1921.
In 1943, the main entrance from Vincent Street was enlarged and the hall beside the old entrance was removed. The oval was eventually provided with tennis courts and cycle track as well as football facilities.
Leederville was the home of one of the oldest Australian football clubs in Perth, the West Perth Football Club established in 1885. Mr Richard Perth Fletcher (1909-1989) president of the club from 1946 - 1962 was recognised through the naming of the new 1958 grandstand on the western side of Leederville Oval.
Apart from the connection with the WAFL, the place has also had strong associations with athletics, particularly as a training ground during the 1961 Empire Games and Interschool sport competitions.
The West Perth Football Club relocated to Joondalup in 1994 and in 1995, following the establishment of the Town of Vincent, the Town's administration set up temporary home in the premises until the new administration offices located adjacent were completed.
Leederville Oval is dedicated as an WAFL 'Football Centre of Excellence' and is the home of both East Perth Football Club and Subiaco Football Club.
In August 2005, the Town approved the new name for Leederville Oval to be 'Medibank Stadium'. In December 2023, the Leederville Oval was re-named Sullivan Logistics Stadium as part of a sponsorship and naming rights deal with family-owned company Sullivan Logistics.
Works were undertaken in 2007/2008 to the north east side of the oval to create bench seating around this portion of the oval and a grassed area in the north east corner of the site. In December 2023, the City of Vincent announced that additional works will be undertaken to the 1958 grandstand. These works will be the final stage of works which began following storm damage in August 2022 when emergency repairs were undertaken. The proposed works to be undertaken in June 2023 and will strengthen the brick façade and the sub-structure of the grandstand.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Governing: Government and Politics	
Associations	Richard Perth Fletcher	President of West Perth Football club
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



RP Fletcher Stand C1960s Source: City of Vincent



View north to Leederville Oval c1970s Source: City of Vincent



Old Turnstiles, now demolished c1968 Source City of Vincent

HORRY'S TREE, LEEDERVILLE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Horry's Tree
Other names	Ficus macrophylla
Place type	Tree

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25710
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 28 Jun 2016

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	Main Roads WA Road Reserve – bounded by the Mitchell Freeway, Melrose, Stamford and Vincent Streets, Leederville
Locality	Leederville
Survey	--
Vol/folio	--
Reserve	--

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The tree is a good and impressive example of the species which is well maintained in an appropriate urban park setting.
	The tree has historic value for its association with the use of this land for farming in the early 20th century.
	The tree has historic value for its association with the Thompson family and particularly Horry Thompson who planted this tree in 1915 as a method for his family to remember him when he served with the AIF overseas.
Statement of significance	The tree is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in this open urban space which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Park/Reserve
Current use	Park/Reserve
Other use	Road Reserve

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1915 (planted)
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	This Moreton Bay Fig tree (Ficus macrophylla) is a large specimen that appears to be in good health.
	A concrete plinth with an aluminium plaque is located away from the base of the tree. The wording of the plaque is as follows. <i>Horry's Tree</i> "Standing before you is the Moreton Bay Fig Tree planted in 1915 by Horry Thompson. He planted this tree just prior to embarking to fight in World War 1. Horry sought to reassure his wife Lily and their children, including Annie, Horry(Junior) and William that he would be home again soon to see how large the tree had grown. Within two years Horry had been killed in action during the Battle of Passchendaele in September 1917. Private Horace Thompson has no known grave. He is remembered on the Menin Gate Memorial and also the Australian War Memorial, the WA State Memorial and the Leederville War Memorial.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<i>Dorothy Jenkins (nee Millward) 1920-2014, was the Thompson's family neighbour, living all her life in the home over the road from the Thompson's farm (later market gardens). Dorothy vowed to watch over Horry's Tree as a way of paying tribute to all those men who had served in the war and especially the 112 soldiers from the Leederville area who did not return. She was also aware of the suffering and grief of families left behind.</i> <i>Horry's Tree has now become a living reminder of those young men who served their country and fought for our freedom at such a pivotal time in our country's history."</i> Fay Maughan, Horry's grand niece.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Horace (Horry) Thompson, a dairyman and resident within the Leederville area fought for Australia and lost his life at the Battle of Passchendaele in the First World War. Horry was the son of Harry Thompson who served as a Leederville Councillor in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Horry Thompson married Lilly Gobby in 1910 and the couple settled in Norfolk Street (now Melrose Street) Leederville. Three children followed soon after. An aerial photograph of the site in 1964 shows the tree close to the boundary of the cottage that was the Thompson family home.

Horry's Tree was the only domestic tree at this particular location that was conserved from demolition within the land resumption area designated by the Main Roads Department for the building of Mitchell Freeway in the 1970s.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence	
	Governing: Government and Politics	
Associations	Horace Thompson and family	Original landowners
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Landgate Aerial Photograph 1964 showing the location of Horry's Tree

HOUSE, 40 ANZAC RD, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 40 Anzac Rd
Other names	Menhennett Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17965
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	40 Anzac Rd
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 74 D/P: 2878
Vol/folio	1483/800
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>\The residence at 40 Anzac Road, is a fine and representative example of the Interwar Arts and Crafts style, that is substantially intact.</p> <p>The residence has historic value for its association with the development of this portion of Mount Hawthorn in the Inter War period.</p> <p>The residence has social value for its continuity in the streetscape since 1927 that demonstrates the type of home occupied by skilled tradespeople and their families in the mid 20th century.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1927
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Physical description	<p>The single storey brick dwelling has a hipped roof with a feature gable over the prominent front room. The remainder of the frontage is recessed, with a crippled verandah from the main roof and continues as an awning over the protruding room. The face brickwork is tuck pointed on the front façade, with a band of render at dado.</p> <p>The verandah entry features a central circular opening with vertical timbers at the top, and roughcast piers to dado height with twin posts above. The windows are in configurations of three casements with four panes across the top of each window.</p> <p>The front door is full length stained glass, possibly not original, with small sidelights. Concealed behind a high rendered fence with central timber gate.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Anzac Road was known as Government Road until after World War I, when it was renamed in memory of the Anzac forces. It was the southern boundary of the first suburban subdivision in Mount Hawthorn carried out in 1887 by the Intercolonial Investment Land & Building Company of Sydney. The northern boundary was Scarborough Beach Road.</p> <p>There were only six houses listed for Government Road, between Loftus and Oxford streets, in 1915 and there was similar minimal development in other nearby streets, but by 1940 the area was largely built out. Many of these homes were constructed after World War 1 by Plunkett's, a successful building company owned by carpenter, Thomas Scott Plunkett. Following World War II Plunketts concentrated on Worker's Homes Boards (the forerunner of the State Housing Commission) and War Services Homes.</p> <p>From the readily available information No. 40 was built in 1927 and occupied by survey hand Lloyd Morcom Menhennett (c1892-1969) who had married Irene Florence McRae (c1901-1937) in 1926. This house was the couples first family home and their first child was born at the house in 1928. The Menhennett family lived there until 1930. In 1947, Mrs May Aurich was in residence.</p> <p>Anzac Road was initially listed as part of the suburb of Leederville and in the 1930's it was changed to Mount Hawthorn.</p> <p>Aerial photographs indicate that an addition that was constructed at the rear of the residence in the late 1990s which altered the roof line to the rear.</p> <p>In December 2009, a building licence was issued for partially demolition to the rear of the dwelling and a two storey addition was constructed across the rear of the original residence and a new structure was constructed in the rear of the lot. Since that time the place has not changed significantly in form or extent.</p>

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Menhennett family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 18 August 1928, p. 1.	



HOUSE, 148 ANZAC RD, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 148 Anzac Rd
Other names	Vernon Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17966
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	148 Anzac Rd
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 324 D/P: 3642
Vol/folio	1746/707
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The residence at 148 Anzac Road, is a fine and representative example of the Interwar California Bungalow style, that is substantially intact. The wide frontage demonstrates a new housing model for the Interwar period, basically two rooms deep, with more rooms having street views. The width is amplified with the front garage providing for the increasing ownership of motor vehicles.
	The residence has historic value for its association with the development of this portion of Mount Hawthorn in the Inter War period. The residence has social value for its continuity in the streetscape since 1940 that demonstrates the type of home occupied by skilled tradespeople and their families in the mid 20th century

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1940
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Physical description	Single storey dwelling with an expansive asymmetrical frontage with central protruding gabled verandah within the hipped roof. The wide verandah has a stepped dado and rendered pillar detail. The verandah roof extends to form awnings over the windows on the flanking rooms. The windows are typical of the period with a casement each side of the central fixed window with leadlight patterns in vertical format on the outside windows and horizontal across the top of the central window. A small stepped parapet garage is in place on the side. Residential- setback behind the original low brick and render fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No. 148 Anzac Road is part of the Hordern Park Estate in Mount Hawthorn, developed by the Intercolonial Investment Land & Building Company of Sydney in the early 1900s.

In the mid 1920's there were no houses in Anzac Road between Egina and Lynton Streets and only George Andrews, a market gardener, was listed as operating west of Lynton Street. There was no street number allocated to this garden. Numbers 172 and 182 were listed in 1931 and in 1932 Jurgen P. Freese and the sisters of the Poor joined had joined George Andrews near Lake Monger. As the 1930's progressed other houses were slowly built at the western end of the street.

In 1940, No. 148 was constructed and occupied by painter Matthew Vernon, his wife Josephine and their children. Members of the Vernon family lived at the house until at least the 1970s.

Anzac Road was known as Government Road until after World War I, when it was renamed in memory of the Anzac forces. The road was initially made of timber and it was not until sometime in the 1930's that it was remade. 'Men with horse-drawn scoops were used to construct the road and then gravel boulders were placed on the ground which became the road base. They were smashed up with sledge-type hammers and this was hard work. Then the diesel roller came into play and finally we had a road' (Dirk Freese).

Originally when the western end of the road was put through it ran along the northern edge of Lake Monger. However the construction of the Mitchell Freeway in 1976 changed the layout of this western end and blocked access to the lake. A group of concerned residents was formed and subsequent appeals to the Minister at the time, Carmen Lawrence, led to the construction of a pedestrian bridge from Britannia Reserve over the freeway to the lake.

Aerial photographs indicate that the place was extended to the rear c2017 with no significant changes to the front elevation that is viewed from the street.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Vernon family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



FACTORY (FMR), 139 BUXTON ST, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Factory (fmr), 139 Buxton St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17979
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	139 Buxton St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 8 D/P: 56031
Vol/folio	1540/518
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a simple example of an industrial building in the Inter War Functionalism style.
	The place has historic value for its association with small scale manufacturing which was undertaken in the Inter War period in metropolitan Perth.
	The place demonstrates the approach of making do and practicality expressed by the occupants who made the building themselves to undertake manufacturing.
	The place has historic value for its association with the local jazz music community who have made this venue a successful and well known destination for audiences and performers.
	The place has social value as a venue for performers and audiences of jazz music for decades.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Other
Current use	Commercial: Retail
Other use	Social/Recreational: Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1932-37
Walls	Concrete Block
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalism
Physical description	Originally constructed by two immigrants as a factory building, with the saw tooth form of construction common for factories. The concrete blocks for its construction may have been made by its builders, as the commercial production of concrete blocks did not occur until the Post World War Two period.
	Adapted in recent times for commercial purposes and used now [2024] as The Jazz Cellar. The Jazz Cellar occupies the basement and is accessed via a red telephone booth leading underground.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Oliver A. Crouch is listed at this address in 1932, which was numbered as 130 until 1935. George Wasely followed from 1933 to 1934. It is believed that they resided in a small house at the rear of this very large block, which was later demolished.

In 1934, Steve Todoroff is listed for the first time as resident at this address. Around 1934-35 he and George Dimitroff, who had formed a furniture manufacturing partnership together, built a small factory, which was later used as a shop and storeroom facility. The building is a cement structure and was most likely constructed bit-by-bit as their business expanded and needed more space. (The current owner, Roy Burton found evidence of the cement bricks for this being made in a mould on the premises.) In 1936 George Dimitroff is listed there on his own and working as a 'cabinet maker'. The building is shown on the MWSSDD sewerage plan of 1937.

Since the 1990s the rear of the building has been occupied as the Jazz Cellar, a jazz music venue and is home to the Cornerhouse Jazz Band. The shops at the front were occupied by a mobile phone company in more recent times and Gadean Shoes, an orthopaedic shoe supplier.

The Jazz Cellar operated for a number of years without a licence, until July 2000 when an application was made to the Town of Vincent Council to change the proposed use of the place to commercial hall. The local community believed that the place was an excellent example of a venue where people of all ages could mix and socialize, and dance if they wished to. Jazz musicians from interstate and overseas play at the Jazz Cellar when they are in Perth, and young musicians and singers are encouraged to join in with the band. The application for the change of use was endorsed on the condition that some planning and health matters were attended to.

In 2024, the Cellar remains a very popular attraction to locals and those from further afield when it is open for jazz on Friday nights, with the vintage speakeasy aesthetics and atmosphere. The Cornerhouse Jazz Band is still playing, and the venue is licensed for BYO food and drinks. The front portion of the shop is a retail premises.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate there were few external changes to the subject place until the late 1990s when some small extensions were added. Portions of the roofing was replaced around 2013 but the structure has remained largely unchanged since then.

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Steve Todoroff George Dimitroff	Occupant and builder Occupant and builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MASTERTON RESIDENCE (FMR), MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Masterton Residence (fmr)
Other names	House, 150 Coogee St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17991
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	150 Coogee St
Locality	MOUNT HAWTHORN
Survey	LOT 400 D/P 69175
Vol/folio	2794/975
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	It is a fine and representative example of an Interwar California Bungalow executed in brick and corrugated metal sheeting.
	The house has historic value as the family home of the Masterton family, including Hazel Hawke, nee Masterton, wife of Prime Minister Bob Hawke.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1923
Walls	Rendered Brick Common Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey dwelling has a hipped roof with a double front gable feature. A full gable over the protruding front room and a truncated gable over the wide verandah. The verandah roof is supported by square rendered columns on a stepped base supported by the face brick dado wall. The front walls have a dado brick work and render above. The garage on the side is a open structure with a large gable roof.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
No. 150 Coogee Street was part of Swan Location 724, Lot 215. It was the childhood home of Hazel Hawke (nee Masterton), former wife of Prime Minister Bob Hawke. Hazel wrote in her biography My Own Life that 'It was not long after this holiday that we moved into a brick house Mum and Dad built on the other half of their double block in Coogee St. The big gum trees had to go! Dad owned a block in the smarter suburb of Nedlands, over near the Swan River, but Mum was too attached to Mount Hawthorn to leave. It was where she felt comfortable and it was near her sisters.' 'Dad built paths, enclosed the large back verandah and built a summerhouse the width of the block for Mum to fill with wondrous ferns and flowering exotics.' 'There was a huge, flat lawn at the back to play on and a curved wall on the front verandah where for years to come all the family photos were taken in the afternoon sun.'
From 1924 until 1928 James Masterton, an accountant, is shown in the Wise's Post Office Directories as owning house No. 120 Coogee Street. From 1929 until 1936 he is listed at No. 148 (the blocks had been renumbered). The 1937 and 1938 issues show No. 148 as vacant and the Mastertons at No. 152. Around 1939 he erected a second house on the vacant block next door and the new house was then numbered 150, the previous one then being renumbered as 152. On his death in 1959 James’ widow Edith inherited in the property.
In 1960 the house was purchased by another daughter Edith (Hazel's sister) and her husband Ronald William Baker. No. 148, a weatherboard and iron building that was the Mastertons’ first home, was demolished in 2002 and replaced by a modern four bedroom residence with a swimming pool. Hazel attended the nearby Mount Hawthorn State School in Matlock Street and many past students and other local families remember her musical skills. It was through her music that she met Bob Hawke, who was Prime Minister of Australia from 1983 to 1991. Hazel later wrote her autobiography and became involved in a broad range of organisations, including Alzheimer's Australia.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that an extension was added to the subject site in the early 1980s, though this extension was demolished when the block was subdivided around 2009. In 2011 a carport was added to the front block, where the original residence remained. The back block appears to now be connected to the neighbouring block at No. 148 as a pool was added, with sheltered pathways running to the back of No. 148.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Masterton family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MENZIES PARK, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Menzies Park
Other names	
Place type	Urban Park

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17998
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	Cnr Egina St and Purslowe St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The park has aesthetic value as green space within the suburban setting adjacent with many mature trees and an expanse of lawn.
	The park has historic value for its association with the provision of recreational facilities for the Mount Hawthorn community.
	The park has historic value for its association with Councillor Peter Menzies who was a long serving member of the City of Perth Council.
Statement of significance	The park has social value for the members of the Mount Hawthorn community as a place for passive and organised sport as well as a venue of social events.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Park/Reserve
Current use	Park/Reserve
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1929
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	Menzies Park is a comparatively open flat grassed parkland area, with facilities for sporting and recreational activities. It remains a valued asset for the Mount Hawthorn community.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The area now known as Menzies Park was part of the Ambleside Estate established in 1899. The whole estate was divided into residential lots with no allowance for parks or green spaces. None of the subdivisions of the Mount Hawthorn area south of Scarborough Beach Road had made allowances for parks. The City of Perth acquired the land and created Menzies Park in 1929. The land was designated Swan Location 3239. The park was gazetted Reserve 20065 for recreation on 22 March 1929 and was first listed as a 'public reserve' in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1930.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
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It was initially known as the Mount Hawthorn Park but name Menzies Park in 1950 in honour of Councillor Peter Menzies who was a long serving member of the City of Perth.

Clubroom and change-room facilities were constructed at Menzies Park in the latter half of the twentieth century. The park has a children's playground which was upgraded in 2005-06 but was torched by vandals on 31 January 2007. The town offered a reward for any information which would lead to a conviction. The pavilion has a capacity of 60 persons and kitchen facilities. It is here that the Mount Hawthorn Precinct Group (incorporated on 18 November 2002) holds it monthly meetings. The park is also an approved dog exercise area which allows owners to let their dogs off their leads subject to sports being played there.

On 3 March 1995, the Reserve was cancelled for a Crown Grant in Trust to the newly formed Town of Vincent. The Town of Vincent was created following the division of the City of Perth into the Towns of Victoria Park, Cambridge and Vincent as well as the remainder of the City of Perth in 1994-1995.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the construction of both the clubroom building and the playground in the early 2000s. There have been few visible changes to the subject place since.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: General Social Services Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Peter Menzies	Councillor of the City of Perth
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Daily News, 27 February 1950, p. 9.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MENZIES RESIDENCE (FMR), MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Menzies Residence (fmr)
Other names	House, 77 Fairfield St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17999
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	77 Fairfield St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 130 D/P: 27458
Vol/folio	2216/79
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark on a prominent corner in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings for the affluent members of the community in Mount Hawthorn during the early years of the twentieth century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1924
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey dwelling has a gambrel hipped roof over the main dwelling. A separate bull nose verandah covers what remains of the perimeter verandah. The front is elevated and on a face limestone retaining wall. The front brick steps are sideways against the recessed section of the verandah. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts.
	The front façade was originally stepped with twin gables above the facettted bay windows. The central facet has a bachelor window and each side has a slender double hung window. The walls are face brickwork. Chimneys are brick with extensive moulded stucco.
	In 2001, the place was extensively and sympathetically extended using steeping and continuation of roof forms, gable and window bay details to make the extension as seamless as possible.
	Elevated on the site. Concrete rendered retaining wall forms a fence at street level, top is ground level in the property
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The first subdivision of the area took place in 1887 and then a syndicate consisting of E. H. Wittenoom, J. A. Hicks ad C. L.W. Clifton purchased it in the late 1890s. It is believed that when they subdivided it in 1903, James Hicks called his portion Hawthorn Estate as he had recently visited Hawthorne in Victoria. Later residents were unhappy with his choice and changed it to the more fashionable (at that time), Mount Hawthorn.</p> <p>Fairfield Street, north of Scarborough Beach Road, was established as part of the Hawthorn Estate. It was known as Mosey Street until 1915.</p> <p>There were very few residents in this period and no street numbers were allocated. One resident, Charles R. Jourdan, gave his occupation as 'poultry farmer'. In the 1916 Wise's Post Office Directories it is listed as Fairchild Street and in the 1917 edition as Fairfield. It was not until 1917 that street numbers were allocated. No. 77 is situated on the corner of Fairfield and Woodstock streets and Unity Lane runs along its western boundary.</p> <p>In 1917, when the numbers were first listed in the Directories, Peter Menzies was living at No. 77 and in the 1922 City of Perth rate books he is listed as the owner/occupier of No. 77 (which was described as 'house & ground') and the owner of No. 75 next door. Menzies remained as the occupant of No. 77 until 1927.</p> <p>Peter Menzies (1876-1956) was born in the Victorian town of Daylesford, the 6th of 7 surviving children born to Scottish watchmaker & Jeweller William Menzies & Englishwoman Eliza Caroline Cutler. He moved to Western Australia c1901 and worked as a watchmaker & Jeweller. Menzies was first elected councillor for North Perth Ward in 1908. In 1950, Menzies Park, in Mount Hawthorn was named in Cr. Peter Menzies honour. Menzies retired in 1951 having represented the people of North Perth Ward for 43 years.</p> <p>In 1928 the house was listed in the Directories as 'vacant' and in 1929 it was occupied by Mrs W. Wittmer.</p> <p>A building permit was issued for Lots 29-30 in 1924, the permit being issued to E. Kennon. Robert T. Graham was listed as the resident in the 1930s to at least 1940 but by 1949 Mrs Margaret R. Nicholson resided there.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 2001, Lots 1 and 2 were amalgamated and permission was granted for alterations and additions to the subject place. These were carried out by Fewster & Stone. The work restored the residence and it was considerably enlarged as a result. A swimming pool was also added in 2002 on the Woodstock Street side.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the form of the residence prior to the aforementioned extension and alteration in the early 2000s. The large additions were finished by 2003. There have been no visible changes to the residence since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Peter Menzies	Original owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024 | 3

MOUNT HAWTHORN HOSPITAL, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mount Hawthorn Hospital
Other names	Hawthorn Hospital Hawthorn House Alameda
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8708
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	14 - 16 Woodstock St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 99-104 D/P: 2503
Vol/folio	1050/224
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The group of buildings have aesthetic value as a demonstration of simple utilitarian buildings used for medical functions. The original residence demonstrates the form of a Federation Bungalow style.
	Hawthorn Hospital through its continuous operation demonstrates the development of a hospital and health services in suburban Mount Hawthorn, from private hospital to public hospital and later to permanent care.
	The place is associated with nurses Alma and Irene Thomas who founded and operated the hospital until taken over by the Health Department in 1957.
	This place has social value for the many members of the community who attended this medical facility from the Inter War period until the present day as patients, staff or family of those individuals.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Health: Hospital
Current use	Health: Other
Other use	Residential: Single Storey Residential
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908 to 1965
Walls	Timber weatherboard Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow Post War International
Physical description	The hospital comprises a group of interconnected single storey buildings which vary in style from bungalow to contemporary and utilitarian buildings. The styles of the buildings are typical of their period but have been adapted with additions and changes. Materials are commonplace - painted brick, corrugated iron, asbestos and timber.
	The original building was a single bungalow form with a hipped roof and separate verandah, which was adapted with gabled and hipped extensions and extended with annexes in contemporary and utilitarian styles.
	The Flinders Street setback has plantings and garden. The Woodstock Street frontage is hard surface car parks.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject site was situated on the portion of Swan Location 724 and being Lots. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104. Woodstock Street was formerly known as William Street, which is first listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1909. The subject place is listed as occupied by A. Colenso Kessell 'Alameda' in that year however no street number was located. A. Colenso Kessell is listed at the subject place until 1915 when C. A. Mayhall took up the residency.</p> <p>In 1917, William Street in Mount Hawthorn changed its name to Woodstock Street and the subject place was occupied by William Angle. William Angle stayed at residency until 1919. Alfred C. Kessell is then listed at the subject place between 1919 and 1933. Following the death of Alfred C. Kessell in 1933, sisters Alma Jean and Irene May Thomas acquired the house.</p> <p>The sisters were both trained nurses and they converted the house to a hospital, named Hawthorn Private Hospital. Street numbers was first allocated to the subject place as Nos. 14-16 in 1945. In 1947, the subject site was transferred to Silverton Angelo as the sole proprietor. Mrs. Frances Thomas, a relative of Alma Jean and Irene May Thomas, revealed the early history of the Hawthorn Private Hospital in an oral history interview. According to Frances, the subject place was built as a five-bedroom house when John Albert Thomas, the father of Alma Jean and Irene May Thomas, bought the house.</p> <p>After the subject house was converted into a maternity section of the hospital, an addition was constructed later to accommodate a general section. The hospital was also equipped with an operating theatre and an incinerator. A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan dated 1928 indicates that the subject site comprised two brick buildings divided by an open passage. Another outbuilding was located to the north of the main buildings, with an incinerator to its east.</p>

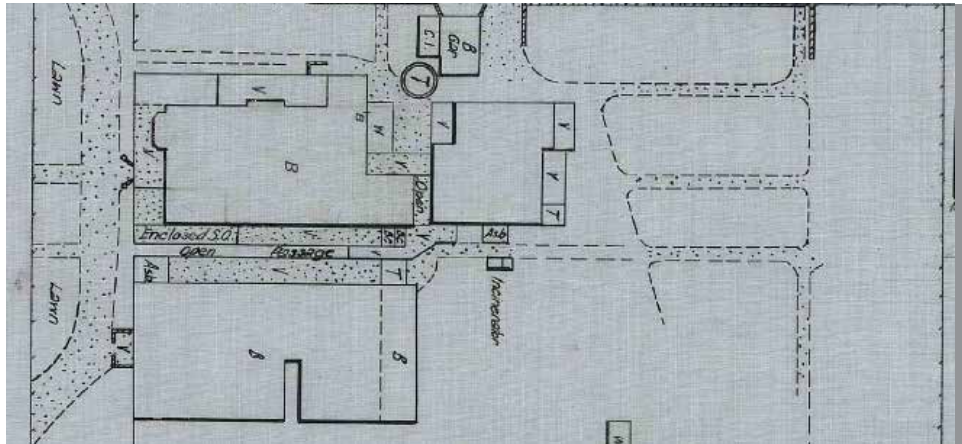
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1935, the hospital was extended with the construction of a separate building, built as a cottage style hospital with attic accommodation for the resident staff. The addition also featured an office, a bathroom and theatre. A new kitchen was constructed to the rear of the existing kitchen. In 1936, other additions were erected for sisters Thomas, which included a sun porch, garage and front room. An outbuilding, which was purpose built as a kitchen, was added to the western building in 1936. An extended portion was also built to the eastern building in that year which contained a ward and two bedrooms. At the same time, a wood and iron open verandah was erected at the rear of the existing outdoor kitchen.</p> <p>In 1941, an iron room was added to the outdoor kitchen by the builder A. E. Hoskins and in 1943, a convalescent area was built.</p> <p>The Hospital was taken over by the Medical Department in 1957, and leased out as a private hospital. It was leased to Melville Jeisman, as Matron/Administrator, until 1963. The place was then established as an annex of Royal Perth Hospital.</p> <p>Hawthorn ceased to take on maternity cases, these instead being transferred to Osborne Park Hospital, and W. Williams, Managing Secretary of the Osborne Park Hospital, became Managing Secretary of Hawthorn Hospital in addition to his existing role. Hawthorn Hospital was completely renovated in the mid-1960s. The Building Licence Plan dated 1965 shows that the two existing buildings were joined with an administration block and a new wing which accommodated a kitchen and scullery was constructed to the rear of the western building. A nurse's quarters was also built adjacent to the hospital. The Quarters were underutilised, except for a brief period in the 1960s, and in the early 1970s, they were allocated to Community Health Services.</p> <p>In March 1979, Hawthorn Hospital became a Permanent Care Unit, its first patients being transferred from the Extended Care Unit at Osborne Park Hospital. The building was used for aged care for some times and closed in 2004.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
In 2006, the Council of City of Vincent resolved to grant conditional approval to the proposed Change of Use from Hospital to Institutional Building and Associated Additions and Alterations to existing premises. The subject place was renamed' Hawthorn House' and has been operational since December 2006 as an intermediate mental health care facility.		
The place continues to be used for medical services.		
Historic theme	Social Services: Health Governing: Government and Politics Social Services: General Social Services	
Associations	Alma Jean and Irene May Thomas	Owners and managers of the hospital
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Sewerage Plan 1928. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 298.

BAPTIST CHURCH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Baptist Church
Other names	Mount Hawthorn Baptist Church
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2209
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Art Deco Significant Building Survey Completed

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	94-98 Hobart St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 205 D/P: 29554/LS1
Vol/folio	2218/334
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place is a notable and unique place within the streetscape which demonstrates a rare example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Mount Hawthorn in the first half of the 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Baptist Church and its provision of services to the Mount Hawthorn, and wider Perth community.
	The place has social value for its longevity in the streetscape and its contribution to the community sense of place.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for the community for many who have used these buildings for religious and social activities.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1912; 1948
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The modest church, in a stripped Gothic style, has a gable roof, pointed arched buttresses and an entrance porch to which modern extensions have been added. The windows have Gothic arched headers and there are buttresses along the sides of the building. The brickwork has been painted.
	There have been two campaigns of hall extensions in different styles and finishes. The church is located close to both streets and there are some plantings on the Hobart Street frontage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This portion of North Perth was subdivided in the early 1900s and was advertised by the owners 'Intercolonial Investment Land & Building Company Ltd of Sydney' as 'splendid mansion and villa sites' when offered for sale by public auction on 25 June 1902.

The lots were not rapidly taken up as there were only four residents recorded in 1910 in this street.

The first Perth Baptist church was established in Museum Street, Perth on 23 June 1895, and other churches were founded at Fremantle and Katanning. A division developed in the church of the issue of open (non-baptised) or close (baptised) membership. The group favouring close membership established a separate church in the William Street Oddfellows Hall while the open membership group remained at the Museum Street church. Both groups undertook mission work in the North Perth area, with the first services of the North Perth parish being held in the North Perth Municipal Chambers in February 1902.

In 1904, the Museum Street group built a church on the corner of Vincent and Fitzgerald streets to cater for the developing North Perth parish. The Museum Street group soon found the new church a strain on their financial resources, so they sold the church to the William Street group. The North Perth parish extended its work to Osborne Park, Mount Hawthorn and Maylands.

On 30th March 1912, a Foundation Stone was laid at the Hobart Street site with Rev E.M. Hall presiding. Construction progressed rapidly and n 9 June 1912, the Mount Hawthorn Baptist Church was opened. The design for the church was by architects Jefferys and Selby and largely funded by donations from the community. Volunteers also contributed to the construction of the church with one member donating his services as a painter.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

An item in the Western Mail described the building as follows:

The church is of brick in coloured bands with iron roof. The ceiling is lined with asbestos. The church is lighted with electricity. It is well ventilated, and the roof overhangs four feet, the walls being thereby sheltered from driving rain. The entrance is protected by a porch. The outside appearance of the church is very pleasing, and its Oriental character reminds one of Eastern lands.

The congregation quickly outgrew their church and a weatherboard hall was hastily erected at the rear of the building in 1915 by a group of volunteer builders. It was used for youth and children services

The weatherboard hall burnt down on 1 November 1944 and was replaced by the current brick hall in 1948.

The first Baptist Church aged person's hostel 'Wybalena' opened on 23 July 1966 , accommodating 12 people, was opened at No. 96 Hobart Street, on the east side of the church. These two buildings were joined together in 1988.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that there has been minimal change to the form and extent of the two buildings on the site. It is not known when the addition to the rear of the original church was undertaken.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 2006, the Council of City of Vincent resolved to grant conditional approval to the proposed Change of Use from Hospital to Institutional Building and Associated Additions and Alterations to existing premises. The subject place was renamed ' Hawthorn House' and has been operational since December 2006 as an intermediate mental health care facility.

The place continues to be used for medical services.

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Jeffereys and Selby	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 2 April 1912, p. 4.	

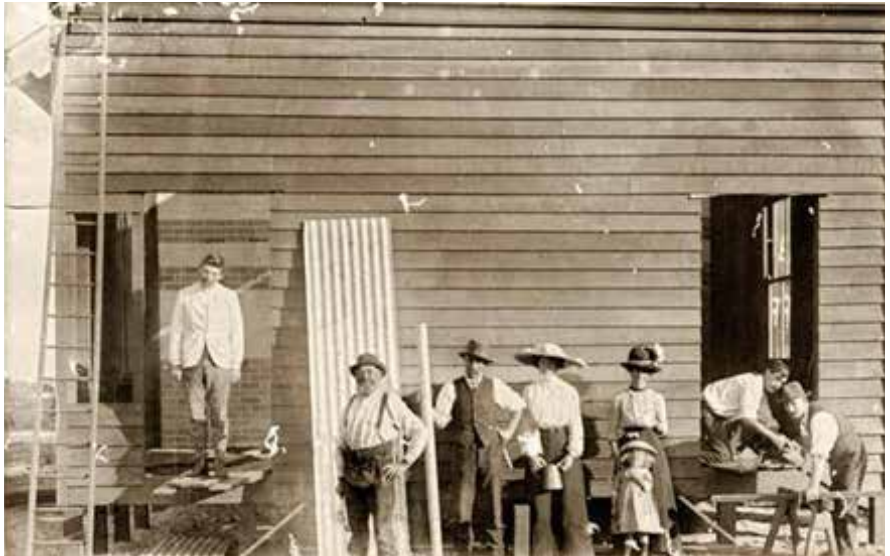
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Baptist Church, 1915. City of Vincent Library PH02331



Construction of the Baptist Hall in 1915.



Baptist Church, 1915. City of Vincent Library PH02331



Construction of the Baptist Hall in 1915.

ANZAC COTTAGE, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Anzac Cottage
Other names	Residence, 38 Kalgoorlie St
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3344
State Heritage Register:	20 Oct 2000
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Register of the National Estate Permanent 28 May 1996 Classified by the National Trust Classified 12 Jun 2089 Statewide War Memorial Survey Completed 01 May 1996
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	38 Kalgoorlie St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 15 D/P: 1659
Vol/folio	1918/578
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Rare or outstanding example: essential to the heritage of the City of Vincent.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a rare example of an architect designed workers’ cottage. While the internal arrangement is a conventional configuration, the combination of materials and detailing is unusual for workers’ cottages from the era.
	The place was the first war memorial built in Australia to commemorate the participation of Australian troops in World War I.
	The place is representative of the effect that Australia’s role in World War I, and the role of the Anzacs in particular, had on the Western Australian community in the immediate aftermath of the Gallipoli campaign.
	The place is a good example of a modest residential building constructed in suburban Perth in the 1910s, which is made exceptional by virtue of the circumstances of its construction by the Mount Hawthorn community as a war memorial and as a result has come to represent the values that are associated with the Anzac tradition in Australia.
Statement of significance	The technical innovation and achievement of constructing a brick and tile cottage with the trades and skills of over 200 people from the Mount Hawthorn community in a single day in 1916 is a significant accomplishment.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Museum
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1916; 1997
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This single storey red brick, hipped roof cottage has a broken pitch verandah supported by timber posts. The symmetrical façade is decorated with stucco bands and decoration under the triple casement windows either side of the central front door. The twin gablets are infilled with roughcast. The roof has terracotta tiles.
	The word "ANZAC" is written in coloured leadlight in the fanlight above the front door. Cemented front steps with urns lead to the verandah.
Condition	There is a flag pole in the front yard. Setback appropriate to residential context. The flat site has minimal plantings.
	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>This building is unique in Australia in that it was the first war memorial built to commemorate those who had fought in World War 1 and also that it was built as a house to accommodate a returned soldier. Its construction was initiated by the Mount Hawthorn Progress Association in 1915. In December that year the Westralian Worker announced: 'It is to perpetuate the memory of Australia's gallant sons who took part in this now historic landing that the Mount Hawthorn Progress Association are appealing for funds to erect a practical monument. Once of those who took his place in the attack on April 25th and who has returned to us disabled for life is Private John Porter, and it is intended that the monument to be erected should take the form of a home for Mr Porter and his wife and child, which will be called Anzac Cottage'.</p> <p>Private Cuthburt John Porter migrated to Western Australia in 1913. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces on 3 September 1914 and his regimental number was 1013. He was wounded in action at the Dardanelles, Gallipoli Peninsula on 23 June 1915 and repatriated home. He was discharged from the Army on 10 July 1916, having declared medically unfit due to a wound in his left leg with several pieces of shrapnel lodged behind his kneecap. Fund raising for the cottage began in earnest with ex/Mayor John Veryard being the first to donate. Such was the response from the public that the original idea of a 'small wooden structure' was soon upgraded to a four-roomed brick cottage. In all they raised 185 pounds and the remainder was met by donations of labour and goods.</p> <p>The land for the cottage was provided by real estate agent James Peet, for 25 pounds and the site was described as 'overlooking the northern shores of Monger's Lake and surrounded by some of the finest scenery in the Metropolitan area'. The site was cleared by 30 volunteers during the first of three busy-bees held on 29 January 1916, with the Ladies Patriotic Guild providing afternoon tea. Preparations of the joinery work had also began at that time. Building materials, furnishings and money were provided by Perth businesses, and a 'carter's bee' held on 5 February 1916, resulted in a half-mile long procession of vehicles transporting materials to the site.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>The Anzac Cottage souvenir booklet stated that: 'No finer display of Patriotic and industrial effort has ever been seen in Perth than... when 70 drays, laden with building material, formed up a procession. Fully 150 men gave up their Saturday afternoon... Mrs C Roberts, the 'Soldiers Queen' headed the procession in her motor car, which also carried a Metters' stove and copper, and was accompanied by two other decorated motor cars. Then came 20 drays of stone, 27 of bricks, 1 of lime, 3 of tiles, 12 of timber, 1 of cement and paints, 1 of scaffolding, 1 tiled grate, 1 large enamel bath, 1 of refreshments, and 1 of sundries. The procession was viewed by thousands as it proceeded to Mount Hawthorn, and on arrival at Anzac was greeted by hundreds of enthusiastic men, women and children'.</p>	
<p>The architect for Anzac Cottage was Alfred Levido, who lived in Coogee Street. Councillor Sidney Gibson, a building contractor, supervised the construction, which involved over 200 volunteers from the community and took place in a single day, 12 February 1916 (the third busy bee), with women serving hot meals in relays to the workers. Construction began at 3am and by 5pm a flag was raised with 'A.N.Z.A.C' embroidered on it - the cottage being virtually completed within this one day. The Perth City Gardener supervised the laying of the lawn, and the house was completed with fence and flag pole.</p>	
<p>When completed the cottage was valued at 600 pounds and the deeds were subsequently vested in the Trustees of the Progress Association. On 15 April 1916, Anzac Cottage was officially opened by the Premier John Scadden and his wife who unlocked the door and declared it open in front of a crowd of 3,000 people, including officials from Mount Hawthorn Progress Association. It was officially handed over to Private Porter, the following day, by Mrs C. Roberts who had started the first trench for the foundations. The deeds were vested in the Trustees of the Progress Association. The Porter family occupied the cottage from 1916 to 1917 and one of their tasks every year on Anzac Day was to raise the flag at 4am to commemorate the Gallipoli landings</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>After his death in 1964, his wife Annie carried on the tradition until her own death in 1978. Private Porter's grand daughter, Anne Chapple, has researched and written historical pieces on the cottage and the Porter family, which have won historical awards at both the Town of Vincent (Local History Centre) and the West Australian Historical Society. During the 1970's some small alterations were made to the rear of the house but it became very run down after the Porters left as the Progress Association had long since folded. Then in 1994, ownership was transferred to the Vietnam Veteran's Association (VVA), perpetuating its link with returned service personnel.</p> <p>A conservation plan was prepared in 1996, and the cottage was restored with the assistance of the Mt Hawthorn Anzac Cottage Restoration Group. The project was coordinated by Peter Ramsey, President of VVA, and it won the Town's Building Design and Conservation Award in 3003. The project took 11 years to complete. Anzac Cottage was reopened on 20 April 1997 by the West Australia Governor, Sanderson. A final dedication ceremony was held on 7 April 2002 during which the governor's wife, Mrs Lorraine Sanderson re-laid the memorial plaque in the front gate pillar.</p> <p>The cottage was then used as the headquarters of the VVA and one of the front rooms was let to the Coeliac Society of WA. The house currently functions as a museum and a venue for VVA activities which include an annual Anzac Day Service held at sunset and therefore the last such service held each time in Australia, The deeds to Anzac Cottage were handed over by the VVA in trust the Town of Vincent ceremony held on 16 April 2006, the 90th anniversary of the cottage and in 2021 it was transferred to the National Trust of Western Australia. In 2007 local author Valeries Everett published a children's book <i>The House That Was Built in a Day</i>, which tells the story of its beginnings and commemorates the Anzac's bravery.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place has changed little since that time.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Governing: Law, Order and Defence International Links	
	Private Cuthburt John Porter	Owner and occupier
Associations	James Peet Alfred Levido Anne Chapple	Estate Agent Architect Granddaughter and researcher
	Vietnam Veteran's Association National Trust of Western Australia Valerie Everett	Owner Owner Children's book author
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



The Site of Anzac Cottage before clearing. City of Vincent



Kalgoorlie Street during the construction of Anzac Cottage, 12 February 1916 City of Vincent



Anzac Cottage construction, 12 February 1916 City of Vincent

MOUNT HAWTHORN UNITING CHURCH, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mount Hawthorn Uniting Church
Other names	Mount Hawthorn Presbyterian Church Mount Hawthorn Uniting Church & Hall
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2210
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Uniting Church Inventory 1 Oct 1996

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	115-117 Kalgoorlie St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 1 - 3 STR: 76715
Vol/folio	2933/203 - 205
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	This place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the Inter War Gothic style executed in brick and tile.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Mount Hawthorn in the first half of the 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Presbyterian and the later Uniting Church and the provision of services to the Mount Hawthorn, and wider Perth community.
	The place has social value for its longevity in the streetscape and its contribution to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value for the community, many of whom have used these buildings for religious and social activities.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1937
Walls	Cement block Fibre cement sheets
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Gothic
Physical description	The modest single storey church is constructed of concrete blocks. It has a gabled roof with a simple gable roofed entrance porch facing the street. The entrance to the porch is flanked by a pair of Tuscan columns.
	The gables are timbered with sheeting infill, although the main gable also incorporates a circular/florette shaped stained glass window.
	The small timber windows are rectangular but the lights are shaped as gothic-styled arched windows. Central on the grassed site it is setback from the street frontage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Kalgoorlie Street was part of what was referred to as the Leederville Extension Estate. Residential lots were released for sale in about 1896, but the area was slow to develop.</p> <p>The street was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1914 for the first time but there was no houses built. In 1905 there was one resident listed in Kalgoorlie Street, George Belstead and in 1915 there were seven. The street was about two thirds built out by 1937, as development spread westward across the suburb and in 1949 there appeared to be only three of four empty blocks.</p> <p>The Mount Hawthorn Presbyterian Church first held services in the Kindergarten in Woodstock Street. This was part of an outreach from the North Perth congregation.</p> <p>Plans for the construction of a church in Mount Hawthorn began with the manufacture of cement bricks, many of which were made by the women and retired members of the congregation.</p> <p>The site of the new church was chosen to be close to key services including Menzies Park and transport (trams on Scarborough Beach Road) and to Mount Hawthorn Primary School on the opposite side of the main road.</p> <p>The foundation stone for the building was laid on 3rd April 1937 by Right Rev George Tulloch. In the ceremony the contributions of members of the local community was acknowledged. Mr George for his construction of the foundations and Mrs Rule for building up the Sunday School and church community in Mount Hawthorn. Throughout 1937 the church was built by volunteers, with approximately 5000 hours spent on the construction.</p> <p>The church was opened in February 1938. Jurjen Freese, who worked in the building industry and was also a member of the congregation, helped with the installation of the windows and doors.</p> <p>The double lot on the south side of the new church was occupied by a wood yard when the church was built.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The rectangular section of the church at the rear, which formed the building into an L-shape, appears to have been built in the early 1960s.

On 22 June 1977, the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Church parishes amalgamated to form the Uniting Church to become the third largest Christian denomination in Australia.

In December 2003 Mount Hawthorn's Uniting Church made history when it joined forces with the Mount Hawthorn Anglican Parish. The new group occupied a complex on Green Street which included a church, community hall and meeting rooms and the Kalgoorlie Street building was left vacant and subsequently converted for use as a residence. The two storey building to the north of the lot (117) was built c2018 and the properties form part of a strata plan development. The original form and function of the church can still be clearly determined in the main elevation.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 5 April 1937, p. 16; 28 February 1938, p. 18.	

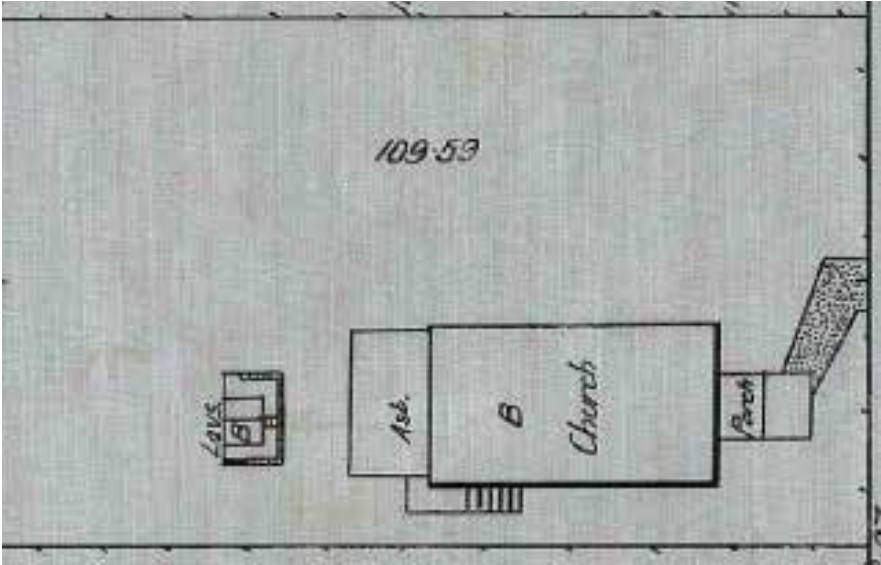
ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Building the Church, 1937. City of Vincent image 1012921



Presbyterian Church, c1940. City of Vincent image 1012961



Sewerage Plan, 1937. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 286.

MOUNT HAWTHORN PRIMARY SCHOOL, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mount Hawthorn Primary School
Other names	Mount Hawthorn Infants School (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8745
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1 Killarney St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 555 D/P: 73183
Vol/folio	
Reserve	RES: 10948

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	Mount Hawthorn Junior Primary School is a good example of an Infants and Primary School in the Interwar Art Deco style, which before the Second World War was a model of its type.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Hawthorn throughout the 20th century.
	The history of the school mirrors the development of the area and the changes in primary education over the past seven decades.
Statement of significance	The place has social significance for past and present students, staff and community, connected to the school through its continual use as an educational facility from 1892 to 2003, its distinctive appearance, and as a large, longstanding, educational facility, in the local area.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Primary School
Current use	Educational: Primary School
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908; 1936; 1937; 1944
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Art Deco
Physical description	The single storey building has Art Deco influences, particularly evident in the entrance porch. This is reached by a flight of steps with curved metal rails, which projects forward of the building. The entry has a flat roof and a moulded entry with Deco decoration. The words 'Mount Hawthorn Infants' School' are centred above the entry. The buildings have large hipped roofs, the facades are rendered above the window sills and red face brick below, and the casement windows are multi-paned (4 squares per sash). High setback location above the road, with landscaped gardens.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Primary School (originally known as Hawthorne School) opened in 1906 in the Mount Hawthorn Congregational Hall with 43 students, and moved to its present site, Reserve No. 10948, in 1908. Mount Hawthorn Junior Primary School began as two classrooms constructed in 1933 for the infants' section of Mount Hawthorn Primary School .</p> <p>In 1912, there were over 100 pupils and by 1933 the school had an enrolment of over 700. That year, two classrooms were built on land fronting Scarborough Beach Road. They were occupied by the infants' classes. In 1936, a third classroom was added and in 1937 these three classrooms became the core of the current Mount Hawthorn Infants' School.</p> <p>By 1937 there were 770 children on the roll and the following year local church halls were in use as classrooms to cater for the large increase in numbers. A fourth classroom, a room for the head teacher, a staff room, stationery store, cleaner's storeroom and open-air teaching space were added, and a new facade and front entrance were created.</p> <p>The provision of a staff room was a departure from past custom and the school was considered a model of its type. The new Infants' School opened in February 1938 with 187 pupils. Two more classrooms were added in 1939 and 1944 (making a total of eight).</p> <p>In 1947, an RAAF hut was added and named Nimmo House after the education minister. This was in response to a post war baby boom, which resulted in student numbers climbing again to around 650 in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It was around this time that the brick classrooms were built to the east of the site. In 1966, the Infants' School was renamed Mount Hawthorn Junior Primary School and the school was combined as one entity.</p> <p>The school celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1981. An estimated 3,000 students, parents and past students attended a ceremony held at the school, including John P. Tuke (then 95), who was headmaster in the early 1940s. The old school bell (believed to have been cast locally) was rung at the commencement of the proceedings which included a talk on the history of the school by the current Principal, J.J. Waters. The 100th anniversary celebrations in 2006 included the presentation of 550 cup cakes by Perth MP John Hyde,one for every student at the school. A very large number of people involved in the school community past and present also attended these celebrations.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Major renovations carried out in 1985 included the addition of a library.</p> <p>In 1990, an undercover assembly area was constructed but the next new building was not until 2005/6 when a new library resource centre was constructed. It was named 'The Harbeck Resource Centre' in honour of Miss Muriel Harbeck, who was the headmistress from 1944 to 1963. Miss Harbeck was an active member of the local community and lobbied for the establishment of the Library and Mount Hawthorn Civic Centre on Scarborough Beach Road.</p> <p>In 1999 it was reported that the school catered for students from Kindergarten to Year 3 and provided specialist programmes in 'music, Italian and physical education, which are all conducted in school hours. After school programmes include tennis, dancing, hockey, piano and live skills.' (Voice News 22.10.1999, p.13) There was also an out-of-school care facility which operated from 3pm to 6m.</p> <p>A \$49,000 upgrade of the school's playground was carried out in 2007, which included cycle paths, landscaping and safe areas for the children to enjoy. There were also further changes to the school buildings in 2007/8 with the construction of a new Upper Primary toilet block, an administration building and staff facility designed by Finlay & Rumble Architects Pty Ltd. The cost of the work, which included the demolition of two existing brick and tile toilet blocks by Brajkovich Demolition Pty Ltd, was \$2m. With the construction of a new administration area, the old one was recycled, thus increasing the number of classrooms from 16 to 19. The Principals at that time were Dale Mackesey and Dorothy Treasure.</p> <p>On 31 December 2007 the Mount Hawthorn Junior Primary School amalgamated with the Mount Hawthorn Primary School (Matlock Street). The schools, which are less than 100 metres apart, from then on operated as the Mount Hawthorn Primary School with Dale Mackesey as its principal.</p> <p>Since that time the facilities at the school have continue to be developed in response to changing expectations and standards.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic development	
Associations	John P. Tuke Miss Murial Harbeck Finlay & Rumble Architects Pty Ltd Brajkovich Demolition Pty Ltd Dale Mackesey Dorothy Treasure	Head teacher Head teacher Architects Demolisher Head teacher Head teacher
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Mount Hawthorn Primary School 1956. City of Vincent

MOUNT HAWTHORN HOTEL (FMR), MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mount Hawthorn Hotel (fmr)
Other names	Paddos Paddington Ale House The Mounty The Paddo
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2211
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	141 Scarborough Beach Rd
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 6 D/P: 98568
Vol/folio	2169/953
Reserve	--

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	Fine example of a hotel in the Interwar Free Classical style, retaining significant interior detailing throughout, and very intact first floor layout.
	Landmark corner building, especially at time of construction and in early years when the suburb around it was mostly low-scale buildings.
	Associations with WA hoteliers Joseph Monaghan, Alfred & Elsie Gillham, and John (Jack) Smith, who operated hotels in many places in the State, and former WAFL footballers Jack Smith and Neil Randall.
Evidence of the commercial development of Mt Hawthorn in the 1930s at a time when much development in the State was put on hold by the Depression.	
The place has social value for its continual use as a hotel and accommodation facility from 1932 to the present.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1931; 1956;
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Free Classical
Physical description	Two storey hotel with decorated parapet walls, framing cantilevered eaves to bedrooms and verandahs.
	The corner parapet features a heavy arched corbel, edged with dentils. The ground floor windows and doorways are arched, with keystones, and the arches have stucco surrounds. The bay either side of the corner doorway retains its dado tiling.
	The 1987 refurbishment kept its side and corner façade intact, however, the main façade to Scarborough Beach Road was opened up, in keeping with contemporary needs for transparency and openness to al fresco areas.
	The ground floor tavern has French doors set under shallow arches. The upstairs function rooms open to balconies with light metal balustrading. The Scarborough Beach Road entrance includes spectacular coloured leadlight in the arches.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>By the 1930s, the area of Mount Hawthorn around North Beach Road had developed to the extent that a hotel was considered a reasonable addition to the district. The site was on a main thoroughfare, Scarborough Beach Road formerly North Beach Road and the tram route between Perth, Leederville and Osborne Park.</p> <p>Joseph Monaghan bought the block from Henry Prisk Gartrell, a draper and Councillor for North Perth for £900. Monaghan was born in Ireland circa 1860 and arrived in WA in 1893 in response to the gold discoveries. In 1896 he was in Perth and bought the lease on the Queen's Hotel in Beaufort Street. After four years there, followed by a stint in Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie, he moved to Fremantle and then to Perth, on each occasion with an involvement with a hotel. In 1930 when he bought the subject site for a hotel he was living in retirement in Grosvenor Road, North Perth.</p> <p>Michael Cavanaugh of the architectural firm Cavanaugh & Cavanaugh designed the hotel for Monaghan in 1931. Tenders were then called and that of R. V. Ritchie was accepted, but the work did not go ahead. Tenders were recalled in April 1932, and the contract was awarded to H. A. Doust with a quote of £9,915. Personal reasons caused Joseph Monaghan to sell soon after construction and had begun in 1932 and Alfred (Pop) Gillam bought it from him for £950.</p> <p>Gillam had previously leased the Commonwealth Hotel (Hyde Park Hotel) but sold up there and bought the Mount Hawthorn site and partially built the hotel in 1932. When it was finished it was known as the Mount Hawthorn Hotel and managed by Alfred Gillham and his wife Elsie (nee Hartley), who also had long experience in WA hotels, having held the license for at least 7 hotels in the State prior to this place.</p> <p>At this time the commercial centre of Mt Hawthorn was developing and the hotel was the only 2-storey building and quickly became a local landmark, especially on account of its white-painted walls without verandahs, which were floodlit at night. The hotel had many permanent boarders, including Mrs Sewell, who ran the drapery next door</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Alfred and Elsie Gillam lived at the hotel and were well-known and loved publicans.</p> <p>From the late 1930s they operated the place with assistance from Elsie's sister Ethel Green (and husband Les), brother William Hartley, and children Betty Berghan (and husband Mike) and Hartley Gillham, and these four parties took over ownership in 1956 after Alfred's death.</p> <p>In 1955, the first major changes were made at the place, with the ground floor areas being rearranged and the main entrance being shifted to Scarborough Beach Road.</p> <p>In 1960, the original 3 small ground floor parlours were converted into one large games room, and in 1962 an elevated beer garden, partly enclosed, was built to the rear. New toilets added in 1961 meant that for the first time since construction there was more than one women's toilet in the building, an indication of changing pub culture in the post-WWII period.</p> <p>The Gillham and Hartley families sold the hotel in 1968 to Thomas and Dorothy (Rinaldi) Nevill, and the license was taken on by Herbert Coughlan, who had previously operated hotels in Fremantle and Harvey. The business expanded considerably under the new management.</p> <p>In 1970, the remainder of the elevated beer garden was enclosed with low brick walls and aluminium-frame windows designed to take advantage of the view of Perth. The place continued to take boarders in the 1970s, including many army personnel and their families who had left Darwin after Cyclone Tracy in 1974.</p> <p>From 1975 to 1977 the license was held by John Harding, whose brief time at the place created many colourful stories, including taking on bikie gangs outside with a spear gun and thwarting the 1976 Brewers Strike by driving trucks to the East Coast to bring beer back to stock the hotel. The place operated to high acclaim as the Lamplighter Restaurant during this period, but the facilities could not sustain this function as it grew in popularity, and had to return to ordinary 'pub meals'. The façade displayed the name 'the Mounty'.</p> <p>From 1977 to 1986 the place was run by John (Jack) and Joy (Joan?) Smith. Jack had been a well-known WAFL player for East Perth from 1947 to 1956. During this time, despite the ongoing popularity of the hotel, the place was in decline.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1984, the place was purchased by the Swanson family, and in 1986 the license was purchased by Dennis Moulton. In common with many businesses in Perth, the hotel was renovated in preparation for the 1987 Americas Cup. Changes were designed by architect Geoff Warn, including opening up most of the ground floor area to create a large space, enlarging the kitchen, removing the bottle shop (replaced with a new bottle shop to Fairfield Street), removing 1970s suspended ceilings, removing lino, tiles and carpet to reveal the original timber floors, and replacing the tiled bar with a polished jarrah fit-out.</p> <p>The place was renamed 'Paddington Ale House'. The character of the hotel changed from its original 'working class' local pub, to a more upmarket establishment offering boutique beers and appealing to the 25-35 age group, especially on weekends. This reflected changes in the character of Mt Hawthorn from this period into the 1990s.</p> <p>In 1989, the lease was taken over by Michael Monteleone and Neil Randall, with Randall taking it on solo from 1994. Randall had also been a prominent WAFL player, with 152 games for Subiaco and 58 for South Fremantle from the 1970s to the 1980s.</p> <p>Further changes were made to the building in 1998, to designs by Oldfield Knott, with much of the finance for these works raised somewhat controversially by 6 years of skimpies in the public (rear) bar. A new lounge area was created at the rear by the demolition of this bar, and the 1986 partitions between the bar and the Ale House were removed to create a single space. Alfresco dining areas and a garden court yard were created, and the dining room was re-established at the front of the building. The new large space has attracted larger entertainment acts including bands such as Yothu Yindi and Things of Stone and Wood.</p> <p>In 2002, the adjacent shop was converted to a bottle shop and visually linked to the hotel. The first floor has been relatively unchanged since its construction in 1932. It continues to provide accommodation for full-time boarders and has undergone minor alterations and additions for maintenance and to accommodate changing client expectations.</p>

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Cavanaugh & Cavanaugh	Architects
	H. A. Doust	Builders
	Alfred Gillam and family	Owners and managers
	Joseph Monaghan	Owner and licensee
	Jack Smith	Owner and licensee
	Neil Randall\	Owner and licensee
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Mount Hawthorn Hotel 1930s

City of Vincent

78 HOUSE, 50 SHAKESPEARE ST MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 50 Shakespeare St
Other names	Dewar Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18050
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	50 Shakespeare St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 379 D/P: 2334
Vol/folio	229/187
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick with original external detail remaining.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its consistent form and presence since the early 20th century.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings in Mount Hawthorn in the early 20th century for skilled tradespeople and their families.
	The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of Mount Hawthorn in the Inter War and Post War period by migrants from Greece and Italy.
This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	
The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of a modest home typical of the early 20th century.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1911
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheetting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey symmetrical dwelling has a high pitched hipped gambrel roof with twin gable features above the rectangular bay windows. A bullnose verandah extends across the entire front façade and is supported by chamfered timber posts, spanned by a valance with vertical cotton reel details.
	The main elevation is face brick with a rendered band at sill level. The windows are sets of two double hung sashes. The chimneys are tall, symmetrical, face brick with a roughcast band and moulded top detail with clay pots on top.
	The place is located within a garden setting that includes mature trees, shrubs and grass. There is no front fence on the property boundary enabling views of the place from the public realm.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Shakespeare Street, Mount Hawthorn was part of the Merredin Park estate developed by the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company, of Sydney. This company was responsible for much of the residential subdivision in Mount Hawthorn. The streets in the Merredin Park estate were all named for major cities. This section of Shakespeare Street was originally named Dublin Street. It was renamed to make it a continuation of Shakespeare Street, Leederville in 1916. According to Wise's Post Office Directories in 1905 there were just two houses in Dublin Street north of Scarborough Beach Road (then known as North Beach Road) but they were both south of Hobart Street. House numbers were not allocated until 1917. In the meantime Albert Dewar was first listed as one of four householders in Dublin Street north of Scarborough Beach Road in 1912.

Albert Dewar (c1889--1946) was a bricklayer and he and Olive McNeil (c1890-1976) married in 1908. The couple had three children, the first of which was born prior to their relocation to North Perth in c1911. This evidence and the findings from the Post Office Directories indicate this house was built circa 1911-12. It is likely that Albert Dewar was involved in the construction of the house occupied by his family until 1927.

The Directories indicate that Frederick G. Charles was residing at No. 50 in 1928 and a new house was being erected next door. By 1938 the Masonic Hall had been erected (Nos 38-42) and there was a mixed business run by Mrs L. Sandys at No. 44. George F. Charles was in residence at No. 50, indicating the house was still in the hands of the Charles family.

Many of the residents of Shakespeare Street after World War II were migrant families from Italy and Greece and one of the features of the street were the front gardens 'planted with vegetables and rows of tomatoes laden with warm red fruit, chickens roamed free-range and the smell of well-turned compost filled the air.' ('Prestige Property' in Sunday Times, 1 May 2005, p.20)

In 1949 Noel E. Hills was the resident of No. 50 and by then the street was occupied as far as Green Street.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show that there were very few changes to the subject place until the late 1990s when an extension was added to the rear of the residence and a new roof installed. Another small addition was completed by 2012 and there have been no other visible changes to the residence since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Albert and Olive Dewar and family	Owners and occupants
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 143 SHAKESPEARE ST, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 143 Shakespeare St
Other names	Higham Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18051
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	143 Shakespeare St
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 2 D/P: 7506
Vol/folio	2/252A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in brick.
	This place and similar properties adjacent demonstrate the style and scale of residences common in Mount Hawthorn when the area was established.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings in Mount Hawthorn in the Inter War period for skilled tradespeople and their families.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of a modest home typical of the Inter War period

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1935
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Californian Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey brick dwelling is in an elevated location that reveals the extensive face limestone foundation across the front. The front façade is face brick to dado height and rendered above. Walls elsewhere are face brick.
	The roof is hipped with a wide span half gable over the expansive front verandah. The verandah also features a bowed dado wall that is rendered with vertical details of stacked face bricks. The piers are square and rendered. A sweeping staircase of eight red brick steps curves up to the verandah. The windows are sets of three same size casements with rich geometric art deco leadlights.
	The chimneys are tall, rendered with brick capping and clay pots. Setback from the street in an elevated position, a separate carport is located on the front property boundary. The carport features limestone block pillars supporting a hipped roof with a half gable that replicates the roof form and detail apparent in the house.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Shakespeare Street, Mount Hawthorn was part of the Merredin Park Estate developed by the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company, of Sydney. This company was responsible for much of the residential subdivisions in Mount Hawthorn. The streets in the Merredin Park estate were all named for major cities. This section of Shakespeare Street was originally named Dublin Street until 1916 when it was renamed to become a continuation of Shakespeare Street, Leederville. The Mount Hawthorn suburb boundaries were recognised by the State Electoral Commission in 1929. In the 1920s a large portion of the land off Scarborough Beach Road (North Beach Road) near Shakespeare Street was occupied by a sand excavation for the manufacture of sand bricks and on the corner of Shakespeare Street was the State Timber yard.</p> <p>No. 143 Shakespeare Street was built in the 1930s and according to Wise's Post Office Directories, the first resident was shop assistant Clarence Frederick Higham (1903-1981) in 1935. Clarence married Lillian Joy Boothey (1909-1982) in 1940 and the couple lived at this house until at least the late 1970s.</p> <p>In the 1930s the lower half of Shakespeare Street was described as 'North Leederville' while the northern end came under Mount Hawthorn. Plunkett's, a building company developed by carpenter Thomas Scott Plunkett, built many homes in the area after World War I, developing large areas of the suburb. No. 143 may well have been one of these.</p> <p>In 1966, B & BL Bohan applied for a building licence to erect a brick bedroom and store addition.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the subject place had an extension added in the late 1980s and a new roof installed in the early 1990s. Further additions to the back of the residence were added around 2008 and a carport was added to the front in 2013. Additional structure was added to the back portion of the subject place in 2019 and a pool was installed in the back yard around the same time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Clarence Frederick Higham and family	Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSE, 58 THE BOULEVARDE, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 58 The Boulevarde
Other names	Grigg Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25711
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 28 Jun 2016

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	58 The Boulevarde
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 250 D/P: 3642
Vol/folio	1685/275
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in brick.
	This place and similar properties adjacent demonstrate the style and scale of residences common in Mount Hawthorn when the area was established
	The subject place has historic value as a representative example which reflects the pattern of suburban development in Mount Hawthorn in the Inter-War period.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of a modest home typical of the Inter War period

FLATS, 10 ALMA RD, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Flats, 10 Alma Rd
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17959
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	10 Alma Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	Lot 1 – 4 STR: 18891
Vol/folio	1867/880 - 883
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The double storey block of flats at No. 10 Alma Road is a fine example of the Interwar California Bungalow style executed in rendered brick and tile.
	It is the only intact example in the City of Vincent featuring an imposing central set of steps.
	The place marks the increasing complexity in the character of this formerly single residential street and the changing demographic of the community during the Inter War years.
	The place demonstrates the growing popularity of apartment living as a new form of urban living during the Interwar period, as it emerged from the Depression.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1941
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	<p>The double storey brick structure has an external render finish. The hipped tile roof has exposed rafters that are replicated on the tiled awnings over the windows on the front façade. The frontage is symmetrical with a recessed central verandah at both levels and the central red cement staircase with rendered balustrades. The windows are in sets of three casements with a wider central one and horizontal banding across all three.</p> <p>The place is setback from the front boundary behind a medium height plain rendered fence. The setback space is grassed and planted with various shrubs and trees, many of which obscure views of the place.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The north side of Alma Road was part of the Forrest Hill Estate developed in the mid 1890s. The development was given streets named after Sir John Forrest and his first five cabinet ministers: Shenton (now Wasley Street), Burt, Marmion, Venn and Robinson.</p> <p>The block of four flats at No. 10 Alma Road was part of the residential infill and redevelopment of that type which occurred during the Inter-war years. In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and the suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments. A narrow weatherboard house appears on the 1897 and 1917 MWSSDD sewerage plan along the northern portion of this site, indicating that the original dwelling that occupied the subject site was constructed in the mid 1890s.</p> <p>From 1942 - 1944, No. 10 Alma Road is listed as 'Flats', indicating that the flats had been constructed in 1941 - 1942. This is supported through the issuing of a Building Licence for the subject property to the then owner, James M Aiken in 1941. The original plans for the flats show the ground and first floor plans to be identical, both accommodating 2 flats symmetrically located to the north and south of the external central verandah and stairwell. Each flat features a main bedroom fronting Alma Road, a hallway on entry to the flat in which there is entry points to the bathroom, the main and second bedroom and the dining room. The kitchen and porch are located to the rear of the flat. The plans show garages with four parking bays and two laundries to the rear portion of the subject lot. Conditions of approval detailed on plans highlight that the footpath crossing to serve four garages fronting Forrest Street was not permitted. Amended plans were to be submitted showing garages located side on to Forrest Street.</p> <p>In 1945, until the Post Office Directories cease publication in 1949, the persons residing at the flats are listed as Robert Vance, Victor Blight and Edward Tilloston.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>In 1989, a building licence was submitted to Mr. Galbraith for various refurbishments and additions to the four flats. These included: re-fitting bathrooms and kitchens, refurbishing fireplaces, re-painting of interior and exterior of building, construction of new masonry, timber and steeled roof verandah to the rear of building, paving and fencing to car bays, together with new landscaping, fencing and the replacement of downpipes and installation of new soak wells. Mr. Galbraith remained as the owner of one of the flats.</p> <p>Since that time there have been no visible changes to the form or extent of the building envelope although internally there are likely to have been alterations and additions. Aerial photographs indicate that the arrangement of the car garages and back yard spaces have changed during the second half of the 20th century.</p>		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Louis Benari	Original owner
Sources	Landgate aerial photographs, 1954-2024 City of Perth Rates Books Western Mail, 8 April 1905, p. 21.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



TUDOR LODGE, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Tudor Lodge
Other names	Mean-Myne Tudor Lodge Family & Children's Services Hostel
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17150
State Heritage Register:	30 March 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	57 & 59 Chelmsford Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 800 and 801 D/P: 52292
Vol/folio	2741/284 2763/421
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a fine, early example of the Inter-War California Bungalow style, in an expansive garden with remnant Gardenesque style features.
	The place was the first Department of Child Welfare hostel that provided care for smaller numbers of children in a more home-like atmosphere, and served as a model for future child hostels in the State.
	The place was designed and built by established builder E. T. Russell as his family home, and is representative of a large private residence adapted for institutional housing;
	The place was established as an institution in the post-World War Two period when the Department of Child Welfare was expanding its services, in particular for working boys of local and migrant origins, and is a benchmark in the development of government policy and practices related to the institutional or ‘out of home’ care for children;
Statement of significance	Places such as Tudor Lodge are likely to be valued by those in the wider community who were accommodated at the hostel in their youth, including former child migrants and working boys.
	The place is valued by the community of the City of Vincent for aesthetic reasons as a notable residence.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Residential: Institutional Housing

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1926-1966
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey brick dwelling has a large hipped tiled 'coolie hat' roof over house and verandah. The house and verandah are symmetrically planned around a central front entry. The encircling verandah has a balustrade set between rendered column bases, surmounted by pairs of square timber columns supported by turned timber posts and curved post brackets with an asbestos dado infill. The fanlights and windows are casement sashes. The front fence is a post and chain link fence (possibly original) with a central chain gate with decorative iron detail. The central concrete path has several steps, inside the gate. The yard is lawned and planted with shrubs around the perimeter.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1907 Bernard Keogh, a Roman Catholic cleric, acquired lots 5 to 25 of Location 816, fronting Chelmsford Road, and the adjoining lots 36 to 42, which fronted Vincent Street. In 1908, the land was transferred to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth, Matthew Gibney. Over time the lots were sold including Lots 5, 6 and 7 where the subject property is located. By 1917 the majority of lots along Chelmsford Road between William and Hutt Streets were developed with the exception of Lots 5, 6 and 7. In 1922 the subject lots were transferred from Annie O'Sullivan to Edward Thomas Russell, a builder. Mr Russell was a well-established builder in the area involved in the construction of a number of properties along Chelmsford Road, including that at No. 59 that extended across lots 5, 6 and 7. A building licence was issued to Mr Russell in 1922 to construct the subject dwelling. On its completion, he and his family took up residence at the property they named 'Mean-Myne' (based on the words 'me and mine').</p> <p>In 1923, the place was first listed in the Wises Post Office Directories. To the rear of the property Mr Russell constructed a large timber and iron shed where he undertook his building operations, a practice not uncommon during this time. His business E.T Russell & Co, which became Russell & Sons, continued to operate from No. 59 Chelmsford Road, and later expanded to include furniture manufacturing before transferring to Mount Hawthorn in the 1940s. Situated on three adjoining lots 'Mean-Myne' was a very substantial house with a tennis court established to the east of the house and a garden much larger than most along Chelmsford Road at the time.</p> <p>Circa 1937, the tennis court was converted to a garden area with substantial aviaries. Facing the front garden, Russell built three deep rock-work grotto-like aviaries between the north-east corner of the house and the eastern boundary. Russell built numerous garden features including a windmill of limestone and timber construction, a timber bridge across a miniature ravine leading to a fish pond 'Popeye', a decorative well with a terracotta roof, and a limestone tank topped by a pump at the western side of the garden. During World War II whilst still owned by the Edward Russell the dwelling housed Allied Forces personnel stationed in the metropolitan area requiring accommodation. In 1948 the property was sold to an engineer John Seymour Dowson who resided at the property until 1951 when it was transferred to the crown.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The crown purchased the property to use of the Child Welfare Department which was seeking a spacious residence that could accommodate wards of the Department based in the metropolitan area. On purchasing the property it was renovated and converted for its new use and re-named 'Tudor Lodge'. In 1952 it was opened to accommodate up to 20 boys. Tudor Lodge's purpose evolved from provision of accommodation for working boys in the 1950s and 1960s, to an 'adjustment centre' in the early 1970s, when a number of boys came from treatment centres. By the late 1970s it was known as a Treatment and Training Hostel for boys. The stated philosophy of Tudor Lodge at this time was 'to provide a homelike atmosphere and good living conditions to young men and to assist them in their adjustment to re-entering society'. (Heritage Council WA Assessment Documentation 2007, p.12).

In the 1990s Tudor Lodge was referred to as one of the McCall Hostels, in which staff lived on the premises. In 1997 Tudor Lodge became a hostel for both boys and girls aged from 14 to 18 years and operated as such until 2003. By August 2003 Tudor Lodge became redundant to the Department's needs and the place was vacated. In November 2007 Planning Approval was issued for the construction of a new two-storey dwelling to the east of the property. However in December 2008, a Building Licence had not been issued for the proposed demolition and subdivision had not yet been approved. In December 2008 the place remained vacant.

Aerial photographs from the early 21st century indicate that a demolition and subdivision did not occur, though the structure on the portion of the subject place labelled as No. 57 was demolished circa 2006. There is indication of landscaping work done in 2011-2013 to the front portion of the block. No. 57 has remained vacant and there have been no visible changes to No. 59 since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Social Services: General Social Services	
Associations	Governing: Government and Politics	
	E.T. Russell	Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



FREEMASONS LODGE HALL, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Freemasons Lodge Hall
Other names	Northern Suburbs Branch
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8583
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	50 Alma Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	Lot 104 DP: 66040
Vol/folio	2769/889
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Northern Suburbs Masonic Hall is a fine and representative example of the Interwar Beaux Arts style in brick and tile with rendered banding.
	The building is a local landmark in the which has remained unchanged since its construction in 1928.
	The building has historic value for its association with the Freemasonry movement which was active during the first half of the 20th century and included many prominent individuals in the Perth community.
	It has historic value as a demonstration of one of the many large buildings acquired during World War Two by the Armed services for military use. On this occasion the RAAF occupied the building.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with Herbert Parry, a leading architect in the Western Australian community in the first half of the 20th century.
	The former Freemasons Hall is a dominant building in the streetscape and contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Masonic Hall
Current use	Residential: Two storey residence
Other use	Military: Offices
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1928; 1938; 2003; 2009
Walls	Face Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Beaux Arts
Physical description	<p>A two storey main hall built to the street, and a single storey Lesser Hall attached to the west side of the main hall and set back from the street. The main hall has red face brick with rusticated stucco pilasters and a simple pediment defining two narrower and slightly taller end elements. The central main doors are surrounded by a rusticated stucco portal with its own pediment. The tiled roof has a gambrel hipped form.</p> <p>The symmetry of the main hall is off set by the attached lesser hall. This has a fully rendered façade with horizontal striped detailing and a simple pediment with the words Lesser Hall; moulded into the decoration. The hall is a dominant feature of this part of Alma Road, set as it is amongst single residences, most of which date from around the same period or earlier. It constitutes a local landmark. There is a large car park at the rear of the building, which is accessed from Forrest Street.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Freemasons is an ancient philanthropic fellowship that had its beginnings with King Solomon. It is dedicated to the improvement of society and teaching of the three main principles of brotherly love, charity to those in need and a belief in one true God. The first Freemason Hall was opened in London in 1776. The foundation stone for the first hall in Western Australia was laid in Hay Street, Perth in 1866 for the Lodge of St John No. 721 EC and it was dedicated by the Worshipful Master, W. Bro. Frederick Palgrave Barlee (Colonial Secretary in Western Australia 1855 - 77) on 1 May 1867.</p> <p>The site of the Freemasons Hall at No. 50 Alma Road was first occupied by a small weatherboard cottage as shown on the PWD Sewerage Plans dated 1922. The original plans for the hall show the architect as H. Parry, Grand Superintendent of Works, and the builders were T & G Buildings, Perth. The architect was George Herbert Parry (1882-1951) the son of the second Anglican Bishop of Perth, Henry Hutton Parry. Herbert Parry as he was commonly known, was a prominent architect in the first half of the 20th century, particularly active in ecclesiastical design. The City of Perth approved the plans on 20 March 1928.</p> <p>The foundation stone of the Northern Suburbs Masonic Hall was laid on 21 April 1928 by The Most Reverent C. O. L. Riley, Archbishop of Perth and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. The hall was opened on 7 September 1928 by Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master A. C. McCallum MBE. The directors of the hall committee were Worshipful Brothers J. G. M. Milner, D. Davies, E. E. Aspinall, C. A. B. Lloyd, and Brothers A. Stirling Isaac, J. M. C. Culley, W. F. Brodie and R. Goyne Miller (secretary).</p> <p>In 1938, a building licence was issued to the Northern Suburbs Masonic Hall Pty Ltd, presumably for the construction of the lesser hall located to the western portion of the original building. Unfortunately these plans were not found.</p> <p>During World War II, the hall was occupied by the RAAF, reputedly for intelligence purposes related to bomber and fighter aircraft. Concrete foundations for the electricity generators that were installed during this time were still extant in 1983.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 2002, a Development Application was submitted to the Town for internal works including the remodelling of the kitchen and immediate surrounds to comply with the Health Act 1911 and the provision of a cool room and for change of use from existing club to club with catering business. This Development Application was supported at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 8 April 2003.</p> <p>In 2006, various discussions were held with interested parties in developing the Masonic Hall to accommodate different uses for the hall, such as conversion to residential use and the development of further residential properties within the subject site.</p> <p>In 2009, a development application, which involves partial demolition and alterations to the subject place to create a single residence,was approved by the Town. Since that time two new separate buildings have been constructed in the ample space in the rear of the property and other minor additions have been made to the rear of the main building. The place continues to be used as a private residence.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Arts, Culture and Entertainment Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Herbert Parry	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MOUNT LAWLEY RAILWAY BRIDGE, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mount Lawley Railway Bridge
Other names	Mount Lawley Subway
Place type	Other Structure

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18011
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	Guildford Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as it demonstrates a simple industrial form which dates from 1939 and is a prominent landmark in the streetscape.
	The place is an integral element of the Perth-Midland railway line established in 1881, which spans the main road from Perth-Guildford. It demonstrates the commitment by all levels of government to the provision of rail services within the city, state and the nation.
	The subway has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Lawley and adjacent suburbs in the early 20th century.
This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communication: Rail - Other
Current use	Transport/Communication: Rail - Other
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1907; 1939; 1968; 2003
Walls	Steel, Concrete
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	Steel trussed railway bridge spanning Guildford Road, between concrete abutments. The abutments define the road width which rise to form piers at each end of the trusses. Above a major road between close intersections.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Fremantle to Guildford railway line was opened in 1881, and extended to York and Northam. By 1900 the other major railway lines in the state had been constructed, including the South West line to Bunbury, the Great Southern line to Albany and the Eastern Goldfields line to Kalgoorlie (connecting with the eastern states through Adelaide). The rail traffic from Perth to Guildford and beyond all passed the intersection of Guildford Road and East Parade, which was known as Fenian's Crossing because it was a very dangerous intersection. To facilitate the traffic movement, a bridge was constructed to carry the railway tracks over the Guildford Road/East Parade intersection and the road level dropped.

The Mount Lawley subway was opened on 10 April 1907. This proved to be of advantage to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic and the small shopping area which was beginning to develop on the Lord Street side in spite of the dangers. Early shops there included two butchers, a confectioner, fancy goods and draper, news and bank agency, tobacconist, fish & chip shop, and a green grocer. Unfortunately a number of pedestrians used to take a short cut, crossing the line through the shunting yards rather than using the subway, and one resident recalled one very close escape from a moving train when she was a young girl. The same resident also recalled a small boy being run over by a track, laden with cement or superphosphate, after he ran down the subway embankment and straight out onto the road. Another accident occurred when a train that was being shunted tipped off the line and down among the palm trees that were dotted along there. She remembered it hanging there quite precariously for some time before it was hauled back up onto the line.

In 1924, a single track extension was constructed from an existing tram terminus on the corner of Lord and Lincoln streets in Highgate along Lord Street and via the Mount Lawley Subway to Maylands.

In 1939, this line was duplicated and the subway was widened to accommodate the two sets of tracks. It is probable that this was the impetus for the insertion of the steel frame grid structure which still dominates above the bridge structure. An item in the local press in November 1940 refers to the reconstruction of the Mt Lawley subway.

Further alterations in 1968 involved strengthening the bridge and extending the concrete abutments to accommodate the new standard gauge line, which terminated at the East Perth Station.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

An undated photograph in the WAGR file shows the words 'PEACE VIETNAM AUSTRALIA OUT' painted on one of the abutments. In more recent times the protective fencing along its length on the railway line level has been used to display advertisements. Private car ownership was increased from the 1960s onwards and Lord Street/Guildford Road and East Parade became popular arteries in and out of Perth, carrying heavy loads of traffic each day.

In 1974, the subway was the subject of a road study, as the traffic bottleneck had become 'the city's No 1 late-for-work excuse'. Traffic lights and restrictions on right-hand turns (East Parade into Guildford Road) became necessary as the volumes of traffic increased.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward show the aforementioned bridge renovation in 1968 and the variation of infrastructure on and around the bridge throughout the last 70 years including the addition of a bicycle and pedestrian pathway running parallel to the railway tracks c2003.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Daily News, 22 November 1940, p. 6.	

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Mount Lawley Subway c1907. Courtesy SLWA



Mount Lawley Subway, c1940. Courtesy City of Stirling



Mount Lawley Subway, c1940. Courtesy City of



Mount Lawley Subway, 1960s. Courtesy City of Stirling

NUYTSIA, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Nuytsia
Other names	Residence, 109 Chelmsford Rd
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17987
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	109 Chelmsford Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 39521
Vol/folio	2501/544
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century. The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	'Nuytsia' is a grand single storey residence in the Federation Queen Anne style on the corner of Chelmsford Road and Norfolk Street. The house has a large gambrel roof with a gabled wing addressing each street frontage and a truncated gablet addressing the street corner.
	A return timber verandah runs the length of both principal facades, with a truncated entry corner and simple balustrade to its full length. The face brickwork is banded at a height of approximately 1.2m above floor level. Openings have single and double sash windows and french doors.
	Corner site with front garden. Extensive side and rear gardens have been subdivided and developed for housing. Has had extensive restoration works.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The strip of land between Chelmsford Road and Vincent Street was acquired by the Catholic Church in the 1880s. The Church built a number of houses along the Vincent Street frontage in the late 1890s, opposite the Highgate Hill subdivision, and part of the land went to the Redemptorist Fathers for their Monastery. The bulk of the landholding was subdivided and sold for residential use.</p> <p>William Orestes Silverlock, builder and contractor, was the first occupier of a residence on Lots 81-83 on Chelmsford Road and likely to have built the residence himself to a standard design. It was referred to on the Certificate of Title as 'Nuytsia'. Nuytsia is the name of the floribunda commonly known as the Western Australian Christmas Tree. It is parasitic tree found naturally only in WA and is known for its bright orange flowers around Christmas time. Silverlock occupied the residence with his wife Ethel from 1908 to 1911.</p> <p>In 1911, the place was purchased by William John Clarke, a storekeeper of Day Dawn, and the vacant block was sold to John Thomas and Hillary Fox. In 1915 both lots were listed as owned and occupied by Clark, who owned them until his death in 1921. The house was then owned by Socrates Palmer, who worked as a warehouseman at Goode Durrant & Murray Ltd boot factory in Church Street. The MWSSDD sewerage plans of c.1930, show No. 109 as still the only residence on the three lots. It is shown situated on Lot 83 and part of Lot 82.</p> <p>According to the Wise's Post Office Directory in 1949 there was still only one house on the three blocks but it was then occupied by Ken Tiller. In 1998, the house underwent considerable refurbishment. The house has since been further subdivided into five blocks, with the rear blocks facing onto a right-of-way, known as Jack Mark's Lane. This was named after the Town of Vincent's first Mayor, who was in office from 1955 until 1988. Jack died in office and his role was taken on by Vincent's Deputy Mayor, John Hyde.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the singular building on the site and the aforementioned refurbishments as well as the subdivision. Beginning in 2005 the first three buildings were completed by 2008. Another building was added making the fifth block on the subject site in 2011, completed by 2012.</p> <p>There have been no visible changes to any of the buildings on the subject site since then, with three buildings facing Jack Mark's Lane, and two facing Chelmsford Rd.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	William Silverlock and family	Builder, owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



CLARKE'S BUILDING, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Clarke's Building
Other names	The Elford Candy Store Moondyne Joe's Flying Scotsman Cat and Fiddle Tavern The Garden
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18084
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	639-643 Beaufort St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 1237
Vol/folio	2111/336
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the form d detail of the Inter War Art Deco style executed in rendered brick. <p>The place is a landmark in the streetscape as it occupies a prominent corner since 1934.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Lawley in the Inter War period and demonstrates the confidence of the owners in the future of this district.</p> <p>The place has historic value as it has been consistently providing a similar service to the Mount Lawley community since the early 20th century. The evolution of the various businesses which supply alcohol from a store to licensed premises demonstrate changing practices and attitudes.</p> <p>The place has social value for the provision of facilities since the late 19th century and has been attended by many members of the community.</p> <p>Its longevity in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1934
Walls	Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Inter-War Art Deco
Physical description	The double storey brick rendered building anchors the corner. The top floor has retained the original fabric and demonstrates fine art deco style detailing. The ground floor frontage has been altered considerably, although the main structural components remain in place.
	The corner is truncated with two vertical banded pilaster with curved tops, either side of a typical window with the name of the building and year of construction embossed in render above, below the fluted parapet. The remainder of the upper level is divide into equal bays by rendered pilasters with a central vertical groove and rounded top. The infills have two tiered wall of vertical fluted panels from above the windows.
	The windows are typically sets of two casements central within each bay. Each window has 6 panes and a four paned fanlight above.
	A canvas awning is in place around the perimeter of the street frontages above the ground floor pavement.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
According to Wise's Post Office Directories there was a wine saloon in this part of Beaufort Street from as early as 1909 run by George H. Elford.
With this saloon (formerly No. 483) and the Queen's Hotel (established 1898) at Nos. 512 - 533 Beaufort Street, there were many options for the local residents. For a period from at least 1915 to 1920 the saloon was run by William W. Sloan and in 1929 there was a Mr H.P Best a grocer and wine & spirit merchant at No. 524. It is likely that one of these businesses held the liquor licence which was applied to the new building.
Building Permits issued by the Perth Road Board and held by the State Records Office indicate that building permits were issued in 1930, 1933 and 1936. No detail of these works were found in the newspapers of the day.
Lettering on the angled corner of the building states that it was constructed in 1934. The architect and builder of the new wine saloon have not been determined. It is possible the new building incorporated elements of the existing structure as the footprint of the building is consistent with the 1917 sewerage plan of the site. The decision to use elements of the existing structure may have been a response to the difficulties imposed by the economic Depression of the early 1930s which affected all aspects of the economy.
In 1934, the wine saloon was managed by Israel (Issy) Weiss and owned by William John Clarke. In 1935, Issy Weiss advertised in the local press for a young girl to live in and help in the running of the business, accommodation was described as a sleep out which suggests there may have been elements of the earlier shops retained. Further research may resolve if the earlier building was demolished completely in 1934.
In 1938, William Beattie was running a wine saloon from the premises and was still there in 1949.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The place has had a number of occupants over the years including Moondyne Joe's Challenge Wine Cellars, which became Moondyne Joe's on 12 May 1972. On 27 October 1972 it emerged as the Cat & Fiddle Tavern and Bistro and Candy Store Bar and Garden Restaurant, on 24 January 1990 to Lawley's and on 23 April 1999 it became the Flying Scotsman.		
Throughout 2020, the place underwent major refurbishment to update the facilities and was reopened in 2021 as 'The Elford' in homage to George Elford the first recorded licensee of a wine saloon at this location.		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	William Clarke Israel Weiss George Elford	Owner Licensee First Licensee
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983. Wise's Post Office Directories	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



COTTAGES, 14 AND 16 FORREST ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Cottages, 14 and 16 Forrest St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18003
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	14 and 16 Forrest St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 2 D/P: 3428 LOT: 2 STR: 22425
Vol/folio	615/A/152 1927/633
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	This pair of cottages have aesthetic value as fine and intact examples of the Federation Bungalow style which are landmarks in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the small scale property development undertaken by individuals in the gold boom period.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1906
Walls	Rendered Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The two single storey brick and tile Federation cottages at Nos. 14 and 16 Forrest Street are symmetrically planned with a two room frontage.
	The dwellings are similar in style and feature a hipped iron roof and a front facing gable, with two chimneys symmetrically positioned on the east and west portion of the roof visible from Forrest Street.
	The dwellings feature a skillion verandah supported by turned timber posts of which No. 16 has recently been replaced now featuring a gable addition to the verandah.
	Set back from the street behind a timber picket fence. No. 16 rear extensions and a new skillion verandah with gable addition, replacing the original bullnose verandah.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Forrest Street was part of the Forrest Hill Estate developed in the mid 1890s. The development was given streets named after Sir John Forrest, Western Australian's Premier from 1890 to 1891, and his first five cabinet ministers, Shenton (now Wasley Street), Burt, Marmion, Venn, and Robinson (now Monmouth Street). Shenton Street was named after Sir George Shenton, the first Mayor of Perth (elected in 1880) and the Legislative Council Member for Greenough. The name of the street was changed to Monmouth in 1917. Burt Street was named after Septimus Burt, at that time the MLA for Ashburton and the State's Attorney General, and Marmion was named in honour of William Edward Marmion, the MLA for Fremantle. Venn was named after Henry Whittal Venn, then Member for Wellington, and Robinson in honour of Robert Thompson Robinson MLA for Canning. Robert Robinson inherited 700 acres of land in 1906 from his father and, together with partner Samuel Copley, developed the suburb of Mount Lawley.</p> <p>The subject dwellings appear to have been identical and constructed c1906, although no numbers were given, the 1907 Wise's Post Office Directory listed Mrs M. A. Plummer, a storekeeper, William Jowett, A. N. De Banks, Charles W. E. Letch, and Herbert Parker as residing on the even numbered side of the street between Robinson and Clifton Streets. The situation was the same in 1908 regarding numbers but the residents were Edgar Lording a store keeper, Edward J. Dixon, Charles W. E. Letch and John W. Darker.</p> <p>In 1909 the number appeared for the first time with Edward Collett at No. 14 and the previously mentioned Edward J. Dixon at No. 16. The 1910 entry showed Edward Dixon operating as Dixon Bros tea merchants. The occupants of Nos. 14 and 16 had changed again by 1920 with Arthur G. Thompson at No. 14 and Francis S. Tippet and Mrs E. Schlam at No. 16. Thompson was still there in 1930 but No. 16 was occupied by Lionel J. Walker. In 1949, the last year of Wise's Post Office Directories, the occupant of No. 14 was Mrs Christine Thompson (possibly the widow of Arthur) and Frederick N Paterson in No. 16.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

While it is believed that the dwellings were identical, the blocks they were built on were not. Both faced onto Monmouth at the rear and both were irregular shapes because of the angle caused by the street. However No. 16's block was somewhat larger and appeared to have an extra portion of its neighbour's, thus reducing the length of No. 14's rear access to Monmouth Street.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that No. 14 had its roof replaced in the early 1980s and in the late 1980s a second residence was added to the back portion of No. 16's block with its driveway on Monmouth St. This back residence is numbered at 13 Monmouth St. There have been few changes to the subject residences since 1953 when the aerial photographs began.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SALVATION ARMY CITADEL (FMR), MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Salvation Army Citadel (fmr)
Other names	Cracovia Club Hall
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17956
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

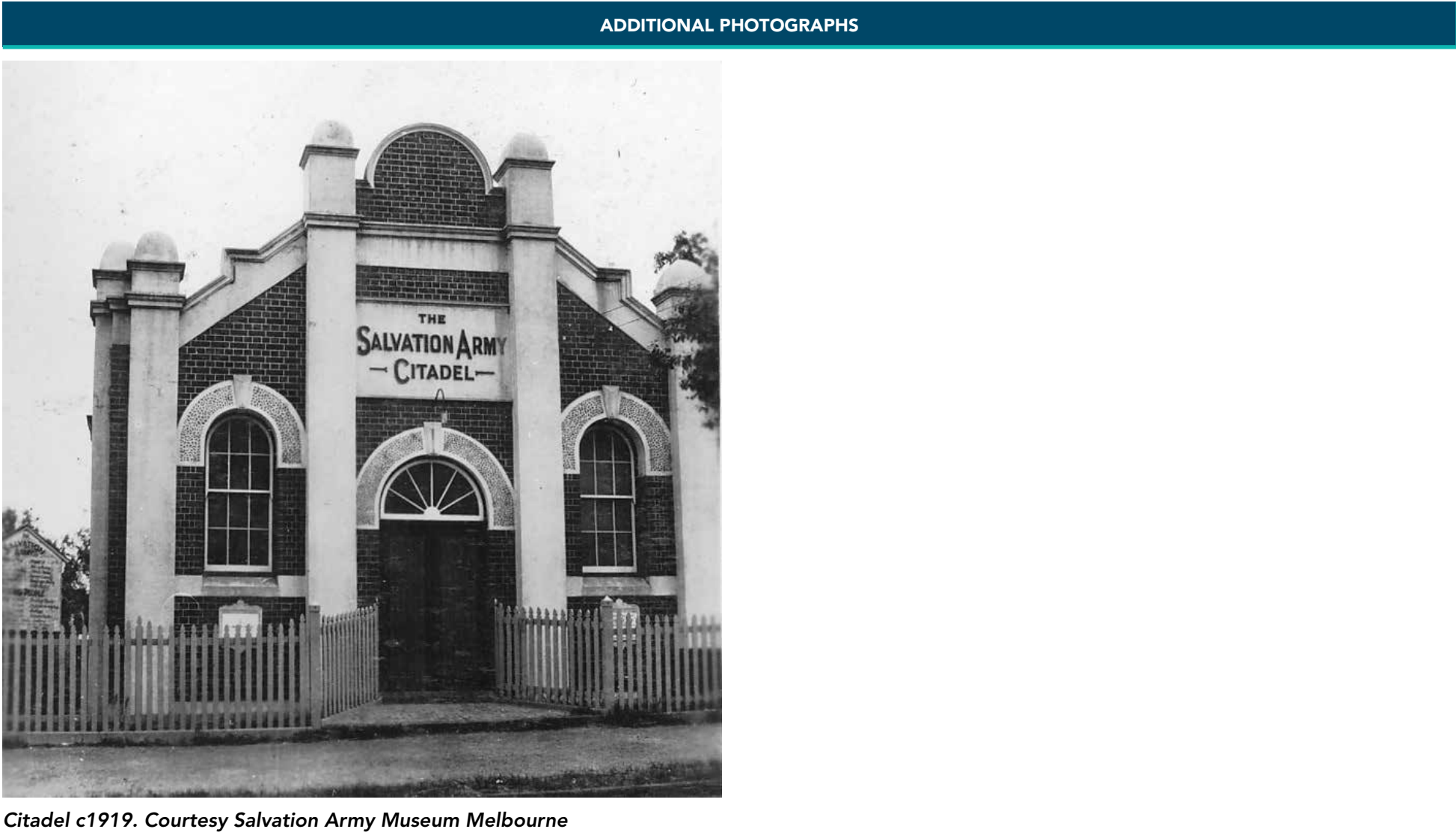
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	69 Barlee St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	Lot 551, DP:92765
Vol/folio	2180/589
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The Salvation Army Citadel (former) is notable as a fine and comparatively rare example of the Federation Chicagoesque style.
	The building is a landscape in the streetscape for its unusual form and scale.
	The former citadel has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Salvation Army in Perth in the early 20th century.
	The later use of the premises by the Cracovia Club demonstrates the changing demographic of the area in the period following World War II.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for the many members of the community who attended the venue for spiritual or social purposes from 1919 until its closure as a community spaces in 1988.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious:Church
Current use	Commercial: Shop
Other use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1919
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Chicagoesque
Physical description	The single storey brick building has a gable roof and distinctive gable parapeted facade. It is one of a few buildings in Perth that demonstrate characteristics of the Federation Chicagoesque style, such as the Louis Vuitton building in King Street and Anchor House in Murray Street Perth.
	The façade is detailed in face brick with dominant rendered pilasters and mouldings. The frontage is symmetrical with a central double front door, arched fanlight above and arched face brick pediment at the apex of the gable. Either side of the central door, between two pilasters each dome topped, is an arched double hung window in an arched moulded detail, with vertical metal grilles in place. The façade wraps the corners and extends several metres down each side of the hall. The remainder of the hall is painted face brick with engaged buttress piers at regular intervals along each side, and double hung sash windows central within each bay. The roof ridge features a series of metal exhaust vent fans. The front boundary and the front facade aligns with the footpath. There is a street planting directly in front that obscures views of the place. None apparent
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Catherine and William Booth (a former Methodist minister) founded the Salvation Army in London's East End in 1865. It was originally known as the 'Christian Mission' and the name, 'the Salvation Army' was adopted in 1878. The Booths were concerned as much about the physical welfare of the destitute masses living in London's slums (their problems mostly a result of the Industrial Revolution) as well as their spiritual welfare. The first meeting in Australia was led by John Gore and Edward Saunders in Adelaide on 5 September 1880.</p> <p>The Salvation Army had a presence in Highgate from an early date, when their Rescue Home (opened in 1895 in Summers Street, East Perth), was moved to Lincoln Street in December 1897.</p> <p>The Salvation Army Citadel (former) at No. 69 Barlee Street was built in 1919 when an Army Corp was established in Highgate. It has been suggested that the Citadel was built in 1901 by Ethel Meerna Hasluck, father of Sir Paul Hasluck, but Ethel Hasluck was stationed in the goldfields from 1897 to around 1905, and then at various other country places. There is no mention in his memoirs of the Citadel at Highgate. Unfortunately, the foundation stone for the building, with construction details, has been removed.</p> <p>In 1973, the Citadel was converted to use as a social hall for the Cracovia Club, illustrating the changing demography of the area as various waves of immigrants occupied the inner-city suburbs before moving further out.</p> <p>The Cracovia Club was founded in West Perth in 1950. After the purchase of the Citadel from the Salvation Army the members renovated the premises themselves. It was used not only as a centre for the club but also by other Polish organisations and to welcome visiting Polish dignitaries. In 1978 the Cracovia Club bought four hectares of land at Beechboro but the foundation stone for the new clubrooms was not laid until November 1988, the same year that the Club sold the Barlee Street premises.</p> <p>The former citadel has been used as commercial premises since the sale of the premises.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion	
	Cultural Life: Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



GROUP OF HOUSES, HAROLD ST MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Group of Houses, Harold St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18013
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006 Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	57 - 75 Harold St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>This group of dwellings have aesthetic value as they are good and intact examples of the Federation Bungalow and Federation Queen Anne styles which form a cohesive group and are a landmark in the vicinity.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The group of dwellings are valued by the community for their continuity in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1902-1915
Walls	Rendered Brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow Federation Italianate Postwar Immigrant Nostalgic
Physical description	<p>No. 57 Harold Street is a detached single fronted Federation Italianate house with a simple triangulated pediment set between pilasters topped with ovoid finials. A simple full width bullnose verandah in two abys recreates the symmetry of the lower facade, which is countered by the off-centre window and front door, with fanlight.</p> <p>No. 59 is an L shaped bungalow with a simplicity and robustness of detail akin to a stripped Arts and Crafts style.</p> <p>No. 63 is a textbook example of a relevant model of Federation Bungalow style in form, character, and details.</p> <p>No. 65 is a textbook example if another prevalent model of Federation Bungalow style in form, character, and details.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<p>Nos. 76, 71 and 73 are handed examples of the Federation Bungalow model of No. 63 Harold Street. Each is very similar in form and character with minor variations in detail, for example No. 71 has a faceted bay window in the front gable, No. 73 has been painted, but also its gable is decorated in the Arts and Crafts style.</p> <p>No. 75 was a Bungalow form which has had its roof replaced with clay tiles, its verandah replaced with a flat concrete slab on steel columns and windows have been replaced.</p> <p>Nos. 57 - 73 all have front fences and gardens in keeping with the Federation Period and</p> <p>No. 75 has been changed in keeping with the Postwar period. No. 75 has been extensively modified in the Postwar period.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The residences at Nos. 57, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73 and 75 Harold Street are situated between Wright and Smith Street, overlooking Forrest Park. They were constructed on Suburban Lots 142 and 147. None of the residences appear on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans, but all but No. 67 are listed on the 1915 Post Office Directory. With the residents listed as Mrs E. Vivian (No. 57), Miss Margaret Matheson (No. 63), Joseph Collins (No. 65), Robert Bartley (No. 69), Arthur Green (No. 71), Mrs M. McDonald (No. 73), and Alfred M. W. Simms (No. 75). The Post Office Directory indicates that the dwellings were constructed between 1902 and 1915. In 1916 No. 67 is listed with the resident James E. McAullay. With new residents Robert N. Mackintosh at No. 69, and F. W. Montague at No. 57.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the residences changed little during this time, until some renovations were done (No. 71) and new roofs installed during the late 1980s and late 1990s. No. 59 had an extension added in 2008 and No. 61 had a new roof installed around 2009. A large addition to No. 57 was built in 2012. Around 2016 a second structure was added to the back portion of No. 67 and an extension added to No. 75 around 2021.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE 27 FORREST ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 27 Forrest St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18004
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	27 Forrest St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 4 D/P: 24400
Vol/folio	1774/195
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Inter War Old English style which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings in West Perth during the Inter War period.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Halliday family who built the house and had a long association with the house.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1936
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Old English
Physical description	The two-storey dwelling is unusual with a high-pitched tile roof, which is gabled, hipped and truncate gabled. The upper floor rooms revealed by a dormer window and a half-gabled detail. The exterior is rendered with vertical contrasting detail on the chimney that rises flush from a gable wall. Limestone foundations are revealed by the slope of the site. The windows on the ground floor level are in sets of three casements and the windows throughout are detailed in geometric leadlights. The front verandah has a flat roof. A flat roof double carport has been added on the front boundary. The property has a garden setting with medium shrubs behind a low curved rendered wall and iron fencing.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Forrest Street was part of the Forrest Hill Estate developed in the mid 1890s. The development was given streets named after Sir John Forrest, Western Australian's Premier from 1890 to 1891, and his first five cabinet ministers, Shenton (now Wasley Street), Burt, Marmion, Venn, and Robinson (now Monmouth Street). Shenton Street was named after Sir George Shenton, the first Mayor of Perth (elected in 1880) and the Legislative Council Member for Greenough. The name of the street was changed to Monmouth in 1917. Burt Street was named after Septimus Burt, at that time the MLA for Ashburton and the State's Attorney General, and Marmion was named in honour of William Edward Marmion, the MLA for Fremantle. Venn was named after Henry Whittal Venn, then Member for Wellington, and Robinson in honour of Robert Thompson Robinson MLA for Canning. Robert Robinson inherited 700 acres of land in 1906 from his father and, together with partner Samuel Copley, developed the suburb of Mount Lawley.
The subject dwelling originally formed part of the Lot 273 of Swan Location 671 occupied by No. 577 William Street. The lot extended from Forrest Street to Alma Road and addressed William Street. A historical certificate of title indicates that the land was transferred to Emily Grace Halliday in 1909. On her death in 1916 the land was transferred to her husband George Virtue Halliday. The 1916 PWD Sewerage Plans show only No. 577 occupying the southern portion of the lot addressing both William Street and Alma Road. A survey of the Wises Post Office Directories indicates that the lot and property at No. 577 William Street was owned and occupied by Mr George Halliday from 1916 to 1936. In 1936 a Building Licence was issued to George Halliday to presumably construct the subject property on the northern portion of the lot addressing both William and Forrest Street. The architect and builder of the residence have not been determined.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Wises Post Office Directories indicate that the property was originally known as No. 579 William Street and is first listed in the Wises Post Office Directories in 1937, with both the subject dwelling at No. 579 and the dwelling at No. 577 occupying the eastern portion of William Street between Forrest Street and Alma Road. The property remains known as No. 579 until at least 1949 when the Wises Post Office Directories cease publication. From the time of construction until 1949 Mr Geoff Halliday is listed as the occupant of the subject dwelling. Following the construction of the subject property in 1936 the Wises Post Office Directories show that the property adjacent at No. 577 William Street is listed with various occupants suggesting that Mr Halliday once finished constructing the subject property moved to reside in the new dwelling.

A historical certificate of title indicates that George Halliday remained the owner of No. 579 (Lot 4) William Street, now known as No. 27 Forrest Street, until his death in 1965 when it was transferred to Mr Halliday's second wife, Florence May Halliday of No. 579 William Street. In March 1970 the property was transferred to Robert Watts and in December of that year transferred to Nancy Hall of No. 86 Grosvenor Road, Mount Lawley. Throughout the 1970s - 1990s the property transferred ownership several times, with the current owners purchasing the property in 2003.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Halliday	Owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 198 HAROLD ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 198 Harold St
Other names	House, 35 Vincent St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8750
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 27 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	198 Harold St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 6 D/P: 672
Vol/folio	1220/93
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The house is a rare and fine example of a weatherboard dwelling in the Federation Queen Anne style, which has retained a high level of integrity, particularly in the timber details associated with the roof and eaves.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Catholic Church which undertook the subdivision of this area and influenced the occupants of this place and surrounding residences.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905
Walls	Timber framed weatherboard cladding
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>A timber framed single storey home located on a corner block addressing Harold Street and Vincent Street. The house has a corrugated steel flying gable roof. The gable ends are rough cast render with timber barge boards and a gable spire. Under the roofline are timber decorative brackets and below that is a corrugated bullnose verandah supported by timber turned posts.</p> <p>The Verandah goes around the building on all street addressing sides. The actual house is rendered with a masonry pattern carved into the render to appear as brickwork. Under each gable end is a timber framed casement window. To the rear of the building is a weather board addition painted the same colour as the rendered house. The street is delineated by a white aluminium fence.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>In 1892, land in Highgate Hill was acquired by Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney and subdivided as the Mount Heart Estate.</p> <p>The weatherboard house, sited on the triangular-shaped lot on the corner of Vincent and Harold streets, is situated opposite the Sacred Heart Parish Centre and Primary School, which is part of the Sacred Heart complex on Alacoque Square.</p> <p>The subject dwelling was built on part of Suburban Lot 149, in 1905. It addresses the corner and both street frontages and is also situated a very short distance from Hyde Park, which had been upgraded shortly before the place was constructed. It would then appear in the Wise's Post Office Directories that it was numbered 188 from 1908 when this portion of the street received numbers up until at least 1949 when the last of the Directories was printed. In 1949, the place was occupied by Bernard Joseph Condren, a plumber; his wife Elizabeth and children Kathleen, a tailor; and Trevor, also a plumber.</p> <p>It is believed that many of the houses in the area were occupied by devout members of the Sacred Heart Congregation and certainly in 1916 the subject place was occupied by Reverend James O'Reilly (RC). However, in 1912 Mrs F.M Iles, Christian Scientist and violin teacher, was one of the residents listed for No. 188.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the place was originally clad with red corrugated iron which was replaced in the late 1980s when the extension across the rear was extended.</p>		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

TWO RESIDENCES, 29 AND 30 HUTT ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Two residences, 29 and 30 Hutt St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18017
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	29 and 30 Hutt St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 66 D/P: 1237 LOT: 52 D/P: 1237
Vol/folio	1725/396 406/160A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	These two residences have aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Bungalow style in brick which contribute to the cohesive streetscape.
	The two residences located on corner blocks are landmarks at this intersection.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century. These two residents valued by the community for their continuity in the streetscape which contributes to the streetscape and the community sense of place.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1899
Walls	Rendered Brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	No. 29 Hutt Street is a single storey brick and iron Federation Bungalow. The dwelling features a front protruding gable with face brickwork and quoining to the corners and openings.
	The roof is hipped with a bullnose verandah supported by timber posts. Two chimneys are extant on the eastern portion of the roof.
	No. 30 Hutt Street has the character of a Late Colonial period bungalow due to its extensive return bullnose verandah, which also engages the front gable wall and visually aligns with the window awning. The dwelling has been rendered and painted cream. Setback from the street between timber picket fence and established gardens
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Hutt Street was named after Governor John Hutt, the second governor of the Swan River Colony (Western Australia) from 1839 - 1946.	
The dwellings at No. 29 and 30 Hutt Street are located on the corner of Raglan Road. These dwellings appear on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans. Advantages for prospective purchasers of blocks in the street at this time would have been that they were situated close to the developing Beaufort/Walcott Street shopping area and just a block from the early shops on the corner of Hutt and Raglan	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The street was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories for the first time in 1903 but no street numbers had been allocated. At that time there were four houses erected, three on what was to be the uneven numbered side and one of the even side. This situation remained until 1909 when the numbers were allocated. Thomas J. O'Brien was listed as living in the street from 1908 and in 1909 his name was attached to No. 29 and from 1909 No. 30 was occupied by William Gobbart, a carrier.		
In 1920, No. 29 was occupied by Edward P. Harris and No. 30 by Victor Houston, a police constable. In 1930 Victor Houston was still in residence but he had been promoted to sergeant and Frank Matthews was at No. 29. In 1949 both Houston and Mathews were still there, indicating that the policeman had been in residence from at least 1920 to 1949 and beyond and Matthews from at least 1940 to 1949. Residents' complaints regarding traffic using Raglan and Chelmsford roads as shortcuts through from Walcott and Beaufort streets led to changes being made to the traffic flows at this portion of Hutt Street. The result was that southbound traffic could only turn left into the eastern section of Raglan at the intersection and northbound traffic was forced to turn left into the western end of Raglan.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show very little change of the residence at No. 29 until the late 1990s when a rear extension was added. Similarly the residence at No. 30 had an extension added in the early 1980s and a structure added the very back of the block in the late 1980s. The form of both residences have changed little since then.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

HOUSE, 125 JOEL TCE MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 125 Joel Tce
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18018
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	125 Joel Tce
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 311 D/P: 2001
Vol/folio	1848/721
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a simple Federation Bungalow style residence executed in brick. The place reflects the expansion and development of the eastern area of the City of Perth in the early 20th century. The place has social value for its demonstration of a simple workers home built in the Inter War period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Residence: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1925
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The house has a asymmetrical plan with a central entry placed beside a projecting front room. It is constructed of face brickwork set on limestone foundations. The predominantly hipped roof has gambrel ridge ventilators, with a projecting half timbered gable over the window bay of the front room. The separate bullnose verandah spans the whole width of the principal façade. It is supported on four turned posts, with timber brackets, supporting a decorative valence with alternating hit and miss panels of diagonal beading. The face brickwork is banded at sill and door level. Windows are double hung sashes and the door has a leadlight panel and fanlight. The face brickwork chimney has a rendered corbelled head. The property is rundown. Comparatively unchanged.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Joel Terrace is part of the East Norwood Estate, which was developed in 1898, on part of Locations A4 and A5, on the eastern side of the Fremantle-Guildford Railway line, in the East Perth/Mt Lawley area. The subdivision was carried out surveyors Crossland & Hardy on behalf of the Perth (WA) Estate Company Limited of No. 364 Hay Street, Perth. The strong demand for new housing was a result of the population boom created by the gold discoveries in the State. One member of the Perth (WA) Estate Company Limited was Zebina Lane, an engineer and mine owner at the Great Boulder mines and one of a number of people who made money in gold mining and reinvested it in land developments during this period. The Company had previously developed the adjoining Westralia Estate on the west side of the railway line on Location A4. The estate was promoted as having 'splendid building lots', 'main roads' and 'river frontages'. In the latter case these were the lots along Joel Terrace, which were expected to attract the wealthier buyers.</p> <p>This block does not have river frontage, being on the western side of the street but in contrast to this and those blocks with river frontages were the cheaper ones where 'spec' housing was erected along the line for rental market. A number of these and a few of the blocks on the south side of Bramall Street and in Summers Street were the first to have houses erected on them. Nos. 123, 127 and 129 are known to have been built by Robert Rogerson who built nine houses in the street. No 125 is of similar design.</p> <p>Perth Rates Books indicate that the house was built c1925 for the owner Jack Rowe, a railway employee who occupied the house with his wife Jessie.</p> <p>One earlier resident who lived in a street nearby remembered going down to the river from Joel Terrace as a young girl. While they enjoyed playing on the bank and in the water, it was very muddy and the mud was hard to wash it off their legs afterwards. They called it 'The Mucks' as did many of the other children from the area and further afield who walked or road their bicycles - often considerable distances - to play along the river's edge and swim in the river there.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the removal of the back portion of the residence, beginning in the early 2000s, and finishing by 2012. The form of the residence has changed little since then, with the exception of the rusting of the roof over that time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Jack and Jessie Rowe	First owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



CORNER SHOPS AND RESIDENCES, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Corner Shops and residences, 50 and 52 Grosvenor Rd
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18008
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	50 and 52 Grosvenor Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 20061
Vol/folio	1883/661
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>This pair have aesthetic value as intact examples of the Federation Bungalow style of shops and premises which are landmarks in the streetscape.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1905
Walls	Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	These two shops and attached houses are located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Grosvenor Road and Hutt Street.
	The shop and house at No. 50 Grosvenor Road is rendered and painted terracotta with blue painted trimmings around the window sills and timber verandah posts. The former shop section features a large flush paned window and an entrance on the western corner of the dwelling. The house is attached to the eastern side of the shop and features a bullnose verandah.
	The shop at No. 52 Grosvenor Road is rendered and truncated on the corner of the two streets, featuring a post war parapet, cantilevered awning and large shop windows. The single house attached addresses Grosvenor Road and is red brick featuring a bullnose verandah supported by turned timber posts.
	Suburban intersection. Interwar/postwar adaptation of the shop at No. 52 Grosvenor.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The shops with attached residences at the corner of Grosvenor Road and Hutt Street were established to cater for the growing number of residences in this section of North Perth. The intersection of Grosvenor Road and Hutt Streets are shown on the 1901 Metropolitan Sewerage Plans as having only two buildings: the house at No. 54 Grosvenor Road and the weatherboard cottage at No. 12 Hutt Street. The corner shops at No. 50 Grosvenor Road and No. 52 Grosvenor Road are not yet built. Grosvenor Road, running east to Beaufort Street, is largely subdivided and built with residential houses, and the intersection with Hutt Street marks the end of the established street at this time. The area developed rapidly after the tramline was extended along nearby Beaufort Street in 1902.</p> <p>The shops are first listed in the 1905 Post Office Directory. They were occupied by Mrs M. Toogood, who ran a laundry at No. 52 and the Sweetapple Brothers, who had a fruiterer's store at No. 50, with Fred Sweetapple in residence. Both these premises are situated on Lot 17, and are of similar design.</p> <p>By 1910, the laundry at No. 52 had been taken over by Chinese launderer, Sam Louey, and the fruiterer's shops at No. 50 operated by Harry Cohen. His wife Mrs Emily Cohen had a market garden on the opposite corner. Mrs Emily Cohen later lived at the market garden from 1911 until her death on 20 February 1925.</p> <p>Between 1915 and 1920 Lee Hay was operating the laundry at No. 52 Grosvenor Road and there was a boot maker David Thomas at No. 50. In the 1930s various boot makers operated at No. 52 and No. 50 remained as a green grocers. Throughout the 1940s there is no business listed for No. 52, however No. 50 continued to operate as a greengrocers. The greengrocer at No. 50 for most of this period was Louis Malatzky. Later the shop at No. 50 became the local deli that operated until the 1980s. Both shops now are used as private residences.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 137 JOEL TERRACE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 137 Joel Terrace
Other names	Brothel (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18019
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Apr 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	137 Joel Tce
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	Lot 318 D/P: 2001
Vol/folio	1573/339
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.</p>
Management category	<p>Category 3</p> <p>Conservation of the place is desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p>
Statement of significance	<p>The place is a substantial and good example of the Federation Queen Anne style of residence in a generous garden setting.</p> <p>The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its size and scale on its elevated site on a prominent corner.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of Mount Lawley during the early years of the twentieth century as land adjacent to the river was taken up for substantial homes.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with Jane Sedgwick, property owner and business woman, and for its association with Marie Louise Monnier who accumulated wealth through managing brothels in Perth and Kalgoorlie.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Two Storey Residence
Current use	Residence: Two Storey Residence
Other use	Residence: Two Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1913
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>A two-storey Federation Queen Anne style residence, situated on the corner of Joel Terrace and Leslie Street, East Perth.</p>
	<p>The hipped roof is tiled, with tall chimneys on rendered plinths with solid moulded tops and double clay pots. The front is dominated by a protruding gable over a facettted bay and features turned timber brackets both sides and exposed timber eave batons. The main roof of the southern elevation has been interrupted with the addition of a dormer window. It is situated in a landscaped garden, little of which is original, in addition to new fencing, garage and outbuildings, which are accessed via Leslie Street. The face brick is tuck-pointed to the façade, however the house has been painted.</p>
	<p>The front verandah has been tiled with contemporary tiles as has the steps. Security bars in decorative wrought iron have been fitted to the ground floor windows. The bay windows to the ground and first floors each comprise a set of three sash windows.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In its early development stage, Joel Terrace represented the northern growth of the East Perth area, which would eventually link with the suburb of Mount Lawley. In the 1890s, the demand for housing was substantial as a result of the gold rushes, and led to the subdivision of large blocks of land in the vicinity of Perth, and in particular along the railway line.

The area of Mount Lawley within which the subject property is situated, was originally part of Swan Location A4, which was subdivided in 1897 as part of the East Norwood Estate. The surveyors were Crossland & Hardy and the developer was the Perth (WA) Estate Company Limited, a syndicate consisting of G. F. Salas, C. H. D. Smith, C. W Garland and Zebina Lane. The City of Perth rate books for 1901 show that Smith, Garland and Lane paid £675 in rates for the land they owned in the Estate, the capital value of which was £9,000. In 1903, the capital value was the same but the rates had increased to £1,675. That year the other two names were crossed out, leaving the owner listed as Zebina Lane & Co. The blocks in this estate were described as 'splendid building lots' and those with river frontage, between Joel Terrace and the river were double in size to those of the interior ones. This block was amongst the early ones sold. The majority of blocks were sold by 1913 and the remainder being taken up by the State Government.

Contrasting to the large river-fronting lots along Joel Terrace were 'spec' housing for the rental market, which were erected along the railway line in East Parade. A number of these blocks, plus a few on the south side of Bramall Street and two in Summers Street, were the first to have houses erected on them.

The 1913 City of Perth Rates Book indicates that this lot was vacant ground and the following year was a residence owned by Jane Sedgwick and occupied by Mrs Barnett Wilkinson. This indicates the place was built in 1913 and previous research found that no Building Licences from the City of Perth were found for the original construction of this residence. The architect or builder of this residence have not been found.

Jane Sedgwick (1871-1950) was the wife of Douglas Sedgwick (1863-1929), a merchant of Perth who had a glass, paint and hardware store in William Street Perth. The firm undertook commissions for several prominent buildings including the glass work in the main hall at Scotch College and St Mary's in West Perth. The Sedgwick family lived in West Perth and invested in property in metropolitan Perth and regional WA.

HISTROICAL INFORMATION

Given the nature of the Sedgwick business it is likely the residence was finished with a degree of quality and detail. No detail was found in relation to 'Mrs' Barnett Wilkinson, the quotation marks as shown in the rates books may suggest that the rumours that the house operated as a brothel may be well founded. The house was occupied by a series of tenants though the 1910s and 1920s as recorded in the Post Office Directories and the Rates Books.

Following the death of Douglas Sedgwick in 1929, Jane Sedgwick transferred the property to Marie Louise Monnier who is recorded in the local press as a 'colourful' woman, also known as 'Princess Josie'. French born Marie Louise Monnier died in 1953 leaving a significant estate comprising this property and others including houses in Roe Street Perth, and Hay Street Kalgoorlie where she ran successful brothels. In 1937, she returned to France and was unable to return until 1949 largely as a consequence of the occupation of France. An article in 2004 retold the story that Monnier would use the place as 'the sleeping quarters for a madam's workers' (Prestige Property in Sunday Times, 19.12.2004, p.16).

A building licence was issued for the subject property in 1940, although no description of the works was available.

In 1941, Mrs Florence McGinnis was listed at the subject place. By this time, which was in the middle of World War II when large numbers of men had enlisted and were away with the Armed Services, 16 women were listed as primary occupants for the buildings along Joel Terrace.

In 1943, a theft was recorded at the eight roomed house which was occupied by Mrs Greta Raymond on behalf of Marie Louise Monnier.

In 1949, the last year of the Wise's Post Office Directories the property was occupied by Mrs Annette M O'Neill, and was possibly being run as a women's boarding house. On the death of Marie Louise Monnier the house was transferred to new owners.

HISTROICAL INFORMATION

In 1957, a license was issued for bathroom, laundry and water closet works to Mr Zilioli. Anecdotal evidence from the current owner suggests a fire destroyed the rear portion of the house in 1939.

In 1980 licences was issued to C. Gareffa for a second storey addition, garage and pool.

When the house was put up for sale in 2005 it was described as a 'grand' home, which 'appears to be suspended in time' (Voice News, 5.3.2005 p.15 & Guardian Express, 8.3.2005, p.40).

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate there may have been some slight renovations to the rear of the residence in the late 1970s though the quality of the images makes it difficult to confirm. The form and extent of the subject place has changed little since then.

HISTROICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Jane Sedgwick Marie Louise Monnie	Original owner Owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	
	The West Australian, 18 June 1929, p. 14. Erickson, R [ed] Dictionary of Western Australians, Vol 5 The Golden Years 1829-1914, UWA Press, 1987, p. 800. The Daily News, 4 March 1941, p. 8. The Mirror, 12 April 1941, p. 7	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSES, 10 & 12 GROSVENOR ROAD, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Houses, 10 & 12 Grosvenor Road
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18082, 8714, 8715
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	10-12 Grosvenor Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 300 D/P: 95011 LOT: 26 D/P: 32570
Vol/folio	2664/558 1282/12
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The two dwellings demonstrate the form and some detail of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick which contribute to the streetscape.
	The two dwellings are associated with the development of Mount Lawley in the early 20th century by investors who provided housing for working families.
	The place has historic value for its demonstration of the changing occupancy and use of the building stock in Mount Lawley adjacent to the Beaufort Street shopping precinct.
	The place has social value as a representative example of residences built for skilled working people and their families from the early twentieth century.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

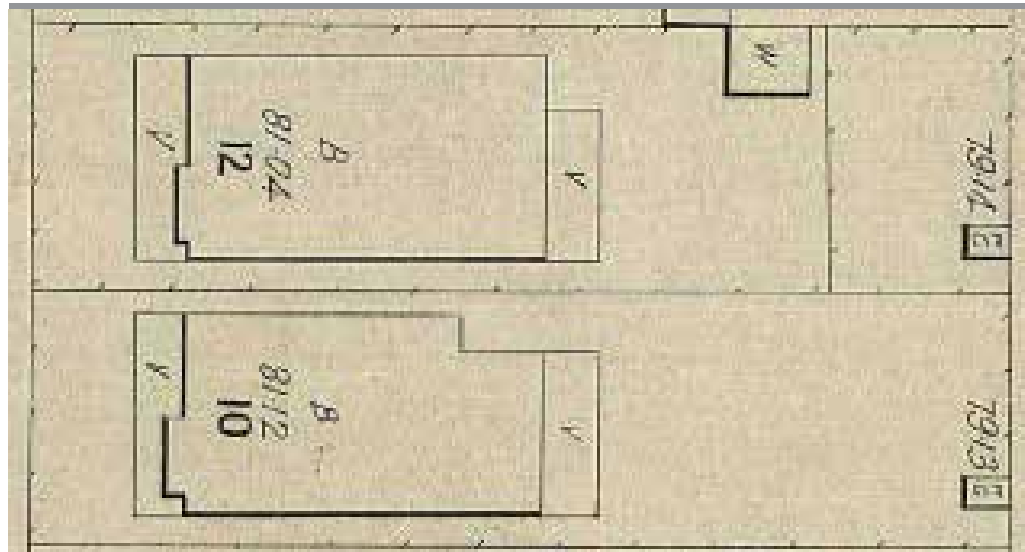
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence Commercial: Office
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1904
Walls	Brick, Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The rare and good examples of the Federation Bungalows at No. 10 & 12 Grosvenor Road are two remaining of a group of 3 identical houses. The places are single storey brick dwellings with hipped roofs and separate bullnosed verandahs. The entrance is through an arch in the east side of the house.
	The front rooms project forward with a gable roof, and bull-nosed verandahs extend across the front of the house. Large central chimneys dominate the roof lines. The brickwork has been painted on the front of both houses. The original sash windows have been replaced by casement windows.
	A high brick wall has been built across the front of No. 10 and obscures the place and the front garden.
	No. 12 has a garden setting behind the open gothic picket front fence. Sash windows have been replaced by casement windows and the front facades have been painted.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Grosvenor Road was part of the North Perth Estate developed by the Perth Land Agency Company from about 1895. By 1902 this section was known as the Highgate Hill North Perth Estate. It covered the area bounded by Walcott Street and Alma and Grosvenor Roads. According to the land agents Peet & Co., the attractions of the area were 'charming views of the Swan River, Mr Mt Eliza and Progressive Perth.' Another attraction was a tram service that from Perth to the corner of Beaufort and Walcott Streets just around the corner from the three dwellings. The area attracted skilled workers and their families; teachers, dressmakers, grocers, police officers, carriers etc.</p> <p>From the readily available evidence the subject dwellings are likely to have been built c1904. It is noted in the Post Office Directories for this year that two builders were designated for this portion of Grosvenor Road. The practice of builders undertaking small developments for investment was not uncommon in the early 20th century. From the turnover of occupants in the first half of the 20th century it is probable the two residences were owned by absentee landowners.</p> <p>No. 10 may have been occupied by Constable William Ullman in 1905. The residence was occupied by Constable William White in 1915, and No 12 was occupied by Edward Thomsett.</p> <p>The MWSSDD sewerage plan c1917, shows Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Grosvenor Road as identical.</p> <p>In close proximity to the subject dwellings, shops began to appear along Beaufort Street, a pharmacy, a doctor, a gallon licence and the Alexander Building (Broadway Building) constructed on the corner of Beaufort and Walcott Streets in 1911.</p> <p>As the suburb grew, the retail and business area of Beaufort Street spread into the adjoining streets, such as Walcott Street.</p> <p>No. 8 was demolished in the late 1990s and the site redeveloped as a car park. In c2008, No. 10 was extended to the rear and the pitched roof continued in an extension and the property was converted for use as professional rooms. No. 12 continues to be a private residence and its form and extent have not changed significantly since the mid 20th century.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Portion of 1917 Sewerage Plan, Sheet 123. Courtesy SROWA.

HOUSE, 73 GROSVENOR RD, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 73 Grosvenor Rd
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18009
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	73 Grosvenor Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 53 D/P: 2324
Vol/folio	2149/256
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in timber. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890’s gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1910
Walls	Timber framed and weatherboard cladding
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	This plain weatherboard cottage is of a style which was relatively unchanged for half a century, despite its construction in the late Federation period. Symmetrically planned it has a central four panel front door with fanlight above, flanked by double hung sashes to each of the front rooms. The walls are of horizontal weatherboard on all faces. The roof is hipped with its ridge running parallel to the principal façade. The separate skillion verandah runs the full width of the principal façade, supported by turned timber posts rising from timber flooring. Set close to the street and located behind a picket fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Grosvenor Road was part of the North Perth Estate, which adjoined the Forrest Hill Estate southern boundary and was developed by the Perth Land Agency Company beginning in the 1890s. The area was bounded by John (now Leake Street), Alma, and Walcott Streets, and Grosvenor Road. From the beginning of the 20th century a tram service ran to the corner of Beaufort and Walcott Streets, two blocks east of No. 73 Grosvenor Road which further facilitated growth in the area. The neighbourhood catered to middle class residents, including police officers, teachers, dressmakers and grocers. According to the land agents, Peet & Co., the attractions of the area were 'charming views of the Swan River, Mt Eliza and Progressive Perth'. Most of the houses along Grosvenor Road are of brick construction with a few weatherboard houses of simple design amongst them. A survey of the Wises Post Office Directories indicates that No. 73 Grosvenor Road located between Hutt and William Street was constructed circa 1910. This area was predominately residential with corner shops located on the corner of Hutt Street and Grosvenor Road constructed circa 1905 and in close proximity to the subject dwelling. The first occupier of this dwelling was Frank Dunn who remained at the dwelling until 1918. Throughout the 1920s there was a high turnover of occupancy suggesting that the property was tenanted during that time. From 1935 until at least 1949, when the Post Office Directories cease, Robert Low resides at the dwelling and presumably is also the owner. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little until the early 2000s when a new roof was installed. There were later extensions added to the subject place in 2011 that included a second story at the back of the residence. This was the most recent visible change.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SHOP AND RESIDENCE, 1 MONMOUTH ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shop and residence, 1 Monmouth St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18039
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Apr 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1 Monmouth St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 STR:73318
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has some aesthetic value as a good example of a corner shop and attached house constructed in the Federation Free Classical style of architecture with its distinct parapet with precast ball motifs. The strong presence of the place on the corner of Forrest and Monmouth Streets has some aesthetic value through the contribution to the quality of its setting.
	The place has some historic value through illustrating the popular rise of local shops and attached housing in the newly established suburbs north of Perth in the early part of the 20th century and the later conversion to residential use in the post WW2 period.
	The place is representative of the formerly common corner stores that were attended by all sectors of the community.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/retail store
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The former rendered brick and iron shop and attached house was constructed in the Federation Free Classical style of architecture on the corner of Monmouth Street and Forrest Street.
	The former shop is truncated on the corner of the two streets with a moulded parapet wall extending part way along the two street elevations respectively. Two precast ball motifs are positioned on the parapet on the corner truncation. The original entry to the shop on the corner truncation has been bricked up, however the steps and an indentation of the outline of the entry to the former shop is still extant.
	The southern elevation comprises two sections. The first leads from the corner intersection and comprises a moulded parapet wall that conceals an iron hipped roof. There is one precast ball motif positioned at the end of the parapet. There are two window openings along this portion of the facade, one a small flush window and the second being a double hung sash window. The section along the southern elevation comprises a skillion addition with a small window opening.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The eastern elevation of the former shop and attached house addresses Monmouth Street. The former shop section is rendered the same as the southern elevation outlined above and has one small window opening that has been covered by a security grill.
	A recessed entry to the shop is located to the northern end of the parapet wall. The entry is recessed at a right angle to the street and two precast ball motifs are positioned on the parapet above the entry.
	The gable end of the protruding roof section of the attached house features a timber bargeboard and is rough cast with timber battens. Two double hung sash windows that are partially visible from the street beneath the gable and a face brick chimney is extant on the northern elevation of the roof line. .
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Monmouth Street, which runs at an angle between Forrest and York streets, was originally named Robinson Street. It was changed to Monmouth in 1916. Population increases, the result of the Western Australian gold boom, led to the suburbanization of the areas north of Perth. However, prior to the introduction of the tram service in the later part of the 1890s, development to the north of the city was slow. W.E. Bold recalled there was little settlement north of Bulwer Street North, Perth, it was non existent, except for a small settlement known as Woodville and beyond Walcott Street was bushland'.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In the period dating from the 1890s until the end of the World War I the population of Mount Lawley was largely centred within close proximity to the railway line and it gradually spread along Guildford Road and Walcott and Beaufort streets. The Beaufort Street shopping strip developed during this period to cater for the needs of the local residents. This growth in residential development was coupled with a growth in services to cater for the everyday requirements of the growing population. Many of these services were located primarily along public transport routes or close to train, bus or tram stops. Services, however, were also dispersed within the growing residential areas as well, one such example being the corner store. Such shops, often with residences attached, were common in an era of poor storage facilities when shopping was usually done on a daily basis.

After World War II, the increases in car ownership and the mass production of refrigerators followed by the advent of supermarkets meant the majority of these shops were no longer viable.

The former corner shop and attached house was constructed on the triangular-shaped Lot 237 on the corner of Monmouth and Forrest streets circa 1908. Being on a corner location the building has held the address for both Monmouth and Forrest streets at various times. The former shop, however, was first listed as No. 1 Robinson Street (as mentioned above Monmouth Street was first named Robinson Street until it was changed in 1916). The first residents to run a business from the shop at No. 1 Monmouth Street were Annie and John Turner who were listed in Wise's Post Office Directories from 1909. There were no numbers listed in the Directories for 1908 but A.D. and H.F. Letch were the first residents listed on the left-hand side (odd numbered) and the shop may have been operating then. In 1912 Alfred Wood and Mrs J. Wood were listed and they ran the shop from then until 1917. In 1918 William Pearson, a boot maker, resided at No. 1 Monmouth and Mrs Edith Kew was listed as running the store in 1919. Between 1920 and 1922 the Directories indicate Mrs Pat Doherty resided at the house and ran a greengrocer's. Robert Kerss is listed as running a mixed business from the former shop in 1923, Mrs E.J. Baldock and Robert Baldock in 1924, Mrs Quilty in 1925 and then Mrs Phyllis Sugg from 1927 until 1931.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1923, the street address for the former shop and attached houses changed from No. 1 Monmouth to No. 12 Forrest. The listing as No. 12 Forrest remained until at least 1949 when the Directories ceased. Throughout the 1930s the shop was listed as being run as a mixed business, with a relatively high turnover of occupants. These included Mrs M.E. Worner who resided at the attached house and ran a mixed business in 1934 and Jesse Slack in 1935. In the early part of the 1940s the former shop and attached house remained vacant. From 1944 both were occupied by Noel and Lucy Ward, who ran a mixed business. However, in 1949 only Lucy was listed and there was no mention of a mixed business.

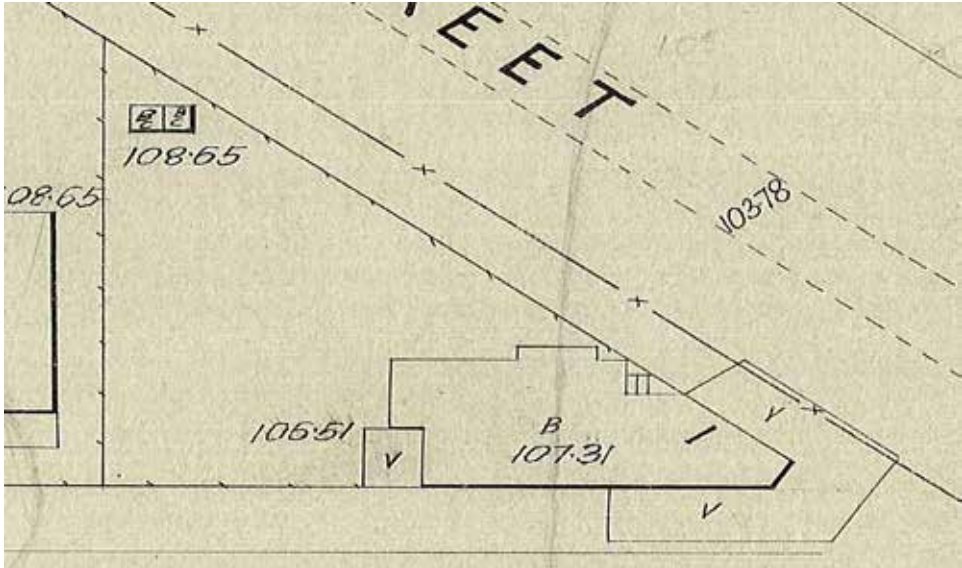
No further information has been obtained to how long the subject place continued to run as a shop. In more recent times it was converted to residential use and according to the City of Perth building licence cards additions to the dwelling and a garage were added in 1985. Further changes occurred in the 1990s. In 1994 architect David Breen designed modifications (a second storey) and the addition of a second storey unit. There was very strong opposition from nearby residents and the first application was refused. Work was carried out in 1996 on the construction of a second unit but the first remained a single storey. In July 2007, the Council approved the development of an additional two-storey single house and alterations and additions to the existing building. The plans were prepared by architect James Taylor.

Since that time there have been few external alterations to the premises.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Economy: Commerce	
Associations		
Sources	City of Vincent Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995 Landgate aerial photographs, 1954-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





MWSS&DD Sewerage Plan 1917. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 126.

WISTERIA COTTAGE, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Wisteria Cottage
Other names	House, 12 Monmouth St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18040
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	12 Monmouth St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	Lot 60 DP 34088
Vol/folio	1495/364
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some / moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The place has interest as a simple expression of the Federation Bungalow style of workers cottage expressed in brick and corrugated sheet metal.The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<p>The single storey brick dwelling has a hipped roof with a separate skillion verandah across the front, the frontage is slightly asymmetrical with an offset front door flanked each side by a double hung sash window.</p> <p>The verandah is supported by turned posts that have filigree angle and valence details. Low brick and palisade fence with pillars. Garden in small setback and no chimneys are visible.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Monmouth Street was originally named Robinson Street, and was part of the Forrest Hill Estate developed in the mid 1890s. The development was given streets named after Sir John Forrest and his first five cabinet ministers, Shenton (now Wasley Street), Burt, Marmion, Venn and Robinson. There were two Robinson Streets in North Perth in the early 1900s so this one was renamed Monmouth in 1916 and the other was changed to Gill Street. There were no rear laneways in the subdivisions and many of the lots in the subdivision have since been divided in half, creating narrow frontages.

The house at 12 Monmouth Street has no street setback and is positioned on a relatively narrow lot frontage of 10m. This lot configuration is identical to that adjacent at No. 10 Monmouth Street. The MWSSDD Sewerage Plans show a small weatherboard cottage at No. 10 Monmouth Street, which has since been demolished and remains vacant. The subject dwelling was built circa 1902 for labourer Charles Wheeler, and named 'Wisteria Cottage'. Wheeler was listed for the first time in 1903 and there were five other houses but there were no numbers and no cross streets were identified. The following year the cross streets were included but still no numbers. At that time there were seven other residents in the street but Wheeler's was the only house on the right-hand side of the street between Clifton Street and Government Road (later Anzac Road). No numbers were given.

By 1910 the numbers had been allocated and No 12 was occupied by Mrs Armitage and in 1915 by John Smith who was still there in 1920. The entries at this time match the houses on the 1920 MWWSS & DD sewerage plan, which also indicates that there was a well at the rear of the dwelling. In 1930 the house was vacant but the following year (1931) it was occupied by Mrs Phyllis Sugg. In 1940 the resident was Mrs Binch and in 1949 it was Don Smith.

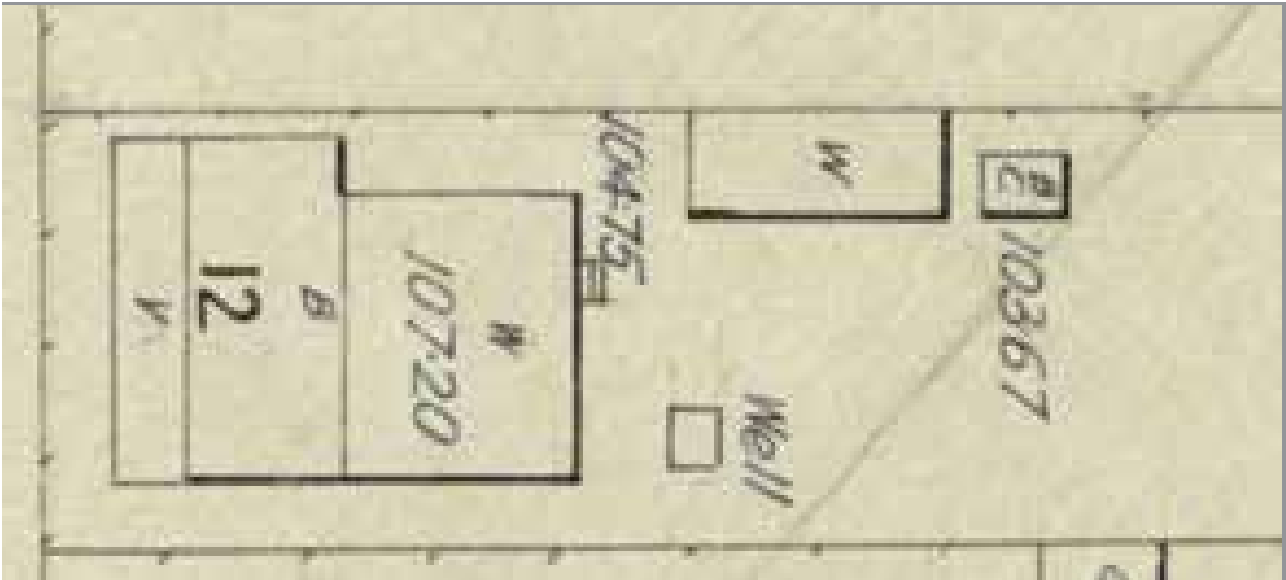
Aerial photographs of the property since the mid 20th century indicate that a large addition was taken to the rear c1978. The form and extent of the original cottage can still be determined.

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Charles Wheeler	Occupant
Sources	City of Vincent Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995 Landgate aerial photographs, 1954-2024. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



MWSS&DD 1917, SROWA Sewerage Plan Sheet 126.

RAGLAN ROAD HALL (FMR), MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Raglan Road Hall (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8740
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	2 Raglan Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 and 3 D/P: 32573
Vol/folio	1082/632
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a community hall constructed in the Interwar period, with the modest means available at that time.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Lawley in the Inter-War period.
	The place has historic value for its association with the types of community entertainment offered in the Inter War period.
	The place has social value for the members of the community who attended events at the venue from the mid 20th century until the late 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall
Current use	Commercial: Office
Other use	Residential: Single Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1932
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Romanesque
Physical description	A single storey small gable roofed hall with an enclosed entrance porch. The gable is vented and infilled with fibro. Small buttresses along the side at regular intervals form bays.
	It has recently been converted to a residence (2001) and a covered entry gate and perimeter fence have been constructed.
	Hardcourt carpark forms the street front setback.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Raglan Road was gazetted on 12 October 1900. It was named after Field Marshall Lord Raglan, 1st Baron Raglan, who was a general serving at the Crimean War. During this war he became well-known for his incompetence but, in spite of this, several battles resulted in an allied victory and he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshall. The 'raglan' sleeve is named after him as his uniform coat was designed to accommodate the loss of his arm at the Battle of Waterloo.</p> <p>Alma Road, which was also gazetted on 12 October 1990, also has connections to the Crimean War (1854-56); the Battle of Alma (fought near the River Alma) is generally known as the first battle. Raglan Road was part of the North Perth Estate which extended from Grosvenor Road on the south side to Alma Road on the north and from Walcott (and a piece of Burt Street on the eastern side to John Street (now Leake) on the west.</p> <p>The area was developed by the Perth Land & Agency Coy. The surveyors of the original subdivision were Crossland & Hardy and blocks could be purchased from the developers on just a small deposit. It was advertised as a 'magnificent estate' which overlooked 'the whole of the City'. Also included in the advertisement was the following: Married men who wish to have a nest egg; young men who desire to put something by which will increase day by day; parents who desire to endow their children with a gift; and guardians, trustees, etc., who look for an immediate return, invest your money in this property as from its position and surroundings it must rapidly increase in value.</p> <p>The hall at No. 2 Raglan Road did not appear on the MWSS & DD sewerage plans circa 1930 but the block appears to have been excised from the one on the corner of Raglan and Walcott streets and the one immediately to the north of that. The land between Walcott Street and No. 18 was vacant ground at this time. Nor did it appear in the City of Perth rate books prior to 1944. The latter does not exclude its existence, however, as it may have been given rate exemption and therefore not have been listed.</p> <p>It appeared in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1933 for the first time listed as 'Raglan Road Hall'. The building was later used as a gospel church/hall and then as a photogrammetrist office before being converted to a single residence in 1999 by Barry Robinson Architects & Associates.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 2007 a disabled ramp and toilet were installed and it was again used as an office.</p> <p>As of 2024 the space is still used as an office, currently occupied by APN Outdoor Pty Ltd, marketing company, subsidiary of JCDecaux group.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show very little change in the structure of the subject place. A new roof was installed in the mid 1980s, and another in the early 2000s. A carport was added to the east side of the building around 2003. There have been few changes since that time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Barry Robinson Architects & Associates	Architects
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS
 

TRINITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (FMR),MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Trinity Congregational Church (fmr)
Other names	Wasley Centre North Perth Congregational Church St Margaret's Uniting Church
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2214
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Register of the National Estate Nominated 17 May 1991 Register of the National Estate Indicative Place Classified by the National Trust Classified 01 Apr 1991 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	65-67 Raglan Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 - 13 STR: 47021
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	Although adapted for a new use the three buildings on this site still demonstrate their original form and detail of the Federation Gothic style.
	The buildings are a landmark in the streetscape as a cohesive group on a prominent corner.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development and growth of Mount Lawley in the early 20th century as a residential suburb.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the churches which formerly served in this community, the Congregational, Presbyterian and Uniting Church. The evolution of these organisations and the re purposing of these buildings demonstrates the changing relationship to religion in the community.
	The place had an important social value to the community and members of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Uniting Church since 1903 and, while not currently serving its intended use, the social value has continued for many who recall using these buildings for religious and social activities.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church Religious: Manse
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	Religious: Offices
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903; 1907; 1928; 1975; 2004
Walls	Painted and rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Gothic
Physical description	<p>This Federation Gothic church has a main parapeted gable that was once decorated with a large gothic window on the street facing façade that has since been filled in.</p> <p>The church was designed with an eastern vestry marked by a pedimented arched doorway, set between capped columns, which repeat the theme of the upper façade behind.</p> <p>The basic gabled form of the church with its gabled side entry and hall has been retained, however the whole façade has been rendered and painted. Plantings in the front setback and high rendered walls obscures views of the place.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>On 20 November 1902, the Deacons of Trinity Church decided to establish a Home Mission in North Perth. Two blocks of land were purchased for £265 on the corner of Raglan and Clifton (William) streets.</p> <p>The foundation stone of the Church was laid on 14 February 1903 by Rev. W. T. Kench and Sir Edward Stone. Contractor H. Parker built the Church for £994 and the Manse for £465 to designs prepared by Honorary Architect Hillson Beasley, who also served as the Principal Architect with the Public Works Department.</p> <p>The first service was held on 5 April 1903. A Sunday School was begun in 1904, and over the following decade, a Girls’ and Boys’ Gymnasium (later Young People’s Fellowship), Men’s Association, Cricket Club, Tennis Club, Badminton Club, Girl Guide Troop, Boy Scout Troop and Junior Choir were formed, giving some indication of the important social role played by churches in the first half of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The North Perth Congregational Church community purchased the buildings from Trinity Church in 1906. In 1907, the Sunday School Hall was added by contractor Martin L. Lloyd. In 1915, the Sunday School had 313 pupils and 52 teachers. Extra land was added to the site on the William Street frontage in 1917.</p> <p>In 1928, the addition of a new primary classroom completed the Raglan Street frontage. This addition was designed by architect A. H. Nicholls and built by Joseph Webster.</p> <p>In the late 1940s, a new pulpit and choir stall were installed. A two manual pipe organ, built by R. C. Clifton in 1908 and made available to the Church by the Clifton family, was officially opened on 22 December 1946 at a Choral Thanksgiving Service. It appears to have been at about this time that the church was named St Margaret’s Presbyterian Church.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>By 1953, Sunday School membership was down to 60 children and ten teachers. Early photographs show that the exterior brickwork of the buildings has been rendered since 1953.</p> <p>In 1977, the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist parishes amalgamated to form the Uniting Church. This amalgamation resulted in many parishes having more than one church.</p> <p>It was decided to redevelop St Margaret’s as a social service centre, known as the Wasley Centre in honour of the Wasley family who had been involved with the Church since the foundation of the parish, including A. H. Wasley, who was a Deacon from 1905-1952. The centre was to provide training in family, marital and individual counselling, groundwork training, pastoral training and counselling.</p> <p>The Wasley Centre opened late in 1975, under the directorship of Dr G. M. Clayton, clinical pastoral supervisor. During 2004/2005 the place underwent extensive redevelopment with the conservation of the Wasley Centre to accommodate residential units. Palassis Architects won the Conservation Award for the adaptive re-use of the place, in the 2005 Town of Vincent Building, Design and Conservation Awards.</p> <p>Since that time the place has changed minimally in form or extent and continues to be used for residential accommodation.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: General Social Services Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Hillson Beasley H. Parker Martin Lloyd A.H. Nicholls Joseph Webster	Architect Builder Builder Architect Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Western Mail, 21 February 1903, p. 60. Plans Held in the State Library of WA call No. 9024.P4E423	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE BUILDING, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Catholic Women's League Building
Other names	La Mascotte Mayer Residence Downey House
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8751
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	49A - 49B Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 - 2 STR: 65257
Vol/folio	2815/789 2815/788
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark on this prominent corner site and its irregular lot configuration.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of the vicinity by the Catholic Church.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Catholic Women's League which provides services and support to the community.
	The place has social value for the many members of community who have been assisted by the Catholic Women's League since it was purchased by the Catholic Church in 1972.
This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Housing or Quarters
Current use	Religious: Office or Administration Building
Other use	Residential: Single Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This single storey building has a long principal façade set parallel to the long street frontage. The façade has a prominent bay window, marked by a gablet, an eastern glazed entry door with leadlight sidelights and fanlights. The western corner and main entrance is truncated and marked by a diagonal gablet. The roof is hipped with a ridge gambrel marking the junction with the roof to the rear wing. Original chimneys are located on the outer east and west walls. The house has a bullnose verandah along the entire front which returns, with a diagonal corner, onto the west facade. Short garden setback behind a low limestone wall.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1892, land in Highgate Hill was acquired by Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney and subdivided as the Mount Heart Estate. A two-acre site for church and school, known as Alacoque Square, after the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St Margaret Mary Alacoque, was set aside in the centre of the subdivision. In 1897, Bishop Gibney engaged the architect Michael Cavanagh to design 20 houses for the Highgate subdivision.</p> <p>The residence at No. 49 Vincent Street was first named 'La Mascotte' and it was numbered 47 Vincent Street until 1917. It was constructed on Lot N149 about 1902 and its original owner was Alfred Benjamin Mayer. Mayer was believed to have arrived from Switzerland during the 1890s gold rush. He taught French and German from his home where he resided with Mrs C. Mayer, possibly until his death in 1917. In addition, Mayer had a tobacconist shop in Hay Street Perth where he also ran a hairdressing business and in 1907 a wig and costume hire business. Alfred Mayer, who died on 31 July 1917, was buried in the Jewish Orthodox section of Karrakatta Cemetery and it is believed the house was then rented out.</p> <p>In the 1926 edition of Wise's Post Office Directories Jacob Meyer was listed as the occupant; in 1937 it was Miss Angelina Langdon and in 1949 Mrs Mary Kenney. The City of Perth building licence cards indicated S. Burnes was the owner between at least 1965 and 1970 when applications were received for a brick laundry (1965) and a garage (1970). Another resident was Mrs Carmel Downey and it was she that recommended it to the Catholic Women's League. The house was purchased by the Catholic Women's League in 1972 with the help of a loan from the Archbishop of Perth and personal loans from members.</p> <p>It was named Downey House after Mrs Downey, who was both a State and National President. The League was founded in England in 1906 by Margaret Fletcher. The first meeting of this non-political association in Australia was held in Adelaide in 1914. It was established in WA in 1937 by Archbishop Prendiville and its first president was Mrs J. P. Maxwell.</p> <p>In 2008, the two sections were used as a residential unit and an office/meeting room with associated facilities. In 2010 the property was subdivided resulting in the excision of the western portion of the property.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

As of 2024, The League has its office on the premises of Sacred Heart Primary School and Catholic Church, at No. 40a Mary Street, Highgate.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show very few changes to the subject place until 2008 when part of the roofing was replaced, and 2011 when the rest of the surrounding roofing was also replaced. The aforementioned subdivision was built upon in 2014. There are no visually notable structural changes to the subject place since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Domestic Life Social Services: General Social Services	
	Matthew Gibney	Catholic Bishop of Perth
Associations	Michael Cavanaugh	Architect
	Alfred Benjamin Mayer	First owner and occupant
	Jacob Meyer	Owner and occupant
	Mary Kenney	Occupant
	S. Burnes	Occupant
	Carmel Downey	Occupant
	Margaret Fletcher	Founder of the Catholic Women's League
	Archbishop Prendiville	Catholic Bishop of Perth
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



GIBNEY HOUSE (FMR , HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Gibney House (fmr)
Other names	Bishop Gibney's House (fmr) Lourdes
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18033
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Catholic Church Inventory 1 Jul 1998

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	50 Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 51 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	450/34
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place is a fine intact example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style executed in brick with a tile roof with timber detail.
	Its location on the property boundary and its fine detail make it a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Mount Hawthorn in the first half of the 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Catholic Church and its important role in the subdivision and development of Mount Lawley.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with Bishop Gibney who was a significant leader in the Catholic Church in WA and the wider community.
	The place has social value for its longevity in the streetscape and its contribution to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	Religious: Housing or quarters
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1911;
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tiles
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The single storey bungalow is an impressive example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style.
	It has a hipped roof over the main body of the house, with a smaller hipped roof over the projecting front room.
	The roof is extended with a crippled verandah to a low eaves line. The entry porch is drawn forward from the hipped roof and verandah to form a central decorative feature which balances the asymmetry of the composition. The tiled roof has been replaced with cement tiles. The entry porch and the verandah have paired corner timber posts. The entry has a timber arch set under a timber and plaster gable, between pairs of posts with fretwork bressemer panels. It is capped with a decorative cross. The verandah bays are given a skipping rhythm with their elongated decorative brackets. A bay window with 5 casement lights and fanlights forms the front wall of the projecting room and the front room under the verandah has a pair of french doors.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The house at No. 50 Vincent Street was constructed in 1911, and occupied by Catholic Bishop, Matthew Gibney following his resignation from the Bishopric. Matthew Gibney was ordained Bishop of the Perth Diocese in 1886, but problems with financial management resulted in his resignation in 1910. He is recorded as occupying a house at No. 60 Vincent Street in 1915, but this is clearly the same house with an earlier street number, as although the street numbers changed over the following years, the number of houses in that section of Vincent Street remained the same until at least 1930.</p> <p>Bishop Gibney's House was known as 'Lourdes'. The house was located in close proximity to the Sacred Heart precinct at Highgate Hill. Bishop Gibney had purchased (or built) some other houses in the area in the late 1890s, which were occupied by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions (1897-1899) and the Redemptorist Fathers (1899-1903) prior to them obtaining their own accommodation. Bishop Gibney's House was built next door to the two cottages originally occupied by the Redemptorist Fathers. The Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSDD) plan of 1930 shows an identical semi-detached pair on either side of No. 50 Vincent Street (Nos. 46-48 & Nos. 52-54), which were most likely these aforementioned cottages.</p> <p>In 1897, Bishop Gibney engaged architect Michael Cavanagh to design 20 houses for the Highgate area therefore it is likely that he designed the Bishop's residence. These earlier cottages may have been some of them. Following Bishop Gibney's death in June 1925, No. 50 Vincent Street was sold. In January 1942, the Highgate Hill parish priest, Father Wallace, purchased the property for use as his Presbytery. It continued in this function until at least 1964 (possibly much later), when a house adjoining the Sacred Heart Church was acquired for that purpose. No. 50 is still owned by the Catholic Church and is occupied by the Franciscan Friars.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since 1953.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Bishop Matthew Gibney Matthew Cavanaugh	Occupant Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSE, 74 VINCENT ST MOUNT, LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 74 Vincent St
Other names	McColl Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8753
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	74 Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 148 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	1751/374
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good modest example of the Federation Bungalow style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a modest home built for a skilled tradesperson and their family.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for skilled tradesperson and their family in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1913
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<p>A modest single storey detached bungalow with a hipped roof, a bullnose verandah spanning the entire front façade and half-timbered gable over the central entrance. The straightforward design has a central front entry, with fanlight and sidelights, and symmetrical double hung sashes to the two front rooms. This building has facing brick externally with stucco banding on the brickwork at windowsill level.</p> <p>A garden is behind the low picket front fence with some mature trees filling the generous setback.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject place is located along Vincent Street directly opposite Hyde Park. Hyde Park was once known as the Third Swamp, which was part of a string of lakes and swamplands that covered an extensive area north of Perth. Prior to and during the early part of European settlement Hyde Park and its immediate surrounds was an indigenous camping ground. The swamp was an important source of water and its fertile soil supported a variety of plant foods and attracted wildlife. Europeans were attracted to the Third Swamp for the same reasons however, whilst the land was fertile, it was difficult to settle due to seasonal flooding and its steep and deep topographical surroundings. The swamp became a duck shooting resort for Europeans, and as late as 1888, drovers used the places as a camp when bringing sheep to Perth.</p> <p>In the 1890s, the Lands Department gave permissions to the Perth City Council to allow camping on the Third Swamp in order to accommodate the huge influx of people who had travelled to Western Australia as a result of the Gold Rush. From 1897, the wealth generated by the Gold Rush began to be seen in Perth as buildings and services were constructed. Money was provided to construct a 17 mile tramway network the majority of which was north of the railway line in Perth's northern suburbs. The tramline of which one ran from Charles Street to Vincent Street encouraged residential development.</p> <p>In 1897, the Third Swamp was gazetted as a Public Reserve for the purposes of Public Gardens. This coincides with the influence of town and social planning ideals from overseas, increased prosperity and a civic desire to emulate the more established cities of other countries, all of which encouraged the development of public parks, gardens and recreation reserves close to the city.</p> <p>Vincent Street was named after Mr George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate. The Post Office Directories list no dwellings for the north side of Vincent Street between William (formerly Clifton Street) and Hyde Street until 1914 when six residents are listed, including the subject property, indicating that the majority of dwellings in this portion of Vincent Street were constructed in 1913.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The street numbering of the dwellings following construction changed regularly with the subject property first known as No. 82 in 1914 and No. 84 until 1917 when the property became known as No. 74 as it is today. The Wises Post Office Directories and the City of Perth Rates Books indicate that the first resident of the place was saddler John McColl who resided at the dwelling until 1925 with several members of the McColl family. The builder or architect of this place have not been determined.</p> <p>The place was subsequently occupied by clerk Frank Wilfred North and his wife Nora until 1933 when Mr Albert Cugley and later Mrs Clarice Cugley take up residency. Given the relatively long occupancy of each of the residents it can be assumed that they were also the owners of the property.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place changed little since then, with the exception of a new roof being installed in the early 1990s. This is the only change to the residence visible in these photographs.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Vincent John McColl Frank North Albert Cugley Claire Cugley	Land owner First occupant Occupant Occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



[WALCOTT CENTRE, MOUNT LAWLEY]



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Walcott Centre
Other names	Walcott Street Reception Home Government Receiving Depot Child Welfare Rec 399 Lord st alternative
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	15731
State Heritage Register:	14 May 2002
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006 Register of the National Estate Indicative Place

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	399 Lord
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	Lot 144 SP 31792
Vol/folio	Lot 144 SP 31792
Reserve	7337

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The main buildings, exhibiting characteristics of the Federation Bungalow architectural style, and adjacent landscaped areas addressing Walcott Street, provide a pleasing group of buildings and garden areas typical of a government institution of the inter-war period enhanced by its domestic quality appropriate to the use of the place for the accommodation of children.The security fence is the only known example of a curved corrugated galvanized iron fence of its type, and as such is a rare structure.The place played a role in the welfare of State wards of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origin from the 1920s to the 1980s and is significant to all sectors of the wider community for its role in child welfare services in Western Australia.The place is the oldest government run institution providing child welfare services in the State and was the only government receiving home from 1921 until 1984, and the only fully government funded child welfare institution until 1960. It has played a significant role in the development and implementation of Child Welfare practices by the State government, particularly in the areas of adoption, foster care and institutional care, and in the treatment of neglected, orphaned and delinquent youths from the 1920s to the 1980s.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The place has strong associations for those people who, as children, for family or other reasons spent time living in the institution, and for the matrons, nurses and general staff who worked and lived there.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental: Other
Current use	Residential: Institutional Housing
Other use	Governmental: Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1921; 1929; 1980
Walls	Common Brick Limestone Rendered Brick Roughcast render
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<p>The group of buildings are all single storey. The Main Building and former Nurses' Quarters are in the Federation Bungalow style.</p> <p>MAIN BUILDING: This building is brick and tile with a hipped roof. The roof ends in a gable which is rendered with a louvered timber roof vent. One metre of the brickwork is exposed with render above it. The windows are timber framed double hung sashes or fixed pane and awning windows.</p> <p>FORMER NURSES' QUARTERS: The original rectangular shaped building has been added to the rear at right angles.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<p>The front of the building consists of two rooms with a verandah along the Walcott Street elevation. The original part of the building is timber framed, clad in weatherboards and rough cast render. The verandah is located under a skillion roof</p> <p>WORKSHOPS: These buildings are rectangular in plan and are constructed with bricks, asbestos sheeting, and weatherboards. A zincalume shed is attached to the rear of the Metal Workshop</p> <p>WOODSHED: This building is rectangular in plan with a hipped roof. It is clad with metal sheets and has a set of metal double doors.</p> <p>DETENTION WARD: The main building is surrounded by verandahs which are infilled. The original cells are in the centre of the building, although many of the internal walls have been removed. The original walls are constructed from brick and the newer section is constructed with bricks and timber frame clad in weatherboard.</p> <p>FORMER BOY'S FLAT: The building consists of three rooms in an L shape with a verandah on the southern elevation. It is timber framed and clad in asbestos with a corrugated iron hipped roof.</p> <p>WORKSHED: This is a simple timber framed weatherboard building consisting of two rooms. It has a hipped corrugated iron roof and timber floorboards.</p> <p>LAUNDRY: This is a rectangular brick building with rendered panels and brick infill. It has a parapet wall at the eastern and western ends and high timber framed windows. The roof is gabled, and a steel framed verandah is located on the north and west ends.</p> <p>DEMOUNTABLE: A demountable building is used by the TAFE and is a typical cement sheet clad demountable classroom.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>The subject place, now known as the Walcott Centre, was variously called the State Children's Receiving Home/Depot, Government Receiving Home/Depot and Mount Lawley (Children's) Receiving Home/Depot. Under the 1874 Industrial Schools Act the State could care and educate orphans and destitute children, and place juvenile offenders in institutions other than prisons, such as Industrial Schools.</p> <p>These schools came under the Public Charities Department under 1907 when the State Children's Department was formed. The first Government Receiving Depot was established at Subiaco. It was relocated to West Perth when its buildings were converted for the King Edward Memorial Hospital. Following a Royal Commission in 1919 into conditions at the West Perth facility (which was described was 'unsuitable' and 'undesirable') the State Government started to build a new facility in Lord/Walcott streets for the Government Receiving Depot. This was to house children waiting for entry to a Child Welfare Institution or were in juvenile detention.</p> <p>By 1932 children were also taken into care if their mothers could not care for them while they were in hospital. The centre dealt with approximately 700 admissions and discharges annually and there was an average of 40 children in residence at the centre at a time. The ages ranged from a few days old to 17 years. The detention wards housed juveniles awaiting trial in the Children's Court, delinquents and uncontrollable children. These wards were separated from the other children's wards and were often unoccupied as the juveniles were often granted bail. The State Children's Department's Annual Report for 1922 stated 'the new buildings have been occupied for 12 months and the change from the old site has proved beneficial in many directions, and has undoubtedly tended to reduce the morality amongst the young infants'. The location of the Detention Wards adjacent to the main building had reduced overhead charges. The matron had the power to grant bail, and this was being freely exercised when there is no serious objection.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>In 1926 substantial works were carried out on the buildings. By 1929 when the establishment was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories for the first time (under the Walcott Street address) the Matron was Isabella J. Borwick. By that stage the depot had become very overcrowded. In the 1930s some public buildings were neglected as a result of the Great Depression but a program of maintenance works was started in 1937. In the 1930s the Depot had 14 staff including a matron, three nurses, four female attendants and one male attendant, a male clerk, a cook, laundress, seamstress and a gardener. The seamstress, along with the older girls, made clothing for the children to be given to foster parents.</p> <p>From 1934 what were then considered 'backward' or sub-normal' children were sent there and a kindergarten commenced. School-aged inmates attended Maylands Primary School or Mount Lawley Senior High School. In 1938 it was reported that the Depot was able to house 64 children, 16 babies, 31 children aged two and up, with 9 beds for girls aged fourteen and up and 8 beds in the detention ward. Matron Borwick retired that year. In 1949 the last year of the Directories the Matron was Miss Vera Gill.</p> <p>An article in the Daily News the following year (26 January 1950) reported that it was known to its neighbours as the 'gaol in the city'. The view from the street was of 'barred windows, cyclone wire enclosures, high picket fencing and barbed wire'. Between 1955 and 1957 additions and alterations were made to the buildings. In 1955 the dormitory building was configured so that the nursery and girls were located on the east wing. The west wing was the boys' side. The kitchen, dining room and scullery were located in the south wing and the north wing was the matron's room, sewing and clothes room. The intersection of these wings was an open play area. The nurses' quarters were located in a separate building to the north-west of the main building.</p> <p>From the late 1950s the name changed to the Child Welfare Reception Home. Then between the 1960s and the 1990s changes in the structure of the government departments changed the use of the Walcott Centre. In 1960 the Child Welfare Department built other facilities to house State Wards. Due to this the amount of children reduced in the Child Welfare Reception Home. Children between the ages of three and eighteen only stayed at the Reception Home for a short time (one to eight days) while waiting for a permanent placement. The other facilities housed children for longer periods. In the late 1960s and 1970s special education programs were introduced and a school was</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>recognised by the Education Department in 1975. Changes in Departmental practices also meant that during the 1970s Aboriginal children made up between one third and one half of the children at the Reception Home. Extensive renovations were carried out in 1971 and 1972. In the 1970s training programs were established to help find employment for those wards of an employable aged. Those who worked went to their jobs daily and returned in the evenings.</p> <p>In 1980 the name was changed to the Walcott Centre to reflect the change in the focus of the facility towards the corrective management of children. In 1984 two Community Service Programs (C-BOP) were relocated to the centre and it no longer catered for residents. Until 1993 it was the headquarters for the C-BOP Offenders Program, a new government initiative which coordinated work programs for juvenile offenders. In the early 1990s part of the east wing was used by Worksyde, an employment and training support program funded by the YMCA and Ministry of Justice. It was (2008) vested with the Ministry of Justice and offers rehabilitation and counselling to juvenile and adult offenders. Two workshops were used for community programs and part of the east wing is occupied by the Court Diversion Service for those with drug problems. The nurses' quarters had not been used since a fire in the 1990s.</p> <p>In 1987 the land comprising the compound area and western car park was acquired by the Mount Lawley TAFE campus, with some of the Walcott Centre buildings used as classrooms. A fence divided the two areas. TAFE also took over the laundry building and the detention ward for classrooms circa 1990. In 1997 the latter was substantially renovated. Other subsequent changes in the TAFE portion included a demountable building and other associated amenities. The subject place was entered on the State Register of Heritage Places Permanent List on 14 May 2002. Some further alterations took place in 2006, which included an addition to the workshop and a security upgrade. Further works were planned for the period 2008 to 2010.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the main buildings at the subject place have changed little since then.</p>	
Historic theme	Social Services: General Social Services Social Services: Education

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Associations		
Sources	P15731 Walcott Centre Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2002.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 82 VINCENT ST MOUNT, LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 82 Vincent St
Other names	Biger Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8754
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	82 Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 301 and 302 D/P: 30374
Vol/folio	2225/82
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a good modest example of the Inter War California Bungalow style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a modest home built for a skilled tradesperson and their family.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for skilled tradesperson and their family in the Inter War period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1926
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	<p>A modest single storey brick cottage with a half-timbered gable towards the narrow Vincent Street façade. A skillion verandah on two sides with decorative timber brackets and triple corner posts. The house demonstrates the transition in styles, which was starting to occur during the period of the First World War with the simplified timber elements.</p> <p>A large, two storey contemporary extension has been added to the rear that is a cream render and a white corrugated roof. The site is bounded by both a brick wall and brick pier and timber picket fence. The curtilage contains a variation of mature trees and shrubs.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject place is located along Vincent Street directly opposite Hyde Park. Hyde Park was once known as the Third Swamp, which was part of a string of lakes and swamplands that covered an extensive area north of Perth. Prior to and during the early part of European Settlement Hyde Park and its immediate surrounds was an indigenous camping ground. The Swamp was an important source of water and its fertile soil supported a variety of plant foods and attracted wildlife. Europeans were attracted to the Third Swamp for the same reasons however, whilst the land was fertile, it was difficult to settle due to seasonal flooding and its steep and deep topographical surroundings. The swamp became a duck shooting resort for Europeans, and as late as 1888, drovers used the places as a camp when bringing sheep to Perth.</p> <p>In the 1890s, the Lands Department gave permissions to the Perth City Council to allow camping on the Third Swamp in order to accommodate the huge influx of people who had travelled to Western Australia as a result of the Gold Rush. From 1897, the wealth generated by the Gold Rush began to be seen in Perth as buildings and services were constructed. Money was provided to construct a 17 mile tramway network the majority of which was north of the railway line in Perth's northern suburbs. The tramline of which one ran from Charles Street to Vincent Street encouraged residential development.</p> <p>In 1897 the Third Swamp was gazetted as a Public Reserve for the purposes of Public Gardens. This coincides with the influence of town and social planning ideals from overseas, increased prosperity and a civic desire to emulate the more established cities of other countries, all of which encouraged the development of public parks, gardens and recreation reserves close to the city.</p> <p>Vincent Street was named after Mr George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate. The Post Office Directories list no dwellings for the north side of Vincent Street between William (formerly Clifton Street) and Hyde Street until 1914 when six residents are listed, indicating that the majority of dwellings in this portion of Vincent Street were constructed in 1913.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject property however was not one of these earlier dwellings to have been constructed. No. 82 Vincent Street was first listed in the Wises Post Office Directory in 1926 indicating that it was constructed circa 1926. The first occupier of the dwelling was bag merchant Abraham David Biger (c1894-1932)and his wife Molke, who lived there until 1929 when A. H. Carlise becomes the resident.</p> <p>Details of the architect or builder of this place have not been determined.</p> <p>Throughout the first part of the 1930s Albert Catts occupies the dwelling until 1936 when Mr Leo Ritcher becomes the resident. Leo Ritcher remains at the dwelling until at least 1949 when the Post Office Directories cease. A Building Licence was issued to Mr Ritcher in 1936 indicating that he was also the owner of the property during that time.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the subject place changed little until the early 1980s when a new roof was installed. In the late 1990s a small extension was added to the rear of the residence and then in 2011 a large two-storey addition was built onto the residence, with a separate garage facing Hyde Street, and pool. There have been no visible changes since that time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Vincent Abraham Biger A. H. Carlise Albert Catts Leo Richter	Land owner First occupant Occupant Occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



TRAM SUBSTATION, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Tram Substation (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	08728
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	21-22 Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 22 D/P: 1477
Vol/folio	528/33A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The former substation has some aesthetic value as a good example of a municipal building constructed in the Inter-War Functionalist style.
	The former substation has considerable historic value as a physical record of Perth's tram and trolley bus transportation system that operated in Perth from 1899 to 1969 and contributed significantly to the development of the suburbs within the City of Vincent.
	The former substation has considerable rarity value as one of few remaining physical structures associated with the tram and trolley bus transportation system located within the City of Vincent.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communications: Road - Other
Current use	Health: Other
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1954
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The former tram substation is a brick and iron building which is constructed in the interwar Functionalist style although being constructed in the period following World War Two. The building is set back approximately eight metres from the street and is sited to the west of the block at a slight right angle to Vincent Street.
	The symmetrical principle façade has a stepped parapet wall with a large rounded apex in the centre. Three small windows line the principle façade with an array of five roof ventilators representing the structure of the Skillion roof behind the parapet. The brickwork is rendered up to dado with the rest of the bricks painted a shade of red. Render detailing outlines the parapet wall's edges. The main entrance is under a cantilevered patio roof and is identifiable by two large painted timber doors, assumed to be from the original station.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The first tramline in Perth opened on 28 September 1899 from the eastern end of Hay Street to Thomas Street in West Perth with further tramlines following suit along the early growth corridors of Perth in Mount Lawley, Subiaco, North Perth, Leederville, Victoria Park and Nedlands. Trams played a major role in the public transport system in Perth for almost 60 years with the 1920's seeing the greatest tramway extensions and the last major tramway constructed in 1930 when a single track was laid along Guilford Road to Ferguson Street, Maylands.

Initially the tramways were owned and administered privately, however in 1912 the State government of Western Australia compulsory acquired the purchase rights for the tramway system under the Tramways Purchasing Act 1912. This Act effectively made redundant all contractual agreements between the tramway company and the various local authorities and included a provision for the councils to be paid three per cent of gross earnings and to use the electricity poles for street lighting. However for these privileges the local government authorities had to repair and maintain the tracks.

Trams continued to be a popular form of transport throughout the Inter-war years however the unexpected growth of motor transport saw the demise of the tramway system with the first dismantling of the Perth tramway network beginning in 1948 with the closure of the Osborne Park route. The closure of the Oxford Street, Leederville and Mount Lawley - North Perth lines in November 1953 it looked like the end was in sight for trams in Perth. To consolidate this move towards dismantling the tramways system the Metropolitan Transport Trust was formed in November 1957. Its prime task was to coordinate government bus services, which initially included the electric ones, and to close the remaining tram lines. In January 1958 the Minister for Transport made a public announcement that all tram services were to cease with the last tram run in Perth making its run to Inglewood on 19 July 1958.

Another form of public transport that took hold in Perth during the Inter-war years was the trolley bus service. The first permanent installation of the trolley bus in Australia was opened in Perth in October 1933 when the tramline from East Perth to the City was converted with an extension to West Leederville train station, a distance of 4.52 miles. The trolleybus reached its maximum capacity in 1958 with approximately 21 miles of route.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Trolley buses were similar to trams in that they were also powered by electrical wires, however were considered more manoeuvrable in city and suburban traffic. Although initially viewed as an improvement to the tram, the trolley buses were still restricted to the overhead electrical wires and required electrical sub stations. Furthermore with the increasing availability of the motor car and the diesel powered bus during the post war years the trolley bus did not in fact remain operational much longer than the tram. The last trolley bus to run in Perth was in August 1969.

The main source of power for the trams and later trolley bus came from the East Perth Power Station which was constructed in 1916. During this time a substation was constructed in Cook Street, West Perth which was the only attended substation for the trams and trolley buses. This substation was elaborate in design and featured mezzanine floors to accommodate equipment. The substation was demolished after the trams and trolley buses ceased operations in Perth, and replaced with other buildings used by Western Power. Both trams and trolley buses were in operation in areas of Mount Lawley and North Perth throughout the first part of the twentieth century. The power came underground directly from the East Perth Power Station.

A survey of the Post Office Directories and the Perth Metropolitan Sewerage Plans indicate that residential development in this section of Vincent Street between Beaufort and William Streets increased in response to the growing population brought about the Gold Boom of the 1890's, instigated further through the Western Australian Government plans show that it was not until 1954 that the former substation at No. 21 Vincent Street, Mount Lawley was constructed initially as a power source for the tram and shortly afterwards for the trolley buses. Power from the East Perth Power Station ran underground to the substation where it was used to power the trolley buses. The substation contained various equipment required to convert the electricity from AC to DC current to power the trams and trolley buses. During the post war period a number of similar substations were constructed including one in Drummond Street, Bedford (1959), Selby Street, Floreat Park (1956), both of which are still extant and have been adapted to alternative uses. The substation in Claremont along Stirling Highway constructed in 1936 to power the trolley buses is also still extant and has been adapted for use by the St John's Ambulance. The substation at No. 21 Vincent Street was converted to a dental surgery in 1990, in which whilst the internal equipment has been removed, much of the original external fabric of the building remains intact.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications	
Associations		
Sources	Campbell, B (1999) Getting There by Tram in Western Australia, Perth Electric Tramway Society. City of Perth Building Licence Archive Cards - Vincent Street Electric Traction (May 1960) 'Trolley buses' p 11 (Local History Collection Vertical File) Hocking Planning and Architecture Collaboration, Town of Vincent Municipal Heritage Inventory - Draft Thematic History, 2004	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 92 VINCENT ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 92 Vincent St
Other names	Rev Blakemore Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8755
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	92 Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 84368
Vol/folio	4036/148
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a good substantial and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a generous home built for a senior member of the church and his family in the early 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it still demonstrates the scale and form of a home for a professional man and his family of the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Housing or Quarters
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1914
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<p>A single storey Federation Bungalow with a hipped roof with a crippled extension to form a verandah on two sides. The verandah is supported by turned posts and has a decorative timber frieze. The house is facing bricks with a stuccoed strip at dado height. The central location of the vermiculated chimney in front of a small gablet and shows an Arts and Crafts influence.</p> <p>A contemporary extension can be seen to the rear of the house and a new flat roof car port located to the side of the house. The house has a generous setback with a concrete driveway, small and mature plantings</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject place is located along Vincent Street directly opposite Hyde Park. Hyde Park was once known as the Third Swamp, which was part of a string of lakes and swamplands that covered an extensive area north of Perth. Prior to and during the early part of European Settlement Hyde Park and its immediate surrounds was an indigenous camping ground. The Swamp was an important source of water and its fertile soil supported a variety of plant foods and attracted wildlife. Europeans were attracted to the Third Swamp for the same reasons however, whilst the land was fertile, it was difficult to settle due to seasonal flooding and its steep and deep topographical surroundings. The Swamp became a duck shooting resort for Europeans, and as late as 1888, drovers used the places as a camp when bringing sheep to Perth.</p> <p>In the 1890s the Lands Department gave permissions to the Perth City Council to allow camping on the Third Swamp in order to accommodate the huge influx of people who had travelled to Western Australia as a result of the Gold Rush. From 1897, the wealth generated by the Gold Rush began to be seen in Perth as buildings and services were constructed. Money was provided to construct a 17 mile tramway network the majority of which was north of the railway line in Perth's northern suburbs. The tramline of which one ran from Charles Street to Vincent Street encouraged residential development.</p> <p>In 1897 the Third Swamp was gazetted as a Public Reserve for the purposes of Public Gardens. This coincides with the influence of town and social planning ideals from overseas, increased prosperity and a civic desire to emulate the more established cities of other countries, all of which encouraged the development of public parks, gardens and recreation reserves close to the city.</p> <p>Vincent Street was named after Mr George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>A survey of the Wises Post Office Directories and the PWD Sewerage Plans show that by 1914 there were six houses listed between Clifton and Norfolk Streets and No. 92 was one of them. The subject dwelling was built for Reverend William Barnet Blakemore who was an American pastor at the Church of Christ in Lake Street which has been since demolished. Rev Blakemore was listed at the dwelling from 1914 until 1917. He returned to the USA and his son became a prominent theologian there. No details of the architect or builder have been determined.</p> <p>The Wises Post Office Directories show that from 1920 until the early 1930s Mr Henry Phillips resided at the subject dwelling. In 1926 a Building Licence was issued to Mr Phillips indicating that he also owned the property during this time. The Wises Post Office Directories indicate that there was a relatively high turnover of occupancy in the latter part of the 1930s. In 1940 Mrs Florence Kirby took up residency and remained at the dwelling until at least 1949. In 1972 a Building Licence was issued to a Mr Morgan for the construction of a verandah and a laundry.</p>
<p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the subject place changed little until the early 2000s when an extension was added to the rear of the residence. There were very few changes from then until 2021 when the carport and landscaping surrounding the residence was completely cleared, and in 2023 a modern carport, pool and verandah were added to the eastern side of the residence, with the back portion of the block appearing to be divided from the subject site. The back block is not yet built upon.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Religion	
Associations	George Vincent Rev W.B. Blakemore Henry Phillips Florence Kirby Mr Morgan	Landowner Original owner and occupant Occupant Occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 100 VINCENT ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 100 Vincent St
Other names	Willis Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18058
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 31 Jan 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	100 Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 133 and 134 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	1168/114
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a fine substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community and their families in the early 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Willis family who were influential pastoralists, and with architect William E Robertson.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1915
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tiles
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The dwelling is setback approximately 6 metres behind the footpath. Along the western side of the dwelling there is a driveway, which leads to a brick and tile garage at the rear of the dwelling. Elevated above the natural ground level by a limestone base the dwelling is accessed via six centrally located steps, which are headed by two short decorative pillars.
	The single-storey dwelling has a hipped roof, which extends over the front and side verandahs at a lower pitch. The roof is headed by a gable vent with a terracotta ridge and crest. Two gables, which feature infill timber battens and terracotta crests also protrude from the hipped roof and head two protruding bays. A fourth gable feature is located over the front entry porch and a large fifth gable protrudes from the western facing portion of the roof. Two tall rough cast rendered brick chimney's protrude above the roof line of the building. A verandah, which is continuous with the main roof form, runs the whole perimeter of the dwelling. The verandah was originally supported by timber posts. However, it is understood that these posts were removed due to deterioration and were replaced with the current Doric columns.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The subject place is located along Vincent Street directly opposite Hyde Park. Hyde Park was once known as the Third Swamp, which was part of a string of lakes and swamplands that covered an extensive area north of Perth. Prior to and during the early part of European Settlement Hyde Park and its immediate surrounds was an indigenous camping ground. The Swamp was an important source of water and its fertile soil supported a variety of plant foods and attracted wildlife. Europeans were attracted to the Third Swamp for the same reasons however, whilst the land was fertile, it was difficult to settle due to seasonal flooding and its steep and deep topographical surroundings.	
The Swamp became a duck shooting resort for Europeans, and as late as 1888, drovers used the places as a camp when bringing sheep to Perth. In the 1890s the Lands Department gave permissions to the Perth City Council to allow camping on the Third Swamp in order to accommodate the huge influx of people who had travelled to Western Australia as a result of the Gold Rush. From 1897, the wealth generated by the Gold Rush began to be seen in Perth as buildings and services were constructed. Money was provided to construct a 17 mile tramway network the majority of which was north of the railway line in Perth's Northern suburbs. The tramline of which one ran from Charles Street to Vincent Street encouraged residential development.	
In 1897 the Third Swamp was gazetted as a Public Reserve for the purposes of Public Gardens. This coincides with the influence of town and social planning ideals from overseas, increased prosperity and a civic desire to emulate the more established cities of other countries, all of which encouraged the development of public parks gardens and recreation reserves close to the city. Vincent Street was named after George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The City of Perth Building Licence Archive cards indicated that Mrs J. Willis submitted a set of plans for the subject place in 1915. This is consistent with the 1916 City of Perth Rates books which record a house on this site owned by Louisa Willis (1883-1939) and occupied by James Bett Willis (1864-1951). In July 1915, a tender request was placed in the West Australian for the construction of a bungalow for Mrs James Willis by architect William E. Robertson. Victorian born William Robertson (1863-1929) trained in Victoria before travelling to WA in the 1890s seeking employment as Victoria was in recession and WA enjoying an economic boom. He found work in the gold mining towns of WA before settling in Perth and establishing a practice.

James Willis was a successful pastoralists who established the property 'Clover Downs' north of Leonora in the late 19th century. He continued to work in the cattle industry throughout the 20th century and also founded a chain of butcher shops in regional WA. It is likely that the couple split their time between the pastoral properties and this residence. Louisa, nee William, and James married in 1904 and had three children sons, by the time this house was built the eldest boys were aged 10 and 5.

Louisa Willis died in 1939 and James Willis continued to maintain ownership of this property until his death in 1951.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	James Bett Willis	Owner and occupant
	Louisa Willis	Owner and occupant
	William Edward Robertson	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Taylor, Dr John J., 'William Edward Robertson (1863-1929)', Western Australian Architect Biographies, http://www.architecture.com.au/ accessed November 2024. City of Perth Rates Books The West Australian, 7 July 1915, p. 3.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



RESIDENCE, 102A AND 102B VINCENT ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Residence, 102a and 102b Vincent St
Other names	Hill Rennie Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18059
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Apr 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	102a and 102b Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 131 and 132 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	1326/15 1326/16
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a fine substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community and their families in the early 20th century.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1914
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tiles
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<p>The subject brick and tile dwelling is elevated above the natural ground level by a limestone base the dwelling is accessed via central steps, which are headed by two short decorative plaster pillars. The dwelling has a symmetrical presentation to the street with a high pitched hipped tile roof that features twin front gables and a terracotta ridge and crest. The gables have a decorative infill, which comprises vertical and diagonal battens. Two tall brick chimney's protrude above the roof line of the building and comprise a rendered top and string course. A third chimney is located at the north east corner of the dwelling.</p> <p>A verandah, which is continuous with the steep main roof form, runs the full width of the façade. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts and has a flat arched valance detail. The dwelling has a central front entry, which comprises a timber door with side lights and a fan light. The entry is flanked on either side by identical bay windows with sets of three timber framed sash windows with decorative sill detail.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject place is located along Vincent Street directly opposite Hyde Park. Hyde Park was once known as the Third Swamp, which was part of a string of lakes and swamplands that covered an extensive area north of Perth. Prior to and during the early part of European Settlement Hyde Park and its immediate surrounds was an indigenous camping ground. The Swamp was an important source of water and its fertile soil supported a variety of plant foods and attracted wildlife. Europeans were attracted to the Third Swamp for the same reasons however, whilst the land was fertile, it was difficult to settle due to seasonal flooding and its steep and deep topographical surroundings.</p> <p>The Swamp became a duck shooting resort for Europeans, and as late as 1888, drovers used the places as a camp when bringing sheep to Perth. In the 1890s the Lands Department gave permissions to the Perth City Council to allow camping on the Third Swamp in order to accommodate the huge influx of people who had travelled to Western Australia as a result of the Gold Rush. From 1897, the wealth generated by the Gold Rush began to be seen in Perth as buildings and services were constructed. Money was provided to construct a 17 mile tramway network the majority of which was north of the railway line in Perth's northern suburbs. The tramline of which one ran from Charles Street to Vincent Street encouraged residential development.</p> <p>In 1897 the Third Swamp was gazetted as a Public Reserve for the purposes of Public Gardens. This coincides with the influence of town and social planning ideals from overseas, increased prosperity and a civic desire to emulate the more established cities of other countries, all of which encouraged the development of public parks, gardens and recreation reserves close to the city. Vincent Street was named after Mr George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.</p> <p>The Post Office Directories list no dwellings for the north side of Vincent Street between William (formerly Clifton Street) and Norfolk Streets until 1909. That year there was one dwelling listed to Mr Albert Holding at No.76 Vincent Street, Perth.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject place at No. 102 Vincent Street, Perth was the second dwelling built along this portion of Vincent Street, between Hyde and Norfolk Streets, and first appears in the Wise Post Office Directories in 1914, occupied by carpenter and later builder Archibald Hill-Rennie (1870-1956). Archibald Hill-Rennie married Alice Morgan (1864-1942) in 1903 and the couple had four daughters. It is probable that Archibald Hill Rennie built this home to his own design for his family. Following Alice's death in 1942, Archibald lived on in the house until his death in 1956. Soon after the property transferred to new owners.</p> <p>City of Perth Building Licence Plans dated 1966 document that the then owners Mr R. E. and Mrs D. A. Turner converted the dwelling into a duplex house of two occupancies. It is understood that the place still maintains this dual occupancy in 2024.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward indicate that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since then.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Archibald Hill Rennie Hill Rennie Family Turner Family	Owner and builder Occupants Owners and developers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PARKSIDE FLATS, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Parkside Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8756
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	104 Vincent St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 - 4 STR: 5661
Vol/folio	1489/702 1489/703 1953/430 1489/705
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The double storey block of flats is a fine example of the Interwar Mediterranean style executed in rendered brick and tile and is a landmark in the streetscape.
	Parkside Flats is a good intact example of Interwar flat building at a time when there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats.
	The place has historic value for its association with Daisy de Pedro a prominent business woman in Perth, and architect F.G.B. Hawkins who was a leader in the profession in the mid 20th century.
	The place demonstrates the growing popularity of apartment living as a new form of urban living during the Interwar period, as it emerged from the Depression.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1935
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Mediterranean
Physical description	This two storey building contains four flats, two up and two down. It has a symmetrical façade with a pedimented entry tower featuring a Modern front entry with a tall arched leadlight window on the upper floor. The name PARKSIDE is formed in relief above the window within the capped and corbelled pediment.
	The walls are of white render with a formal composition of door and window openings, protected by awnings on the upper level. The principal façade has a two storey loggia with the lower level functioning as an open verandah and the upper balcony enclosed enabling it to function as balcony or plain air sleeping area. The front garden is behind a low brick wall, has a number of mature plantings that obscure the vistas of the place to and from Hyde Park on the opposite side of the road.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject place is located along Vincent Street opposite Hyde Park. Hyde Park was once known as the Third Swamp, which was part of a string of lakes and swamplands that covered an extensive area north of Perth. Prior to and during the early part of European Settlement Hyde Park and its immediate surrounds was an indigenous camping ground. The Swamp was an important source of water and its fertile soil supported a variety of plant foods and attracted wildlife. Europeans were attracted to the Third Swamp for the same reasons however, whilst the land was fertile, it was difficult to settle due to seasonal flooding and its steep and deep topographical surroundings. The Swamp became a duck shooting resort for Europeans, and as late as 1888, drovers used the places as a camp when bringing sheep to Perth.</p> <p>In the 1890s, the Lands Department gave permissions to the Perth City Council to allow camping on the Third Swamp in order to accommodate the huge influx of people who had travelled to Western Australia as a result of the Gold Rush. From 1897, the wealth generated by the Gold Rush began to be seen in Perth as buildings and services were constructed. Money was provided to construct a 17 mile tramway network the majority of which was north of the railway line in Perth's northern suburbs. The tramline of which one ran from Charles Street to Vincent Street encouraged residential development.</p> <p>In 1897, the Third Swamp was gazetted as a Public Reserve for the purposes of Public Gardens. This coincides with the influence of town and social planning ideals from overseas, increased prosperity and a civic desire to emulate the more established cities of other countries, all of which encouraged the development of public parks, gardens and recreation reserves close to the city. Vincent Street was named after Mr George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1933, it was reported that ‘flat life’ was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new façade. Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments.

The Wises Post Office Directories first list the block of flats in 1935 as 'new flats' indicating that they were constructed at that time. In 1939 the block of four flats were occupied by Mrs de Pedro at unit 1; Mr John Graham at unit 2; Mr R. Musgrove at unit 3 and Mr H. Schruth at unit. 4. In 1945 the residents at units 1 and 2 remain the same with Mr Geoff Featherstone at unit 3 and Mr John Taylor at unit 3.

In September 1935 the building was completed and tenants occupied the building except for one flat which remained to be filled.

Parkside Flats, 104 Vincent-St, Hyde Park, Mt Lawley, new building, on remaining flat vacant, beautifully decorated, concrete balcony, overlooking the city, walking distance. Apply on premises, Flat 1.

In 1949, the last year of the Directories Mrs de Pedro remains the occupant at unit 1; Mr Robert Graham is at unit 2, Mr William Cox at unit 3 and Mr Jack Graham at unit 4. A Building Licence was issued to Mrs de Pedro in 1935 for the construction of the block of flats.

In December 1934, the West Australian announced that Mr A. T. Tom’s tender of £3500 was accepted for the construction of the two storey flats designed by architect Mr F.G.B. Hawkins. The owner was Mrs Daisy De Pedro, nee Burton (c1879-1975) who married Michael de Pedro in 1897. Following Spanish born Michael's death in 1929, Daisy seems to have continued his business interests in hotels and property.

South African born architect Frederick George Brudenell-Bruce Hawkins (1885-1956) was trained in Scotland and England before relocating to Melbourne to practice and then to Perth in 1928. He was a leading member of the profession and undertook many prominent commercial and residential projects.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A survey of The Wises Post Office Directories and the City of Perth Building Licences indicate that Mrs de Pedro resided and owned the property next door at No. 106 prior to the construction of the flats, suggesting that the land comprising No. 106 Vincent Street included the land at No. 104 Vincent Street prior to the construction of the flats.

In 2005 the owners of the 'Parkside Flats' were awarded first place in the Town of Vincent Building Design and Conservation Awards for conservation works undertaken on the property that demonstrated sound conservation and heritage management principles.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place changed little since that time. With the exception of a new roof being installed in late 1990s, and refurbishes in the early 2000s, during the time of the aforementioned conservation work. There have been no visible changes since.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Vincent Mrs Daisy de Pedro F.G.B. Hawkins Mr John Grahman Mr R. Musgrove Mr H. Schruth	Land owner Owner Architect Flat occupant Flat occupant Flat occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Taylor, Dr John J., ‘Frederick George Brudenell-Bruce Hawkins (1885-1956)', Western Australian Architect Biographies, http://www.architecture.com.au/ accessed November 2024. City of Perth Rates Books The West Australian 22 December 1934, p. 10; 14 Sept 1935, p. 26.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



METHODIST CHURCH (FMR), MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Methodist Church (fmr)
Other names	Church Restaurant Forrest Park Methodist Church
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2427
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	41 Walcott St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 134 D/P: 692
Vol/folio	1567/82
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>This former Methodist Church, is a fine and notable example of Inter War Gothic architecture that is a landmark on Walcott Street. It was a grand and confident gesture in the future at the time of its construction during the Depression.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with the Methodist Church which was active and important to the Mount Lawley community in the 20th century, and for its demonstration of the growth of the region in this period.</p> <p>The place had an important social value to the community and members of the Methodist Church which operated on this site since 1929 and from this building from 1935 until 1982 and, while not currently serving its intended use, the social value has continued for many who recall using these buildings for religious and social activities.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Health: Other
Other use	Commercial: Restaurant

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1933; 1982
Walls	Brick Stone
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Gothic
Physical description	The imposing gable fronted brick structure with stone quoins and tracery was constructed with Gothic design elements including arched windows and doors, and buttresses at the sides.
	The windows feature fine stone tracery and stained glass lead lighting. The great stepped gabled north wall features tripartite doors and windows, divided by mullions that rise to Gothic finials. A louvred decorative ventilator, at the centre of the gable, surmounts the composition.
	Vestries and meeting rooms are formed into a two storey wing at the rear of the Church, which gives the appearance of a transept.
Condition	The church is grander than a comparable Interwar Methodist Church by the same architects in Shenton Park, now St. Matthews Anglican Church, at the corner of Onslow and Derby Roads. In a prominent location on the side of the hill overlooking a park, it is set back from the street behind a low brick wall.
	Good
	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The ecclesiastical building on the corner of Walcott and Curtis Streets was constructed in 1933, as the Forrest Park Methodist Church, the name taken from the park that is bordered by the two streets.</p> <p>At the time of the construction in 1933, a church hall named 'Wesleyan Hall', which was constructed circa 1929, already existed at the rear of subject lot, to the immediate southwest of the proposed church. The Wise's Post Office Directories list the subject lot as 'Wesleyan Hall' between 1930 and 1934 and later as 'Forrest Park Methodist Church' from 1935.</p> <p>The church was designed by architectural firm Powell, Cameron and Chisholm 'on perpendicular Gothic lines'. The builder was John Hawkins & Sons, and construction costs were £2,483. The church, which measured 38 ft x 48 ft, was designed to seat 250 people, with provision for a choir, two vestries and an organ loft. Forrest Park Methodist Church was officially opened on 1 July 1933 by Mrs R. Hocking.</p> <p>A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan dated 1953 illustrates that the weatherboard church hall was extant at the rear of the brick Methodist Church in that year. A two-storey flat, with two brick garages at the rear, were located to the immediate northwest of the church. These two adjacent buildings are both no longer extant.</p> <p>Following the amalgamation of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches to form the Uniting Church in 1977, the new body had an oversupply of churches. Surplus buildings in the Mount Lawley Parish were disposed of, among them the Forrest Park Methodist Church which was de consecrated, prior to its conversion for use as a restaurant in 1982.</p> <p>The conversion was undertaken by Colin Rule Christou & Associates for the then owner Keppel Nominees. As a result of the conversion, various alterations and additions has been undertaken at the subject place included the construction of a new alfresco deck area and the widening of the mezzanine level. Since that time there have been minimal changes to the form or extent of the building although the hardscaping around the building has been altered to accommodate changes in use.</p> <p>In 2024, the place is used as rooms for health professionals.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Powell, Cameron and Chisholm John Hawkins & Sons Colin Rule & Associates	Architects Builders Architects
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Forrest Church, 1935. Courtesy SLWA image 013188PD

FOUR HOUSES, 51-61 WALCOTT ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Four Houses, 51-61 Walcott St
Other names	Davies Residence (fmr) Clamp Residence (fmr) Medley Residence (fmr) Dillon Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18067
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	51-61 Walcott St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 5 D/P: 27086 LOT: 121 D/P: 692 LOT: 120 D/P: 692 LOT: 103 D/P: 692
Vol/folio	1447/761 1405/63 1644/133 1022/327
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	This group has aesthetic value as good intact examples of Federation styles and Inter California Bungalow styles with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The group is a landmark in the streetscape as a demonstration of the form and detail of the scale of housing for professionals and skilled workers in the late 19th and early 20th century.
	The group of residences reflect the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residences have historic value as demonstrations of family home built for professionals and skilled workers and their families in the early 20th century.
	The group of houses have historic value for their demonstration of small scale property development by builders.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of homes for skilled tradespeople and professionals in the late 19th century and early20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Housing or Quarters
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	Commercial: Office/Administration

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1894 - 1918
Walls	Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation and Inter-War Californian Bungalow
Physical description	This group of four single storey buildings are variations of the Federation and Interwar Bungalow styles, with simple and dominant roof forms, sheltering verandahs and detail subordinated within the overall effect. The group provides a lively and cohesive piece of streetscape from the Federation period, with consistent setbacks, variation in height, variation of hipped and gabled roofs, attached and detached verandah roofs and the unadorned (51) to the considered timber and render detailing of the Interwar California Bungalow (61).
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
When the City of Perth was established in 1871 as a result of the Municipal Institutions Act, Walcott Street was designated as the north-eastern boundary of the municipality. Walcott Street remained the north eastern boundary of the City of Perth for a period of more than a century and in 1994, it became the north-eastern boundary of the Town of Vincent, subsequently the City of Vincent, following the splitting of the City of Perth into a series of smaller municipalities. Walcott Street has been regarded and utilised as a major thoroughfare since early in the twentieth century.
As the City of Perth developed in the late 19th century as a result of the gold discoveries in and around Coolgardie, the demand for housing lead developers to secure large parcels of land for residential subdivision. The large parcel of land bound by Beaufort, Harold, Curtis and Walcott Streets was surveyed and approved for subdivision in 1893. The street numbering for this group of houses changed in 1916 to the current numbering, prior to that the houses were 27 (now 51); 31 (now 53); and 33 (now 55). HN61 was built after the change in numbering so has always been designated as 61 Walcott Street.
The house adjacent at 51 Walcott Street was built c1898, and was rented initially to a woman identified only as Mrs Readon. In 1900, Janet Swanson Hallyburton, one of the daughters of James and Janet Hallyburton married mason George James Davies and the couple moved into the cottage and lived next door to the Hallyburton seniors until 1909. Over subsequent years the occupants of HN51 changed regularly and included Harry Speight (1910), Mrs. B. Laffer (1913), Walter A. Garrett (1915), George J. Davies (1916-1917), George J.Winzer and Mrs. H. Winzer (1918), Smith Wood (1919), Robert R. Baldock (1930), Flor McMillan (1935), Eric Simonsolin (1940) and Mrs. Marie New (1949).
A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan dated 1953 shows that No. 51 was built within the front portion of the subject lot, with additions constructed at later stages.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A cottage is first recorded at HN53 in 1899 for the owner and occupier grocer George Henry Seymour. It is not clear if this is the original portion of the house or an earlier structure. In the following year, 1900, the property was owned and occupied by Rosa Clamp (c1859-1924), wife of contractor John Greenshields Clamp (c1863-1922). It is possible that a new cottage was built by John Clamp on this site. The Clamps occupied the cottage until the mid 1900s and then retained ownership and leased the property. In 1908 to Bernard Lee, James Lowry (1909-1913), Richard Mason (1915), Mrs H. Winzer (1916-1917), Mrs. R. Teplitzky (1918), John H. Coffen (1920) and Walter Hastwell (1935-1949). The original interior layout of the dwelling has a central hallway which divides the dwelling into four rooms that accommodates two bedrooms, a lounge and dining room. A back verandah was constructed in 1939.

No. 55, originally numbered No. 33 was built c1903 for the owner Anne Elizabeth Medley, probably by her husband, builder and joiner John E. Medley. The Medleys lived at the house until 1910 and it was subsequently occupied by Maurice W. H. Norton, journalist (1913-1920), Mrs. Rosalie Wilson (1930), Joseph W. Wyatt (1935) and Harry Weeks (1949).

No. 61 is a large brick house on the corner of Roy Street. It was built in 1919 for painter Patrick McKenzie Dillon and his wife Hannah Jane Dillon, nee Price (c1857-1936). No details of the architect or builder of the place have been determined. The place was subsequently occupied by elocution teacher John Peter Daniel Le Tessier (c1896-1980). Other residents over the years included Wilford Morton (1935) and Lenehan Hurley (1940-1949). A Certificate of Title indicates that the first proprietor of the subject lot is the Perth Benefit Building Investment and Loan Society (Permanent) which acquired the land in 1930. The subject land then transferred to Michael Henry Lenehan Hurley in 1935, Charlotte Kathleen Hurley in 1949 and Raymond Harry Weeks in 1979. The change of use from single house to office building of the subject dwelling was approved by the Town in 2003.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show few changes to the subject places until the late 1990s when No. 51 had its roofing replaced. No. 61 added an extension to the rear of the residence in 2003 coinciding with the aforementioned change of use. In 2014 No. 53 removed the old back verandah and replaced it by 2017, along with replacing the residence’s roof around the same time. No. 55 followed suit in 2019, finishing the roof replacement by 2020. These appear to be the only changes to the four buildings.

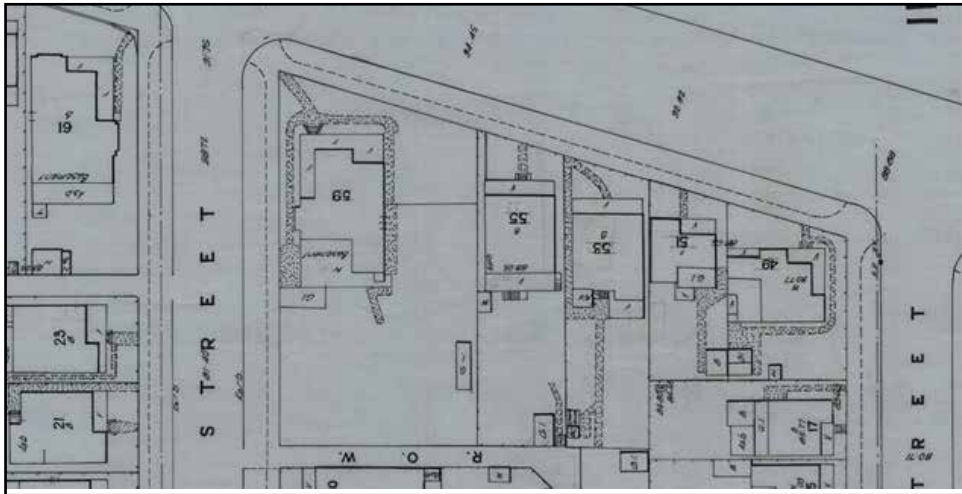
HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Economy: commerce	
	George and Janet Davies John and Ann Medley John and Rosa Clamp Patrick and Hannah Dillon	First occupants First owners and occupants First owners and occupants First owners and occupants
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books Landgate Plan information	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Walcott Street 1953. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 96.

ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Alexander Buildings
Other names	Broadway Buildings
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8588
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Art Deco Significant Bldg Survey Completed Classified by the National Trust Classified 10 May 1999

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	71-77 Walcott St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 62 D/P: 73028
Vol/folio	1793/941
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 Included in the State Register of Heritage Places and will be afforded the highest level of protection both through the provisions of the Heritage Act 2018, Local Planning Scheme No.2 (LPS2) and the Heritage Development Policy and LPP7.6.1. All development applications for properties on the State Register must be referred to the HCWA. Applications are To include a full heritage assessment and impact statement.
Statement of significance	Alexander Buildings is a substantial example of a 1938 Interwar Art Deco refurbishment and renaming of the Federation period, Broadway Building.
	It is a landmark at the important intersection of Walcott and Beaufort Streets.
	Simon Alexander was responsible for the design and construction of the Broadway Building and his son was responsible for its adaptation into the Alexander Buildings.
	The history, form, style and landmark qualities of the Alexander Buildings complement the Lyceum Buildings opposite, now the Astor Cinema, also designed, developed and adapted by Simon and John Alexander.
	These landmark buildings have long been considered the heart of the Mt Lawley town centre and therefore contribute to the ongoing sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shops
Current use	Commercial: shops
Other use	Residential: two storey residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1911; 1938; 2020
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalist Inter War Art Deco
Physical description	Alexander Buildings is a substantial example of a 1938 Inter-war Art Deco refurbishment and renaming of the Federation period, Broadway Building. It is a landmark at the important intersection of Walcott and Beaufort Streets.
	Simon Alexander was responsible for the design and construction of the Broadway Building and his son was responsible for its adaptation into the Alexander Buildings. The history, form, style and landmark qualities of the Alexander Buildings complement the Lyceum Buildings opposite, now the Astor Cinema, also designed, developed and adapted by Simon and John Alexander. These landmark buildings have long been considered the heart of the Mt Lawley town centre.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Beaufort Street was the main thoroughfare to the rapidly developing residential areas of Highgate and immediate surrounds in the late 19th century. Mixed residential and commercial development spread along the street, encouraged by the construction of the tramline from the Barrack Street jetty to Walcott Street, completed in 1902.
The first shop on the southwest corner of Beaufort and Walcott Streets, on Perth Town Lot N148, was built c.1898, with a Beaufort Street frontage.
The subject place at Nos. 71-77 was occupied by residential dwellings in the early twentieth century. The Post Office Directories first listed Taylor Brothers paint and white ant exterminator manufacturers, as the occupants at the subject place along Walcott Street in 1901, however no street number was located. By 1910, three residents are listed at the subject place whom included George Bracey, electrical engineer at No. 1, R.O. Collins at No. 3 and Frederick Mitchell at No. 7.x In 1911, owner and builder Simon Bremner Alexander redeveloped the corner site with the construction of the Broadway Building (later known as Alexander Building), a two-storey shopping and residential building which addressed both street frontages. Directly opposite, on the northwest corner, he built the Lyceum Building, which housed shops, the Lyceum Theatre (now the Astor) and a picture garden. Both buildings were constructed in Federation Free Classical style.
In 1917, the shopping and residential building at the subject place changed their street numbers from Nos. 1-7 to Nos. 71-77. The then occupiers included Thomas Armstrong and Mrs. A. E. Armstrong at No. 71, Mrs. A. Hall at No. 73 and George Worth at No. 77. Simon Bremner Alexander, who also built the Fremantle Railway Station buildings, Perth Modern School, additions to the WA Museum and the Police Court buildings in Beaufort Street, died in 1933, and his wife Jane inherited the Broadway and Lyceum buildings.
In 1938, John Douglas Alexander, the son of Simon Bremner Alexander, submitted an application to the City of Perth to refurbish both buildings for £1600 and gave them an art deco style facade. John Douglas Alexander was the builder of the refurbishment and the architect was R. Summerhayes.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The subject place was owned under the name S. B. Alexander Estate at that time. In the same year, the Broadway Building was renamed the Alexander Building. The original building plans for the refurbishment reveal that residential quarters were proposed to be built at the rear of two existing shops.

By 1949, the subject place were occupied by R. Crooks (electronic shop at No. 71), E. F. Wagland (fruiter at No. 71A), E. H. Davies (boot repairer at No. 73), Dooke's (Dry cleaners at No. 75) and Mrs. Babette Augustin at No. 77. Since that time there have been a variety of occupants with retail uses on the ground floor. The upper level have not always functioned successfully and are currently used as offices and professional rooms.

In 2020, the Alexander Building was refurbished in recent years and the internal layout has been reorganised. Conservation works were undertaken including stripping paint from the façade and it now presents as a grey render with white trim. At the rear of the building a new retail complex was constructed to integrate with this building and those adjacent.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Simon Bremner Alexander Reginald Summerhayes	Owner and builder Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Alexander Buildings 1939. Courtesy SLWA image b2018649_4.

TRAM POLE, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Tram Pole
Other names	
Place type	Other structure

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18066
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	83 Walcott St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	—
Vol/folio	—
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The tram pole has some limited detail that demonstrates the period of construction in the early 20th century.
	The tram pole has historic value for its association with the extensive and efficient tramway system which operated in central Perth between 1898 and the late 1950s.
	This tram pole has social value for the community who recall using or operating trams in this locality or the wider Perth metropolitan area.
Statement of significance	The tram pole contributes to the community sense of place for its longevity in the streetscape.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communications: Other
Current use	Other
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1916
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	An unadorned circular pole rising to a bracketed collar, formerly used to support overhead tram wires, topped with a spherical cap.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
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Trams had replaced horse-drawn buses in the 1900s. The first tram service north of Perth was inaugurated in 1900, by Tram No. 15 which ran from the Weld Club corner (Esplanade) in Barrack Street and in Beaufort Street and Walcott Street. This was a double track with a crossover at each Terminus and at the Town Hall corner. The tramway was extended northwest along Walcott Street up to York Street in 1906.

In 1916, the Walcott Street line became the Mount Lawley Line, numbered 19. The population was centred in the vicinity of the railway line, spread along Walcott and Beaufort Streets. The Beaufort Street shopping strip developed during this period to cater for the needs of the local residents. At the time, all trams were driven by electric motors and tram poles were erected along the tram lines to support the electrical distribution system.

The subject tram pole, at the corner of Walcott Street and Raglan Street, is a remnant of the tramway system. The trams were phased out when trolley buses were introduced in the 1930s.

The Walcott Street line ceased operation in 1953. The last Tram Service in Beaufort Street was closed in 1958, with Tram No. 66 leading a parade of people on its last trip to Barrack Street, closing the tramway system.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	



Tramway construction 1931 corner Walcott and Beaufort Streets. Courtesy SLWA image 1028381.

HOUSE, 105 WALCOTT ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 105 Walcott St
Other names	Kenny Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18068
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	105 Walcott St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 50538
Vol/folio	2639/733
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of the Inter War Mediterranean style executed in brick and demonstrates details of the style.
	The place reflects the development of Mount Lawley in the Inter War period and the impact of public transport on the expansion of the suburb.
	The place has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for professionals and skilled workers and their families in the Inter War period.
Statement of significance	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1935
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Concrete Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Mediterranean
Physical description	The residence was constructed in the Interwar period as a symmetrical building with a triple arch portico and central front entry. The roof is hipped over the original part of the house with a protruding front gable. Large side gables formed by the original hipped roof are infilled with timber battens. The portico has a gabled roof with a battened gable end supported by Tuscan columns.
	There are two sets of three-paned casement windows on the front elevation. The front entry is recessed under the portico and comprises a pair of timber framed glazed doors. The lot on which the building is situated is spacious, however, its triangular shape means that most of the open space is situated to the north-west of the dwelling.
	To the rear there is a small courtyard area and a small rear yard. The rear yard areas are mostly paved. A red brick garage at the back of the lot is accessed from Alma Road. A low limestone fence to Walcott Street enclosing a mostly grassed front yard. A vehicular access from Alma Road serving a rear garage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The place is situated on Lot 1, with a street frontage to Walcott Street. The site is one half of a larger triangular lot (289) formed by the intersection of Walcott Street with Alma Road and Forrest Street. When the City of Perth was established in 1871 as a result of the Municipal Institutions Act, Walcott Street was designated as the north-eastern boundary of the municipality. Walcott Street remained the north eastern boundary of the City of Perth for a period of more than a century and in 1994, it became the north-eastern boundary of the Town of Vincent, following the splitting of the City of Perth into a series of smaller municipalities. Walcott Street has been regarded and utilised as a major thoroughfare since early in the twentieth century.</p> <p>The installation of a tramline along Walcott Street in 1906 was an impetus for residential expansion. The subject dwelling replaced an earlier dwelling which was built on the subject lot in 1901. The Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that the original dwelling was occupied by Herbert Crossley between 1901 and 1910, then Mrs. Alice Sarah Crossley between 1913 and 1920. In 1917, the street number of the place changed from No. 31 to No. 105. Henry P. Ford lived at the dwelling after Mrs. A. Crossley and stayed until 1936 when R. Kenny took up the residency.</p> <p>In 1935, Roderick Kenny, a railway inspector, purchased the property and it was then subdivided onto two smaller triangular parcels of land, numbered Lots 1 & 2 respectively. In 1936, R. Kenny was the owner of the subject site and was issued with a building licence for the subject dwelling. It is inferred that Roderick Kenny demolished the original dwelling and constructed the house which is extant today. Roderick Kenny and his wife Mary Agatha, and daughters Carmel who worked as a typiste, and Mary a teacher, lived at the house until 1943.</p> <p>In 1943, Olive Isabel Reilly became the new owner and retained it for a period of almost twenty years. In 1962, the property was sold to Florence Mary Lethbridge, a widow and resident of the property. Upon her death in 1972, ownership was transferred to Lloyd and Allan Lethbridge and Dawn Stamford. Later that same year the property was bought by Harold Waler Scott and his wife Yvonne May Scott. In 1977 they undertook additions and adaptations including a new kitchen, laundry and two water closets to the rear of the dwelling and a brick garage that accessed Alma Road. In 2003, alterations and additions to the existing single house at Lot 1 have been approved by the City of Vincent.</p>

Historical Information	
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned additions including the garage facing Alma Road. Since 2003 the subject site has been divided and a second residence was added on the northern side of the block. This modern building was finished by 2006 and numbered 105 with the original building having the number 103 on their letterbox, though the whole block is found on Landgate as both Nos. 105 and 103. Around this same time an extension was added to the original building. In 2012 the original residence had its roofing replaced. This appears to be the most recent alteration to the subject site.	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: commerce	
Associations	Roderick Kenny and family	Owners and occupants
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

HOUSE, 15 WASLEY ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 15 Wasley St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25863
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	15 Wasley St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 74874
Vol/folio	1713/373
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a good intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick and demonstrates details of the style although some are later insertions.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape as a demonstration of the form and detail of the scale of housing for professionals and skilled workers in the early 20th century.
	The place reflects the development of Mount Lawley in the early 20th century and the impact of public transport on the expansion of the suburb.
	The place has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for professionals and skilled workers and their families in the 1910s.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1916
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This place is located on the north side of Wasley Street between Norfolk and William Streets. It is a single-storey brick dwelling constructed in the Federation Bungalow style of architecture.
	The subject dwelling is asymmetrical, typical of the plan form of a simple Federation Bungalow style. The dwelling is elevated on a limestone foundation and the exterior front facade features painted tuck-pointed brickworks. The external brick walls features two bands of render, one running the length of the facade at head height and another running at sill height. The eastern front protruding room is located under a gabled roof with two single-hung sash stained glass windows under decorative moulded window architrave. The original front entrance to the west has a decorative glazed and panelled front door under a bull nose verandah. A row of elaborated timber friezes runs along the underside of the verandah beam and the timber posts are finished with decorative fretwork brackets.
	A number of alterations have occurred to the dwelling in recent times including the ornamental moulded architrave above the eastern front window, decorative friezes, timber posts and fretwork brackets have been put in at the front verandah. The front brickworks has been re-tuckpointed. The floor of the front verandah is retiled.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Whilst a number of elements at the front facade have been restored or altered recently, the original shell of the building is completely intact. The front windows, some of the front stained glasses on the door panels, internal ceiling roses and fireplaces are all original and have been restored. The corrugated iron pitched roof has been replaced with like-for-like material.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Western Australian gold boom led to the suburbanisation of the areas north of Perth and saw an increase in population. Subdivision of crown land and farmland began to occur in response to the demand for housing in Mount Lawley. The first of these was Highgate Hill, which took place in the area bounded by Walcott, Burt, Harold and Curtis Streets. Building began in 1889 on the eastern side of Beaufort Street, which had recently been extended as far as Walcott Street.	
Other subdivisions around this time were the East Norwood Estate, the North Perth Estate, the Hyde Park Heights Estate (Tramways Estate) and the Forrest Hill Estate. According to the land agents, Peet & Co., the attractions of the area were 'the charming views of the Swan River, Mt Eliza and Progressive Perth' and it attracted 'lower middle class workers teachers, dressmakers, grocers, police officers and carriers, etc.'. Wasley Street was originally named Shenton Street which was located within the Forrest Hill Estate in 1898.	

In 1915, Mr Montgomery submitted a Building Licence to the City of Perth proposed to construct a house at the subject place. No details of Mr Montgomery have been determined although it is likely he was the builder of the house.	
In 1916, the City of Perth Rates Books show that George Buckingham (c1859-1943) was the owner and occupant of the residence. He designated his occupation as Land Owner and it is likely he was a member of the extended Buckingham family who were farmers in the north and south of Perth. He married Catherine Oswald Dixon (c1882-1970) in 1913. The couple and their three children lived at the house until the deaths. George in 1943, and Catherine in 1970.	

Historical Information	
Aerial photographs indicate that there were many small out buildings and sheds in the rear of the lot from the mid 20th century until the development of the lot in 2016. It was at this time that a strata lot was created for the lot and new additions were undertaken to the rear and western side of the original house. The additions retained the form and extent of the original house and the roof form did not change. Since that time, two new dwellings have been constructed to the rear of the original house. These new dwellings are accessed by a driveway located on the western side of the lot.	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Mr Montgomery George Buckingham and family	Builder Original occupants and owners
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

Additional Photographs







HOUSE, 35 WASLEY ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 35 Wasley St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11449
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Dec 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	35 Wasley St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 252 D/P: 2355
Vol/folio	2185/73
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a modest example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick and demonstrates details of the style.
	This place and adjacent residential buildings contribute to the streetscape of the area.
Statement of significance	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905, 1909
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This house demonstrates the Federation Queen Anne style.
	It has a symmetrical plan form, a hipped roof and was originally face brick on all visible facades. It has clipped eaves, a separate bullnose verandah supported on turned posts and bracketed and spindled valences.
	The central door is flanked by double hung sash windows. The face brickwork of the façade has been tuckpointed and the banding/dado has been painted.
	Additions and alterations have been undertaken to the rear of the original cottage in brick.
Street oriented set behind a picket fence and cottage garden.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Wasley Street was known as Shenton Street in the early 1900s and the name was changed circa 1914. A weatherboard dwelling occupied the property when Florence and Ernest Bredemeyer bought the property in 1905.		
In 1909, Florence Bredemeyer, the wife of Ernest Bredemeyer, borrowed £100 to add two brick rooms and a verandah to the front of the weatherboard dwelling. Ernest Bredemeyer is listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories from at least 1905 to 1915. Florence Bredemeyer is then listed as occupying the dwelling until 1956.		
In 1958, Bredemeyer R. W., the then owner of No. 35 Wasley, submitted an application to construct a brick addition to the north of the existing dwelling. The new bedroom and lounge extended the front portion of the dwelling and formed two street addressing rooms. The plans also reveal the then internal configuration of the dwelling, which had a bedroom, living room, kitchen, bathroom, laundry and an open verandah at the rear.		
Aerial photographs from the late 20th century show the replacement of the roofing in the 1980s and an outdoor covered area addition to the back of the building in 2012. The back portion of the building was then completely renovated in 2018 with a new corrugated roof added to the whole building. The outdoor covered area re-appearing in 2019.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Economy: commerce	
Associations	Bredemeyer Family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
ARCHIVAL IMAGES	
	
Sewerage Plan 1916. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 129.	

STEDON APARTMENTS, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Stedon Apartments
Other names	Premier Flats
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18072
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	540-542 William St 61 Chelmsford Rd
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 - 8 STR: 60256
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Inter War Functionalist style executed in brick and tile. The place has historic value as a good intact example of Interwar flat building at a time when there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats. The place demonstrates the growing popularity of apartment living as a new form of urban living during the Interwar period, as it emerged from the Depression.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1935
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Mediterranean
Physical description	The double storey brick structure has an external painted finish. The roof is hipped and clad with tiles. The main street façade is symmetrical and rectilinear, except for curved corners. The ground floor entry is central, in a relief wall, with double glazed doors and the name above.
	A concrete eyebrow extends around the entire building above the ground floor windows. The original windows are sets of three with a central picture window flanked by a casement each side, each comprising 4 panes in a vertical configuration. There is a stained-glass fanlight above the entry doors.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Australia has a relatively recent association with flats and apartment buildings with terrace housing and semi-detached dwelling being the early responses to density development. A growing demand for flats from the middle classes was a response to a variety of economic and social factors and subsequently flat construction was a significant feature of the building industry during the 1930s, featuring designs from most of the major architectural firms in Perth. 'Flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new façade.
Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments or alternatively homes with spacious gardens made way for the flats, whilst the existing dwellings remained. Research indicates that the latter occurred in this instance.
A Sewerage Plan dated 1917 illustrates that the subject property was originally part of No. 538 William Street, that accommodated a large dwelling that occupied the corner of William Street and Chelmsford Road and featured an expansive lawn and a vine trellis to the north of the dwelling.
Stedon Apartments, originally named the Premier Flats, were constructed on the lawn and garden area previously part of No. 538 William Street. The original Building Licence Plan dated 1940 shows that the two storey flat development was designed by Harold A. Krantz Architect, for Zufi and Shubb. The origin of the name 'Stedon' has not been determined.
Harold Krantz was well known for the flat developments he designed and organised. He would bring together syndicates of groups of investors to build small blocks of flats. These groups were often from the Jewish community in which he was well connected. From the 1930s to the 1960s over 90% of the flats in WA were designed by his office.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The current external configuration of the subject place corresponds to the original plan to a large extent, with all the original windows still in place. The original plan also reveals that the subject place comprised 8 residences and each accommodated a living room, verandah, bedroom(s), bathroom and kitchen. Garages and clothes lines were provided in the common area within the property. The Wise's Post Office Directories do not list the subject place until 1947 with three residents, Harry Anns, David Kmiep and Morris Dzienciol, whom stayed in their residency until at least 1949.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate there were very changes done to the subject site until the early 2000s when a second garage with three parking bays was added beside the existing garage, though the newer faces the laneway, Merifield Lane, and the existing garage faces Chelmsford Road. This appears to be the only addition to the subject site. The form and extent of the original building has remained the same since the photographs began.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Harold A. Krantz Harry Anns David Kmiep Morris Dzienciol	Architect Occupant Occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Perth Apartments: The Krantz Legacy website, https://www.thekrantzlegacy.com/ accessed October 2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 544 WILLIAM STREET, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 544 William St
Other names	Monomeith
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8772
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	544 William St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 300 D/P: 91643
Vol/folio	2084/763
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick with the majority of the external detail still in evidence and in good condition.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape because of its scale and location on a prominent corner.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Lawley in the early 20th century by private developers who were active in the creation of a suburb for affluent members of the community by creating large lots on elevated sites.
	The place has historic value for its association with John George Milner who was a prominent real estate agent in Perth in the first half of the 20th century, and for his role in the promotion of Mount Lawley and his contribution to the community through civic roles and responsibilities.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its prominent presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value for its role in the provision of community health programs which has meant that many people from across the metropolitan area have a connection to this place for the services it provides.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Health: Office or Administration
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1904
Walls	Tuckpointed Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A large single storey residence with a complex roof form. The main roof has a gambrel roof form. The street façade has a projecting bay window with a gable over. The side façade has a projecting room with a large arched window and gable above. The corner is marked by an octagonal tower, capped with a finial.
	The separate skillion verandah is truncated at the corner and is supported on slender doric columns. It runs the full width of the front façade and returns to terminate against the projecting gable room on the side façade. This junction gives emphasis to the entry located at the end of the side verandah.
	Walls are of face brickwork, tuck pointed, with stucco bands at sill and door head height, following the line of arched window heads. This elegant and energetic design is complemented by its front picket fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>This generous former residence, on the east side of William Street between Chelmsford and Grosvenor Roads, was constructed in 1904 for real estate agent John George Milner (1874-1943) and his wife Ellen (c1872-1938) and their four children. The Milners were originally from Victoria and settled in Western Australia in the late 1890s where John Milner established his business as a real estate agent. This was an advantageous time for real estate sales as the population of Perth grew rapidly during this period due to the discoveries of gold in the colony. His firm Milner & Company, House, Land and Financial Agents had premises in William Street in Perth and in the early 1900s the family was living in Lake Street Perth.</p> <p>The site of this residence was part of a residential subdivision formally approved in 1901 by the Lands and Surveys Department. John Milner would have been well aware of the potential of this subdivision with its elevation above the city, proximity to Hyde Park and new planned public tramways. It is not known who designed and built this residence as no tenders were found in the local press. With John Milner's connection with the building industry it is likely he selected a team based on his knowledge of the industry. It is possible the house was built by a developer and purchased by Milner in 1904, however the Rates Books are inconclusive about this information. The Milner family were in residence by mid 1905, if not earlier and the family named the house 'Monomeith' which is likely to originate with the region in Victoria of that name.</p> <p>In the early 1900s William Street was known as Clifton Street, and after 1916 changed to William Street. At this time this residence is listed as No. 10 William Street, North Perth. In the following year, the subject place is listed as No. 544 William Street as it is today.</p> <p>John Milner played an active role in the promotion of the Mount Lawley district. In an item in the Western Mail in 1912 his contribution to the district was outlined.</p> <p><i>Mr. Milner came to this State about 15 years ago and has always advocated the claims of the elevated land on the city's northern boundary and taken a prominent part in its development and welfare. On going to reside there some seven years ago he was one of the founders and first president of the East Ward Ratepayers' Association, and Mayor of the municipality during the three years from December 1905 to December 1908. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1906, and has always taken an active interest in political and municipal affairs.</i></p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Ellen Milner died in 1938 and her husband John lived on in the house until his death in 1943. For several years the house was also home to the unmarried sisters of John Milner; Frances and Minnie Milner.

The property was subsequently occupied by railway employee John Gordon Brown until at least 1949 when the publication of the Directories ceased.

In the early twentieth century, No. 12 Clifton Street (now No. 546 William Street), the dwelling to the immediate north of the subject place, was occupied by Alex D. Cameron, of architectural firm Wright, Powell & Company, the firm in which he was later a partner in various combinations with Powell, Chisholm and Nicholl. No. 16 Clifton Street (now No. 552 William Street), the third door up to the north of the subject place, was occupied by Albany Bell, owner of a chain of tearooms and a factory building at Maylands.

The house at No. 552 had an almost identical footprint to No. 544. The occupants of these three residences, and the size and design of the buildings, indicate the upper middle class status of the area at this time. A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan dated 1917 shows that the subject dwelling has a verandah wrapped around the south west protruding corner, with a stable and wind mill located at the rear of the dwelling.

In 1982, an application to establish a child care centre at the subject site was submitted to the City of Perth however the application was withdrawn by the applicant. In 1983, an application for six double storey residential units on the site was approved. The development did not proceed. In 1985, an application was approved by the City of Perth to utilize the existing dwelling as a chiropractic clinic.

On 18 December 1995, an application to construct an extension to an existing consulting room was approved by the Town of Vincent subject to conditions. The two-storey addition were later built to the rear of the existing building which accommodated four units, a double garage and a paved court. The remarkable octagonal tower at the corner of the original building, with a skillion verandah truncated at the corner, was replicated at the new addition.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

As of 2024 the building houses a number of psychologists, and psychotherapists, and a family therapy training centre in the various units that the ground floor is divided into for commercial purposes.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned extension added in the late 1990s, including the new roofing on the existing building, and the replication of the octagonal tower. Since that time the only visible change has been the addition of solar panelling.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations	John George Milner and family	Owner and Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Western Mail, 27 April 1912, p. 26. City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

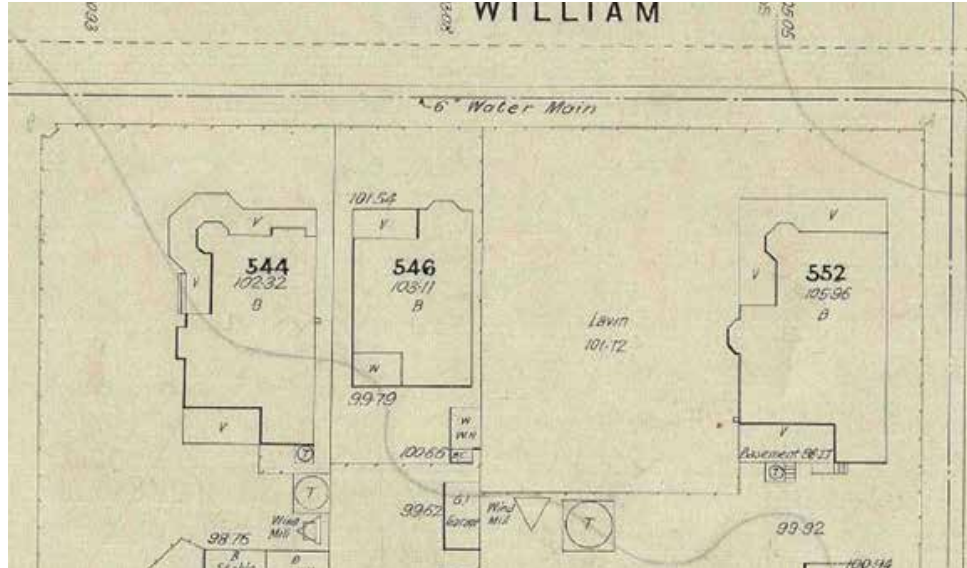


ARCHIVAL IMAGES



A SUBURBAN HOME—MR. J. G. MILNER'S RESIDENCE, NORTH PERTH.
Photo. by Shaw and Green.

The Western Mail, 27 April 1912, p 5.



Sewerage Plan 1917. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 124.

ROSCHANMAURE FLATS, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Roschanmaure Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18073
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	545 William St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 1 - 12 STR: 4225
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>Roschanmaure Flats have aesthetic value as a good and representative example of the Post War International style, as practised in Perth and is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>Roschanmaure Flats have historic value for its association with the ongoing development of Perth in the post war period.</p> <p>This block of flats has social value for its demonstration of the scale and type of housing built for working couples and singles in the Post War period.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1950
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tiles
Architectural Style	Inter-War International
Physical description	<p>The three-storey painted face brick structure has a hipped roof clad with tiles. It is symmetrical to the street, with central double entry doors and a vertical feature window extending the height of two floors above.</p> <p>Much of the front façade is obscured by trees. Low painted brick pier and palisade fence.</p> <p>Gardens and extensive mature plantings obscures views of the place.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments.

A number of small blocks of flats were established at the northern end of William Street in the late 1930s, replacing some single residential houses previously built there. The Roschenmaure Flats at 545 William Street and the flats on the adjoining site at 543, were not built until the early 1950s.

Lots 1 and 2 were owned in 1949 by David and Ann Fay Mossenson, and were occupied by a house and a tennis court. The house was numbered 551 and the tennis court was 549 William Street. The house was rented out to Jean Hawthorne from at least 1946 to 1949. Roschanmaure Flats replaced the residence on the site.

It has not been firmly established who the architect or builder of these flats were however it is proposed that the architect was Harold Krantz who undertook most of the flat projects in Perth in this period. There is also a connection through the former owner, David Mossenson, who like Harold Krantz was a member of the Jewish community.

Architect Harold Krantz was a prolific and influential architect in the 20th century. His architecture practice undertook a range of projects but is most well known for his design and construction of apartments. It is believed that between the 1930s and the 1960s, around ninety percent of the flats built in Perth were designed by architect Harold Krantz, later in partnership with Robert Sheldon and subsequently joined in practice by their sons David and George.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Harold Krantz designs were largely based on the premise that the form of a building should suit its function or purpose was a basic principle. He advocated always thinking about architectural design in three dimensions focusing on structure, appearance and economy. He sought to eliminate ornamentation, keeping simple, clean lines of symmetry and often included built in furniture. Maximising use of space and ordering materials in bulk to effect economies of scale were all part of Krantz’s approach to design and minimising waste. Its cost-effectiveness however was particularly desirable in the 1930s post-Depression years in Perth.

His business model was also innovative as he brought together investors with minimal funds and formed syndicates to enable the construction of larger projects. Such projects were often blocks of flats comprising six or eight flats. Roschanmaure Flats are typical of the scale and form of a Krantz designed project. The origin of the name has not been determined, although it may relate to the names of the investors which was often a strategy used by Krantz and his team.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject building has changed little since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Harold Krantz David & Ann Fay Mossenson Jean Hawthorne	Architect Owners Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Perth Apartments: The Krantz Legacy website, https://www.thekrantzlegacy.com/ accessed October 2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 547 WILLIAM ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 547 William St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18074
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	547 William St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 3 D/P: 2359
Vol/folio	1593/147
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick with the majority of the external detail still in evidence and in good condition.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Lawley in the early 20th century by private developers who were active in the creation of a suburb for affluent members of the community by creating large lots on elevated sites.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its prominent presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS		
Construction date	c1905	
Walls	Brick	
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting	
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne	
Physical description	The single storey dwelling has a hipped roof with gablets and a feature gable over the protruding front room. A verandah wraps the corner of the house from the front room across the front and down the side.	
	The verandah has a separate roof. The verandah is supported by a rendered balustrade with half height Doric piers. The main building is face brick with two horizontal rendered bands.	
Condition	Good	
Integrity	High	
Authenticity	Moderate	
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Frederick Clark James L. Walker	Owner and occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The site of this residence was part of a residential subdivision formally approved in 1901 by the Lands and Surveys Department. At this time William Street was known as Clifton Street, and after 1916 changed to William Street.

The Public Works Department (PWD) Sewerage Plan dated 1897 indicates that whilst the section of William Street between Chelmsford and Grosvenor Roads, in which the place is located, had been subdivided, the place was not developed at the time. Wise's Post Office Directories first list the subject place in 1911 as No. 11 Clifton Street, North Perth, with the earliest resident Frederick Clark. Frederick Edward Clarke (c1887-1949) married Leah Mildred Mitchell in 1910. This residence was therefore their first family home and they had one daughter born in 1911. Sadly Leah Clarke died in 1915, aged 29. Frederick Clarke stayed at residence until 1917 when James L. Walker is listed as the occupant. James L. Walker was a solicitor who had an association with Hudson & Walker Barristers and Solicitors located at No. 67 St. Georges Terrace at the time.

James L. Walker stayed at the subject dwelling until 1919. The residents of the subject place then changed regularly over the years and included the return of Frederick Edward Clarke and other members of the Clarke family; Miss Dora Clarke (music teacher, 1920), Mrs. E. B. Clarke and Miss Dora Clarke (music teacher, 1925). By 1935 the house was occupied by John C. R. Dixon, and subsequently Herbert Hodder and Mark Morris (1940), Joseph Scally (1945) and Mrs. Margaret Ellis and Stan Smith (1949).

A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan dated 1914 illustrates that the footprint of the original subject dwelling corresponds to its current configuration. There was a continuous verandah wrapped around the eastern and southern frontage of the dwelling, with a cement footpath linked the front verandah to William Street. In 1971, a building application to erect an addition to the existing residence was approved by the City of Perth. The addition was then constructed which included a bathroom, kitchen and laundry.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned addition in the 1970s, as well as the roofing replacement in the mid 1980s which was completed in 2005. There have been no visible changes to the subject residence since that time.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 552 WILLIAM ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 552 William St
Other names	Albany Bell Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18075
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	547 William St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 100 D/P: 77919
Vol/folio	2117/29
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick with the majority of the external detail still in evidence and in good condition.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape because of its scale and location on a prominent corner.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Lawley in the early 20th century by private developers who were active in the creation of a suburb for affluent members of the community by creating large lots on elevated sites.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with Peter Albany Bell who was a prominent businessman in Perth in the first half of the 20th century, and for its association with Charles William Ferguson a well known vigneron who was significant to the growth of the industry.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its prominent presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A complex design for a corner property that addresses both street frontages and revolves around an octagonal corner tower. It's hipped roof, with gambrel and gable features and has narrow bracketed eaves. The design is tied together by the extensive verandah, to both main facades, with its strong pattern of half height Doric columns set on extended bases. The walls are painted brickwork whilst the chimneys retain their original face brickwork.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The site of this residence was part of a residential subdivision formally approved in 1901 by the Lands and Surveys Department. At this time William Street was known as Clifton Street, and after 1916 changed to William Street.

The large residence at No. 552 is first listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1905 however no street number was allocated. Between 1905 and 1911, the subject place was occupied by Peter Albany Bell (1871-1957) known as Albany Bell, who was the owner of a chain of tearooms and a factory building at Maylands. Albany Bell arrived in Western Australia in 1887 and opened a small shop in Hay Street, making and selling confectionery and lemon squash. He was the first person who introduced milkshake to Western Australia circa 1898. He began manufacturing cakes and pastries and expanded the shop into an established tea room business. By 1911, there were eleven tea room establishments in Perth and three in Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Albany Bell was a foundation member of the Y.M.C.A. and later on the Director's Board, a J.P. and a Children's Court Magistrate. Albany Bell and his wife Edith Agnes, nee Clark (1874-1963) had 12 children which was part of the reason he built the factory and residence for his family and workers known as Albany Bell Castle in Maylands designed by architect Alexander Cameron.

In the 1900s, Alexander Cameron resided at No. 12 Clifton Street (now No. 546 William Street), the second door to the south of the subject place. The third door to the south of the subject place, formerly known as No. 10 Clifton Street (now No. 544 William Street), was occupied by John George Milner, founder of Milner & Company, house, land and financial agents. The subject place at No. 552 had an almost identical footprint to No. 544. The occupants of these three residences, and the size and design of the buildings, indicate the affluent status of the area at the time.

In 1912, the Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that Albany Bell had moved on and the subject place was occupied by Charles William Ferguson. The address of the subject place changed to No. 16 William Street in 1916 and later No. 552 William Street in 1917. Vigneron Charles W. Ferguson and his wife Dora Charlotte Eliza Viveash (1855-1940) lived at this place until their deaths in 1940. Members of the family continued to live at the place.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Since then, no information of the subject dwelling is documented in the Directories. The name of Charles W. Ferguson is listed with 'Houghton Wine Cellars' in the Directories as he was the son of Dr. John Ferguson, who bought the Houghton vineyard in 1859. Charles W. Ferguson developed the vineyards that pioneered the viticulture industry in Western Australia. He experimented with fertilizers for his vines and also the bush system of growing vines. Active in the affairs of the Middle Swan district, Ferguson served on the Swan Roads Board and was a keen member of the Royal Agricultural Society. In 1898 he was made a Justice of the Peace. For forty years, he was churchwarden for St Mary's Anglican Church. In 1876, he had married Dora Charlotte Viveash who was from a vigneron family, and they had nine children. Charles W. Ferguson died at Mount Lawley in 1940, survived by his wife, four sons and three daughters.

A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan dated 1917 illustrates that the subject place was located at a large block of land with an expansive lawn to its south. A wind mill and a tennis court were located to the east of the subject dwelling. It is inferred that the spacious land was later subdivided after 1943 and No. 548 was built on the lawn previously part of No. 552. A Building Licence Plan dated 1951 illustrates that conversion was proposed at the subject place for replacement of wooden verandah posts with cement columns and wood verandah floor with concrete. The proposal was approved by the City of Perth. In 1971, a building application was submitted to rebuild the existing verandah to provide bathroom and water closet. The Building Licence was approved however the work did not proceed. The Building Licence was later renewed in 1987.

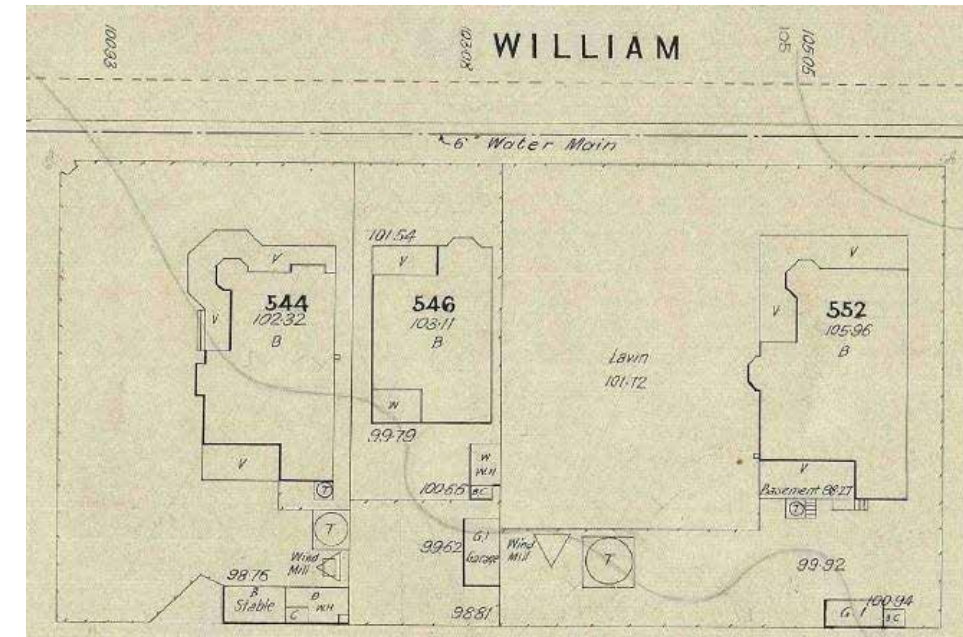
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
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Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Peter Albany Bell and family Charles William Ferguson and family	Occupant and owner Occupant and owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1917. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 0124.

THREE BLOCKS OF FLATS, WILLIAM ST, MOUNT LAWLEY



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Three Blocks of Flats, William St
Other names	Millenda Court Maurann Lawley Gate Flats
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18076
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	592 - 600 William St
Locality	Mount Lawley
Survey	LOT: 8 and 9 D/P: 2536 LOT: 1 - 8 STR: 30556 LOT: 1 - 9 STR: 38403
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The group of three blocks of flats have aesthetic value as they are good intact examples of the Inter War Functionalism style executed in brick and tile. The individual differences between the three buildings demonstrate the varying details commonly used in the period.
	The group are a landmark in the streetscape as they are prominent grouping at a busy intersection which contrasts with the adjacent predominantly single storey building stock.
	This group has historic value as they are good intact examples of Interwar flat building at a time when there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats.
	The place has historic value as the grouping of these three developments together demonstrates how flat developments were generally clustered on major transport routes to access public transport and services.
	The place demonstrates the growing popularity of apartment living as a new form of urban living during the Interwar period, as it emerged from the Depression.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1938-39
Walls	Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Functionalist
Physical description	No.592: The two-storey face brick structure has a hipped tiled roof. It steps back along the secondary street frontage and features multiple hip roofs and curved balconies with flat concrete curved edge matching roofs on the major setbacks. The verandahs are supported by dado walls and integral brick piers on the ground floor, that become solid dado brick walls on the first floor. Windows have concrete eyebrow awnings. The tall brick chimneys are corbelled and have double clay pots. It is symmetrical to the street with a central rendered section with the name of the flats applied.
	No.594: Another two-storey structure which has painted bricks and a tiled hipped roof. It is symmetrical to the street with a central recessed section double storey height, topped with a concrete eyebrow. Double glazed entry doors are at ground level, with a concrete porch above with pipe railings to the balcony. The windows are all configurations of three casements.

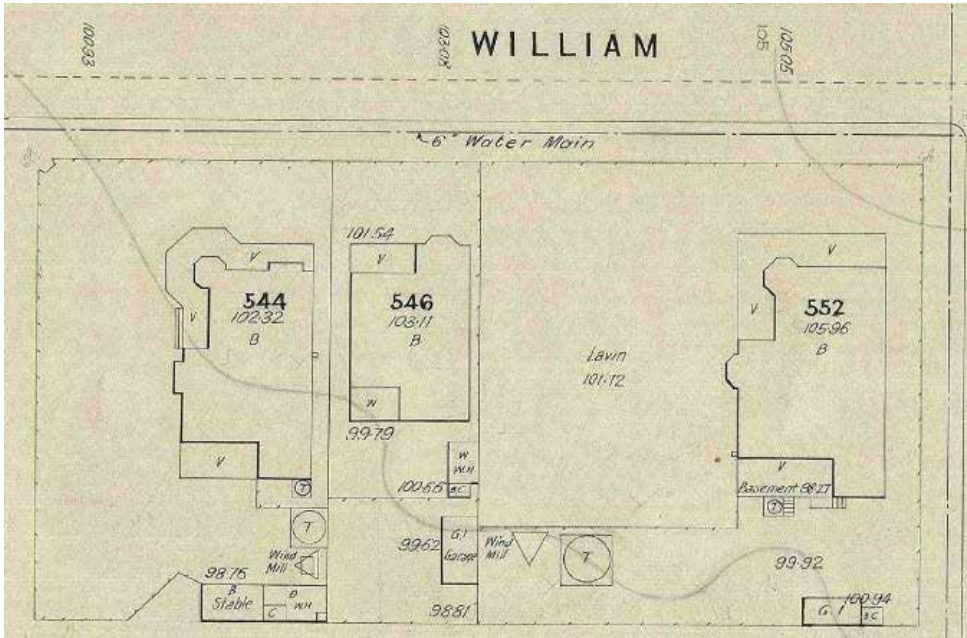
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	No.600: two-storey structure which has face bricks and a tiled hipped roof. It is symmetrical to the street with a central rendered section with the name of the flats applied. Timber framed and tile window awnings across the front at ground floor and first floor levels.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments. The subject places, comprised three blocks of flats, were built on adjoining vacant lots between 1938 and 1939.	
Nos. 592-594 is first listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1940 as 'New Building' however no occupants are listed. In 1945, Nos. 592-594 is first listed as 'Millenda Court Flats' with four occupants - John H. Fletcher, Arthur W. Ross, Charles A. Gardiner and Mrs. Therza Inglis. The City of Perth Rates Books indicate that Arthur William Ross was the owner of this property.	
No. 596 is first listed as 'New Flats' in 1939 and was named as 'Maurann Flats' in 1940. The City of Perth Rates Books record that the owner was Sara Kessell. It is probable she was related to contractor J. Kessell who was working in Perth in the late 1930s.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
In 1945, nine earliest occupants are listed which included Mrs. Nerida M. Nathan, William P. Sor, Mrs. Edith Redford, Donohoe, Mrs. Edna G. Nylander, Mrs. Mary R. Docwra, Herry D. Black, Miss Hannah Ferstat and Mrs. Ethel G. McRae. A Certificate of Title of No. 596 indicates that Vernon Carlielo French, a civil engineer and Xelda Aileen French, his wife were the proprietor of the subject place in 1962. The subject place was transferred to Gino Bruno Tuagi in 1967. Since then, the ownership of the subject place has transferred several times.	
Nos. 598-600, located on Swan Location 671, Lot 1, is first listed as 'New Flats' in 1939. The City of Perth Rates Books record the owner as Leo Vincent O'Hara (1887-1962). The Directories lists the Flat as 'William Flats' between 1940 and 1949 however the front wall of the subject place currently carries the name of 'Lawley Gate'. In 1945, eight occupants are first listed which included Ken R. Ibbotson, Mrs. Edna M. Buckley, Faria, Martin S. Newton, Richard J. Stone, Arthur E. Smith, Miss Robina Eddy and Mrs Sarah A. Finlay, care-taker. The two storey apartment building at Nos. 598-600 has four (4) two-bedroom and four (4) one-bedroom units. A demolition application to remove dilapidated laundry structures to the rear of the building at No. 598-600 was approved by the Town of Vincent in 1999. A building application for proposed front fence and entry gateways was granted conditional approval in 2000. A Planning Application for carports additions to existing eight multiple dwellings was approved in 2003.	
The architect or builder of these properties has not been determined however it is probable that one of more of the flats were designed by architect Harold Krantz. Many of the flat developments he designed and organised were syndicates of small investors who came together to build small blocks of flats. Often from the Jewish community in which he was well connected. From the 1930s to the 1960s over 90% of the flats in WA were designed by his office. Further research is required to determine whether this assumption can be confirmed. However, it is noted that he worked with contractor Mr J. Kessell, who is associated with 596 William Street, on many occasions in the late 1930s.	
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the addition of a six-car garage at No. 596 in the late 1990s, which faces the Kessel Court laneway. This was followed by the addition of the aforementioned carports at Nos. 598-600, in 2004, which are also accessed via the Kessel Court laneway. These appear to be the only changes visible in the aerial photographs since that time.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION			
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life		
Associations	John H. Fletcher Arthur W. Ross Charles A. Gardiner Therza Inglis Nerida M. Nathan William P. Sor Edith Redford, Donohoe Edna G. Nylander Mary R. Docwra Herry D. Black	Hannah Ferstat Ethel G. McRae Ken R. Ibbotson Edna M. Buckley Faria Martin S. Newton Richard J. Stone Arthur E. Smith Robina Eddy Mrs Sarah A. Finlay	First listed occupants
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Perth Apartments: The Krantz Legacy website, https://www.thekrantzlegacy.com/ accessed October 2024. The West Australian, 29 April 1939, p. 4.		

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1917. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 0124.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



NORTH PERTH PRIMARY SCHOOL, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	North Perth Primary School
Other names	North Perth Infants School Toorak/Woodville Primary School
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	16789
State Heritage Register:	22 Nov 2005
Other Listing:	Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Recorded Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	3 - 7 Albert St
Locality	NORTH PERTH
Survey	LOT: 9622 D/P: 182496
Vol/folio	LR3047/1634
Reserve	RES: 20840

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Rare or outstanding example: essential to the heritage of the City of Vincent.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The North Perth Primary School is rare as a school containing definitive, largely intact, examples of two uncommon types of substantial school buildings: the Primary School building, a Federation Central Hall School building completed in the Interwar period, and The School for Instrumental Music, an early InterWar Period Infant School.
	The place contributes to a significant precinct of early twentieth century municipal buildings, with its two substantial, largely intact, school buildings set within an essentially unchanged open landscape of playgrounds near the commercial and former administrative centre of North Perth.
	The Primary School Building is a well designed and competently constructed Federation Central Hall type school building displaying the characteristics of the Federation Free Style, and the School for Instrumental Music (former Infants School) is a well designed, appropriately scaled and competently built school building exhibiting elements of the earlier Federation Arts and Craft style.
The place was the first civic building established in the North Perth area.	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place provides evidence of the rapid expansion of population north of Perth from the gold boom years into the twentieth century.
	Since World War Two, the place been characterized by a culturally diverse school population, illustrating the changing demographics of the area, and of Western Australia, in the post war period.
	The changes made progressively to the fabric of the place since its construction, and in particular the construction of the Infants School in 1921 to a design influenced by the Montessori teaching method, reflect changes in philosophies of education through the twentieth century.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Primary School
Current use	Educational: Primary School
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1899; 1922
Walls	
Roof	
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style Inter War Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The main building is red face brick with rendered bands at sill and head height. The windows are evenly spaced in groups along each of the long walls.
	The Infants' School was designed in 1921 in an Interwar Contemporary style of red brick dado, render above and tiled roofs, with paired double hung window sashes wider than Federation period sashes. The rest of the building comprises single storey buildings including a brick pavilion with small weatherboard building attached, and a timber framed pavilion. All the buildings have gable roofs.
	The walls are predominantly dado weatherboard with a asbestos above, with full weatherboard walls on the gable ends and lean to enclosures. The weatherboard are painted. The windows are evenly spaced along the sides of the building. All the windows are double hung sashes.
	Paved and landscaped courtyards are located between the buildings. There has been considerable incremental adaptation to the original building, however the character of the original buildings has been respected.
	Goonderup forms an extension of the school grounds, which provides a centrally located open space for the local community. Setback from street space, it is grassed and planted in garden beds.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
North Perth Primary School was opened on 30 January 1899 as Woodville School, with 131 students and 3 staff. The original building comprised two main classrooms, divided by an iron shutter. One room was 35ft x 22 ft and the other 26ft x 22 ft. The school was renamed North Perth School by 1904.	
The rapidly developing area meant that the school needed to be enlarged on a number of occasions in the early years of its existence, including in 1902, 1904, 1909, 1913 and 1924. The North Perth Town Lesser Hall was used for overflow classes. In 1921, there were 861 pupils and 18 staff. The following year, the Infants' School opened in a set of pavilion rooms, with an enrolment of 226 pupils and 4 staff. The Infants' School catered for Grades 1-3, and was later known as North Perth Junior Primary. The girl pupils at North Perth Primary walked to Leederville School for home science classes and the boys walked to Highgate School for manual arts lessons.	
Two blocks on Albert street were set aside as an extra school site and, in 1943, this ground was levelled and planted with grass to create a sports oval. The area was named Goonderup, an Aboriginal word for 'meeting place', and trees were planted around the perimeter, each dedicated to the memory of a pioneer of the State, including Stirling, Clifton, Lockyer, Fairbridge, Salvado, Weld, O'Connor, Dampier, Forrest, Roe, Monger and Grey. Children were chosen as guardians of a particular tree and a Goonderup Day ceremony was held each year until 1956.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
In 1971, there were 450-480 students in Grades 4-7. In 1975, because of its high enrolment of students from migrant families, the school was classified as 'disadvantaged'. Two ESL (English as a second language) teachers were appointed and special programmes developed. The School was renovated in the second half of the 1970s, with a new administration area, library and staff room, and refurbishment of all classrooms. Goonderup was enlarged, requiring the removal of some houses, and Olive Street was closed to through traffic.		
Pre-primary classes opened in 1978, in a partitioned-off section of the Junior Primary library. A transportable building was later provided as a pre-primary centre.		
In 1990, as enrolment numbers declined, the Junior Primary school was incorporated into the main school, and the Junior Primary (former Infants) building was modified to house the School of Instrumental Music (SIM), the Education Department's section for music teachers. The Junior Primary library was taken over for the pre-primary centre.		
The School of Instrumental Music subsequently relocated to Maylands and the school buildings are now used for the mainstream school purposes.		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Public Works Department	Architect
Sources	P16789 North Perth Primary School Assessment Documentation City of Vincent Local Heritage Survey 1995	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 17 ALFONSO STREET NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 17 Alfonso Street
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17958
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	17 Alfonso St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 58 D/P: 3204
Vol/folio	1085/475
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The house at 17 Alfonso Street is a fine and representative example of local architect Ernest Hamilton, in the Federation Queen Anne style that, with its corner location, makes a notable contribution to the character of the Monastery Grounds Estate after the Redemptorist subdivision in 1903.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of North Perth through its association with the adjacent Redemptorist Monastery.
The place is representative as an example of a large residence built for professionals and their families dating from the early twentieth century.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1916; 2003
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey face brick dwelling sits on face limestone foundations and addresses two frontages with a double gable on the street frontage and a single gable feature on the side facade. The roof is predominantly hipped and clad with red corrugated iron. The front verandah returns along the side facade. It has a corrugated iron bullnose roof that is supported by square timber posts with a simple arched valance detail. Each of the three gable features have a roughcast and timber gable infill and form bays that comprise four casement windows flanked by side casements, all with fanlights above. The brick walls have rendered bands at the heights of the window sills and heads. The double chimneys are red face brick with render moulded corbel detail and twin clay pots.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1911, Certificate of Title details show Swan Location 816, comprising five acres, one road and thirty nine perches owned by the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer Incorporated. It is understood that following the construction of the Redemptorist Monastery in 1903, the surrounding church land of which the subject place is located was subdivided to create Alfonso Street on the western side of the Monastery and Camellia Street on the eastern side. It is believed that Alfonso Street was named after Saint Alfonso Maria ci' Liguori (1696-1787), an Italian theologian and founder of the Redemptorist.
There are eleven dwellings constructed along Alfonso street, facing east. The Redemptorist Monastery and Chapel and aged persons accommodation are located along the eastern side of the street. Of the eleven houses along the street, nine of these were constructed between 1915 and 1917, with those on Nos. 1 and 21 Alfonso Street being constructed shortly after this period.
All the dwellings along this street were constructed to similar design and style, on same size lots, with the exception of that No.17 Alfonso Street, which is larger in size and constructed over two lots. Original plans for this residence are dated 1915 and match the floor plan layout and detailing of the existing property. The plans are signed 'E.H Hamilton, Architect, Harold Street, Perth'.
Ernest Hamilton was a local architect who resided as a tenant in a number of streets in the City of Vincent, including Cavendish Street, Beaufort Street and Chatsworth Road. In 1892, he was appointed as a draftsman in the Public Works Department. He is noted for his design of St Mary's Church, on the corner of Franklin and Shakespeare Streets, Leederville. His signature appears on plans of Guildford Court House. Other structures with which he was associated include St Mary's Anglican Church in Nedlands, the Subiaco Memorial Clock Tower and Warwick Park Homestead at Round Hill, Moora. Hamilton died suddenly in 1928 in the Swan River.
In 1915, the ownership of Lots 57 and 58 passed to Lawrence Joseph Dwyer, Contractor and Alice Frances Bourke. It is probable that Dwyer built the residence as an investment.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The portion owned by L.J. Dwyer was passed to Constance Mary Bourke in 1924, of Richmond, Melbourne. In 1926, Susan Catherine Devlin took ownership, who died interstate in 1939, at which point ownership was transferred to Reginald Patrick Devlin, an accountant of Mount Lawley. A year later, Mr Devlin sold the property to Fanny Gurtrude Pattisson (married woman) and Annie Frances Harper (widow), both of No.17 Alfonso Street, North Perth.

In 1940, the property passed to Rachel Ross (married woman) and in 1942 again, the property changed ownership to Miss Adelaide Isabel Brockhoff (spinster). The Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that all owners of the property were also residents of the place up until 1945.

By 1947, there were 5 residents listed as residing at the property, indicating that at this time the house may have operated as a boarding house. Four residents are listed as associated with the place in 1949, the year in which the Post Office Directories ceased. The Certificate of Title indicates that in 1944 the property was transferred to Herbert Holmes of No. 17 Alfonso Street, several years later the property changed ownership again to Arthur Clancy, a wholesale butcher of No. 83 Bruce Street, Nedlands and in 1949 the property was owned by Rupert Conner of No. 12 Glenelg Street, Leederville.

In 1954, the property was transferred to Arthur McDonald, labourer and Amelia McDonald, married women of No. 21 Kings Road, Subiaco and shortly after to Carl Roxley, wool buyer and Celia Roxley, his wife both of No. 17 Alfonso Street. In 1968 the property was transferred to George Skarlatos, storekeeper and Assimena Skarlatos, married women both of No. 17 Moulden Avenue, Yokine.

In 2001, a planning application was submitted for the proposed demolition of the subject place. At this time the property had been tenanted for many years and remained in the ownership of the Skarlotos's. The property was in a very poor condition. At the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 12 December 2001 the proposed demolition of the subject place was refused, as it was determined that the place had cultural heritage value.

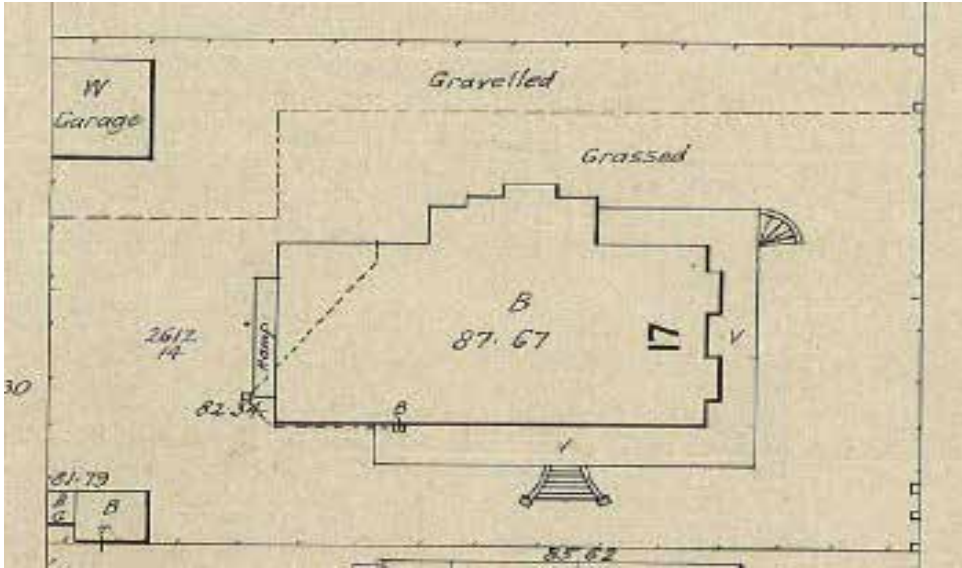
In 2002, the property was sold and extensive conservation and restoration works were undertaken on the property throughout 2003. Since that time the form and extent of the place has not changed significantly.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Ernest Hamilton	Architect
Sources	Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps City of Perth Rates Books.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Sewerage Plan 1922. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 136

THREE HOUSES, 105-109 ALMA RD, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Three houses, 105-109 Alma Rd
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17960
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	105, 107, 109 Alma Rd
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 279 D/P: 1237 LOT: 280 D/P: 1237 LOT: 1 STR: 51676
Vol/folio	1353/784 1620/450 2655/545
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The properties at Nos. 105, 107, 109 Alma Road are a cohesive and intact example of three brick Federation bungalow dwellings on neighbouring sites which make a significant contribution to the streetscape.</p> <p>The group represents part of the new subdivision of the North Perth Estate close to the city in the early 1900s settled by professional men and their families.</p> <p>The scale, form and detail of this group of residences are indicative of the type of residence available to the professional members of the community and their families.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	




CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1910s
Walls	Face Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>The group consists of three large single storey Federation Queen Anne style dwellings with many of their original features intact. Each is asymmetrically designed.</p> <p>No. 105 has a truncated gable marking its entry, a bullnose return verandah to front and side facades, rendered bands, bachelor windows and concrete floored verandah. The house, including the galvanised iron roof, has been painted.</p> <p>No. 107 is a brick and tile bungalow with a projecting timber and pebbledash Arts and Crafts gable, truncated gable at the corner of the two main facades, a return verandah to front and side verandahs, rendered bands and face brickwork, double hung sash windows and fanlight above the front entry door.</p> <p>No. 109 has a dominant timber and pebbledash gable facing the street and a return gable wing to the side façade. Unlike Nos. 105 and 107 which present two major rooms and front entry to the street, No. 109 presents one major room to the street and the main entry is located on the side façade at the back end of the handsome return verandah with its graceful scalloped bressummer.</p>

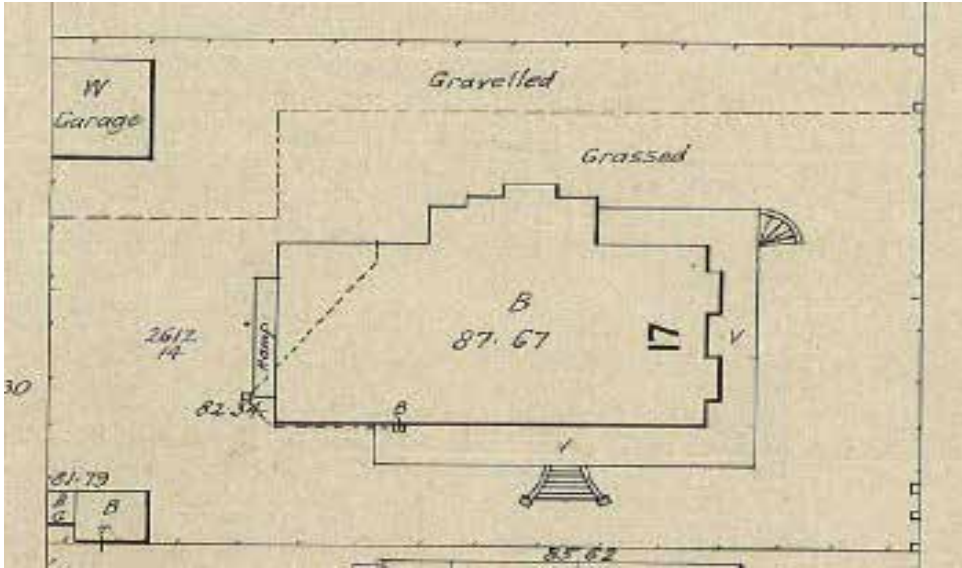
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Facades are facing brick with rendered bands and double hung sash windows. The roof is galvanised iron which, with the gables, has been painted. Small setback behind high painted brick walls & considerable plantings obscure view.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>This portion of Alma Road was part of the North Perth Estate developed by the Perth Land Agency Co. from about 1895. By 1902, the estate was known as the Highgate Hill North Perth Estate, and a tram service ran along Beaufort Street. In 1906, the tram service on Fitzgerald Street reached Forrest Street, providing public transport on the western side of the estate. The western end of Alma road between Leake and Charles Streets was named Hanover Street until around 1924.</p> <p>Nos. 105, 107 and 109 Alma Road are three large Federation style dwellings situated in the street block immediately west of Fitzgerald Street and all three appear on the PWD Sewerage Plans dated 1914. Following the West Australian Gold Boom of the 1890s, much of this area of North Perth underwent considerable development. It was during this period that the Rosemount Hotel (1902), shops in Angove and Fitzgerald Streets, and civic buildings such as the North Perth Town Hall (1902), Post Office (1903) and Police Station (1908) were erected. However, there was no construction in Alma Road west of Fitzgerald Street at this time.</p> <p>Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that the first of the three properties constructed was No. 109 (which until 1920 was known as No. 105 and No. 107). The Directories and electoral rolls indicate that the occupier of the dwelling in 1912 was civil servant Leicester St John Jones and his wife Lilian Marion, nee Cassell who had married in 1906.</p>	

Historical Information	
By 1914, all three properties are listed in the Post Office Directories, with builder William and Harriett Wallis occupying No. 101 (now No. 105), dentist Edward William Mayhew and his wife Agnes Maria, nee Jewell and their two daughters occupying No. 105 (now No. 107) and Leicester Jones at No. 107 (now No. 109).	
In 1920, Mr. Norman Beaver occupied No. 105, Mrs. M Kelly at No. 107 and Mr Leicester at No. 109.	
In 1929, Mr. H Doyle (owner occupier) was listed at No. 105, Solomon Cohen (owner occupier) at No. 107 and Mr. Woodthorpe at No. 109.	
Throughout the 1930s, the residents remained the same, with No. 105 listed as vacant in 1939. A Building Licence was issued to Mr. C Faigen in 1939 for No. 105, indicating that works were being undertaken to the property in that year, which explaining why the property was vacant.	
Other Building Licences issued were for Mrs. Cohen at No. 107 in 1928, to N. Paikos to construct a laundry in 1967 and to Willcox for alterations and additions to No. 107.	
Between 1940 and the last Post Office Directories entry in 1949, the residents were Bernard Fagan/Vigar and Wolf Hillman (two separate entries for No. 105 in 1949), Solomon Cohen (No. 107) and Charles A. Woodthorpe at No. 109. Woodthorpe & Sons ran a butcher's shop at No. 2 Angove Street (listed there from 1929) until at least the late 1950s.	
Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate that all three places have had additions to the rear and changes in roof cladding over time. In 2008, a new residence was constructed in the rear of No. 109.	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

Additional Photographs	
	
	



Sewerage Plan 1922. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 136

NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	North Perth Police Station (fmr)
Other names	North Perth Police Station and Quarters North Perth School of Early Learning
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2212
State Heritage Register:	8 Jan 1999
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Recorded 04 Mar 1975 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	81 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 500 D/P: 66832
Vol/folio	2734/345
Reserve	----

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Rare or outstanding example: essential to the heritage of the City of Vincent.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	North Perth Police Station is a fine example of government architecture in the Federation Free style in the early 1900s. Its design is easily associated with the work of architect Hillson Beasley.
	North Perth Police Station is an integral element in the Angove Street vista, and forms an harmonious scale and form within its residential context.
	North Perth Police Station is a feature of the development of the North Perth suburb, its construction represents the need for a permanent police station in this area.
	North Perth Police Station represents the development of the Western Australia Police Forces, dating from its construction in 1908 as a part of the gold rush era and public works boom, to the 1960s and its changes in use.
	North Perth Police Station is the first police station built in North Perth, and represents the continued presence of law and order in that suburb.
	The place demonstrates close associations with the administering police authority in North Perth since the 1900s. The place also demonstrates associations with the Chief Government Architect, Hillson Beasley.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	North Perth Police Station is valued by the local community for being a landmark feature of the North Perth townscape. It is also highly valued for its continued and reliable presence in the community as a police station from 1908 to 1978.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental: Police Station
Current use	Educational: Pre primary centre
Other use	Health: Offices
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908; 1960s; 1978;
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style
Physical description	The single storey police station and attached residence has a gable roof with a crippled hipped verandah and a single roof gablet. The distinctive porch of the police station is of red brick with cement rendered bands, a design popularly named 'blood and bandages'. The place is an integral element of the residential streetscape. It is setback to align with adjacent dwellings. A low timber framed and cyclone mesh fence delineates the front boundary.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The place was built in 1908, as a police station with living quarters attached for the officer in charge. It was believed at the time that a formal police presence was necessary for the rapidly developing suburb of North Perth.
The Police Force in WA grew from 207 men in 1890 to 492 in 1906, in keeping with the growth of the population during the gold boom years. North Perth was one of 11 police stations built between 1890 and 1910. Its design and construction of the place was overseen by Hillson Beasley, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department (PWD) at that time.
Tenders for construction were called on 14 August 1907 and contractors and timber merchants, J. T. Franklin & J. Finlay won the work with a price of £816. Franklin & Finlay were also responsible for the Brisbane Street Post Office. Foot Constable James Strappe, who had been the Constable in the area since 1903, became the Officer in Charge at the new station, which boasted a staff of one.
From 1910 to 1934, Constable William Crawford was in residence. In 1935 the resident officer in charge was Francis T Ward and in 1947 it was Sergeant George McK.Flanders.
During the 1960s, an additional room and a two-car garage were added. In 1975, when a police van demolished the toilet building in the back yard, new toilets were built adjoining the back of the building. Then in 1978, the quarters, which had been occupied continuously by the Officer in Charge of the station, were taken over by the Lecturing Branch of the Police Department.
In 1979, the Quarters were again occupied by the Officer in Charge and later utilised as a training area. On 24 October 2009, the property was sold at Auction to the City of Vincent and was used for some time as a offices for some of the health and youth programs run by the City.
In 2015, the property was transferred to private owners and in 2017 the rear of the site was cleared to begin the construction of a multi level child care centre. The centre was completed in 2018 and the structure of the former Police Station was largely retained although some internal changes were made to accommodate the change of use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence Social Services: Education	
Associations	Hillson Beasley	Architect
Sources	P2212 North Perth Police Station Assessment Documentation. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



ARCHIVAL IMAGES

NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION, 2004. COURTESY CITY OF VINCENT LOCAL HISTORY IMAGE PH01677.

FIRST NORTH PERTH POST OFFICE (FMR),, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	First North Perth Post Office (fmr)
Other names	State Government Bank Branch (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17963
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	105, 107, 109 Alma Rd
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 31 D/P: 2028
Vol/folio	1088/471
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The former post office at No. 39 Angove Street is a good simple example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick for a commercial purpose. The former Post Office has historic value as a demonstration of the growth of the community of North Perth in the early 20th as the first purpose built post office in the district. The place has social value as it has been the location of a range of services used by the North Perth community since 1903. Its continuity in the small shopping precinct contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/ Communications: Post Office
Current use	Commercial: Cafe
Other use	Commercial: Bank

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903
Walls	Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The structure is located on a corner site at the intersection of Angove and Woodville Streets. The corner point of the structure has been truncated and forms the entrance to the place. The main roof from is hipped with a one room skillion addition attached to the Woodville side of the structure. The roof sheeting and verandah has recently been replaced and today a bull nose verandah runs almost the whole length of the facade.
	The bull nose verandah stops short along the Woodville Street elevation where the skillion addition begins. The facade facing Angove Street features one timber framed casement window and two timber framed sash windows, all with decorative mullion detail. The Woodville Street elevation has one timber framed sash window. Access is gained through a single glass panel door, which is adorned with a square fanlight, within the truncated corner point of the structure.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Angove Street was constructed at an angle across the top of Percy Estate in order to link Fitzgerald Street with Scarborough Beach Road. The subdivision, one of the earliest was carried out by Solomon Herman's Gold Estates of Australia, and the street was named after William Angove, a surveyor who worked on the project.
The former North Perth Post Office at No. 39 Angove Street (corner of Woodville Street), was constructed in 1903 at time when other civic buildings were being built in North Perth including the North Perth Town Hall (1902) and the North Perth Police Station (1908), both located in View Street.
The post office at No. 39 Angove Street, possibly designed by Hillson Beasley (PWD chief architect), was constructed at a cost of £1,720 but only operated as a post and telegraph office until 1914.
In 1916, a new post office opened in View Street, North Perth, in closer proximity to the other civic buildings mentioned above. Miss Watson was the Post Mistress in 1906 (she also ran a store there) and the last Post Master at the Angove Street building prior to its move to View Street, was Derrick Phillip.
No. 39 Angove Street was converted to a Government State Bank in 1915 and Mr. Phillip continued to operate his store there. Both he and the State Bank continued to operate from the building until 1930.
The Post Office Directories reveal that the building was vacant between 1931 and 1933, following that various different businesses operated there throughout the 1930's and 1940's including a boot maker, Mr. Horace Collins, Mr Eyre who ran a mixed business and Mr Arthur Temple who operated a hairdresser until at least 1949.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the form and extent of the place have not changed significantly since then although it is apparent that the roof cladding has changed. It is likely that the current awning around the main elevations has been built since the early 1990s, but may be a reflection of an earlier design element. A photograph of the building in the 1960s shows the building without any awning.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Economy: Commerce	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSE, 92 ANGOVE ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 92 Angove St
Other names	Melvin Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17964
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	92 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 2493
Vol/folio	1682/898
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The residence is a good intact example of a Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick with original detail intact. The residence demonstrates the development of this portion of North Perth in the early 20th century by professional men and their families. The scale, form and detail of this residence is indicative of the type of residence available to the professional members of the community and their families.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1920
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey house is constructed in brick with a predominately hipped gambrel corrugated iron roof that features gables and timber battens over roughcast infill. The dwelling has a asymmetrical frontage and a truncated corner with a gable where the verandah returns from the front to the west facade. The dominant front room is gabled above a rectangular bay with triple casement window. The verandah is a separate skillion roof.
	The face brick walls feature a horizontal rendered band at sill and window and head height. The front door, sidelights and fanlights are richly detailed with leadlight stained glass. An adjacent circular window is similarly detailed.
	The house is elevated and a set of seven concrete stairs and low rendered baulster leads direct to the front door. The face brick chimney is detailed with roughcast with a moulded top and double clay pots. Setback from the street with a terraced garden with face brick retaining walls and steps to the staircase. Frontage dominated by double carport on front boundary.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Angove Street and the surrounding area, were part of the residential subdivision in North Perth developed on Swan Locations 647 and 653 by Solomon Hermann and Thomas Whitton Williams in the 1890's. The releases were known variously as the Woodville, Percy, Toorak and Christmas Hill estates. The northern side of Angove Street is the high side and features larger houses, many with bay windows. There were no houses on this section of Angove Street on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans, but development accelerated after the introduction of trams. The first line from Perth in 1900 - the No. 22 tram - ran up Beaufort Street, left into Bulwer, right into Fitzgerald Street and up as far as Forrest Street. In 1906 this line was extended further along Fitzgerald to Angove Street. By 1930 the section of street between Daphne and Charles Street was all but built out but activity slowed in the area with the advent of the Great Depression and many families struggled because of the high level of unemployment.
The street numbering in the 1915 Post Office Directories is not the same as current street numbering and it is not clear if the subject place existed at this time.
From the readily available evidence this place was built c1920 and first occupied by merchant and JP William Harrold Melvin, his wife Catherine Helena Johnson and their eight children. Following Catherine's death in 1925, William stayed on in the house until 1935. Douglas Wilson, a medical practitioner, resided there in 1940 and in 1949 it was Mrs Dorothy McDonough.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
A local precinct system was started by West Perth resident Marie Slyth in 1992, and in 1992 an Angove Street Precinct Group was formed.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century demonstrate that the residence was extended and re roofed with corrugated metal sheets in the early 1990s, replacing what appeared to be red corrugated iron. Since that time the form and extent of the residence has not changed significantly.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Melvin family	Owners and occupants
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



JOHN ROBERTS HOUSE, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	John Robert's House
Other names	House, 116 Angove Street
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8584
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	116 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 408 D/P: 39280
Vol/folio	2115/690
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This residence is a fine and uncommon example of a Donnybrook stone dwelling and an exemplar of the Federation Italianate style.
	It is a landmark in this section of Angove Street.
	The place has historic value for its associations with stonemasons John and Henry Roberts. John Roberts was the owner builder of this residence and his son Henry was a skilled tradesman well known in the Perth building community.
	The construction of this residence in the early 1900s demonstrates when this area first began to be subdivided and settled for residential occupancy.
Statement of significance	This rare residence has social value for its presence in the streetscape since the 1910s and contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1910-1920
Walls	Donnybrook Sandstone
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	A modest sized single storey dwelling built of Donnybrook stone and featuring fine dressed stone detailing. The gable has a sloping parapet and is capped with a small pediment. A small circular stone vent is located above the bay window. The parapeted bay window has a fine carved stone surround.
	The dropped pitch verandah is supported by pairs of timber posts with decorative fretwork detail between each pair. It is an integral element of the residential character of the area.
Physical description	It has minimal plantings within the front setback behind a low rendered brick fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The house was built by John Roberts (1867-1951), a stonemason who was born in Victoria in 1867 and arrived in WA circa 1897 with his wife Jane and sons Henry (born 1895) and Albert (born 1897).		
In 1897, he purchased this block in Angove Street, which also had a frontage, a narrower one, onto Farmer Street at the rear. The family lived in a one-roomed timber shed while saving enough money to commence building the house. It was built in stages in Donnybrook Stone and, with Henry' s help it was completed about 1920.		
John also owned land at Lion Mill (Mount Helena). When Jane Roberts died, Henry (who married Jane Cargill and moved to his own home in Mount Hawthorn, returned to live in the house with his father. John Roberts died in 1951, at the age of 83, and Henry continued to live in the house until his own death in 1978.		
Henry was also a stone mason and he commenced his apprenticeship working on the Perth GPO. He was known to be a particularly fine tradesman and carver of stone and was responsible for the stonework on the Sir Talbot Hobbs memorial (Riverside Drive, Perth), McNess Memorial (formerly in the Stirling Gardens, Perth, now in Florence Hummerston Reserve, Mount Street, Perth), the Kings Park wishing well and numerous other buildings in Perth and Fremantle.		
Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since the mid 20th century. In 2002, the roof was reclad with the current corrugated metal sheeting replacing what appears to have been corrugated iron, or possibly asbestos cement.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Workers and working	
Associations	Roberts family	Owners, occupants and builders
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



Henry Roberts who together with his father built the house. Courtesy City of Vincent library image 104190.



Roberts family, Angove St, n.d. Courtesy City of Vincent library image PH 104191.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Commonwealth Hotel (fmr)
Other names	Hyde Park Hotel Higgins Hyde Park Hotel
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	14914
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997 Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	331-367 Bulwer St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 800 D/P: 65363
Vol/folio	2753/556
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of its construction in 1901 which is largely its form, scale and arrangement of internal spaces.
	The place has landmark value for its location on this prominent location since 1901 when it would have dominated the streetscape.
	This hotel has operated continuously as licensed premises since 1901, providing a social focus for the neighbourhood and demonstrates the development of the area in the late 19th century.
	The hotel has historic value for its association with the practitioners and audience of Jazz music in Perth as the hotel was the venue for the Jazz society for many decades.
	The hotel has been the attended by many members of the community from the early 20th century and is valued for its contribution to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commerce: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current use	Commerce: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1901; 1970s; 2007; 2011;
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The original hotel building is a tall double storey building, capped with a high parapet wall. The proportions of the building have been drastically changed by the loss of two storey verandahs and changes to fenestration.
	The loss of the verandahs has given emphasis to the grand proportions and composition of the basic building. This is further highlighted by the contrasting paint finish with light rendered vertical panels each side of doorways.
	The verticals are contrasted with intrusive horizontal banding at window head height at both floor levels.
	A suspended boxed canopy extends around the truncated corner and both street frontages. The roof is not visible due to a continuous parapet that has minimal decoration other than recessed panels.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The ground level doors and windows are an adhoc combination of interventions. The hotel extension and bottle shop were additions of the early 1970s now much adapted, were constructed in ribbed concrete blockwork and ribbed metal deck. Zero setbacks to the street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Hyde Park Hotel was originally named the Commonwealth Hotel and is first recorded in the Post Office Directories in 1901. Its completion at this time is consistent with the naming of the hotel in honour of Federation of the States, in January 1st 1901. In January 1901, Harry Williams advertised for tenders for contractors to build the hotel but no architect is named in his advertisement.	
Proprietor Harry Williams advertised for a hotelkeeper in July 1901 for the nearly completed hotel which 'comprised, 40 rooms, large cellar and a spacious verandah on both frontages'. The first manager was Charles Simms, formerly of the Broken Hill Hotel in Kalgoorlie.	
An item in the local press in February 1902 states, 'this newly built hotel is one of the largest and best appointed of all the Hostelries, and is fitted up in the most modern manner'.	
The Commonwealth Hotel was one of a number of hotels constructed in the developing area of northern Perth in the late 1890s and early 20th century. The manager in 1905 was G. Clarke and in 1915, Stephen J. Lillis.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1935, the owner Harry Williams died and the property was offered for sale. It was described as containing '3 bars, 3 parlours, dining room, office, kitchen, servery, scullery, pantry, maid's room and storeroom. On the first floor 14 bedrooms, 3 servants rooms, sitting room, private parlour, 3 bathrooms, ironing room, pantry and linen press, and spacious balconies. Also a good cellar.'

The property changed hands and by 1938 Dick Turkington was the manager. In 1942 Jack Hewitt took over, possibly due to Dirk Turkington becoming involved in the war effort (World War II).

In 1944, it was listed as the Hyde Park Hotel for the first time and was run by E.M Bannan from 1944 to 1945. Dirk Turkington returned to run it in 1946, and he was still running the place in 1949. An extension to the hotel, on the southern side, provided a performance venue for live music and which has become the home of live jazz performance in Perth for more than three decades.

The verandahs were removed sometime in the mid 20th century, which was a common practice at this time.

In 2007, the hotel was purchased by the Woolworths group and the Perth Jazz Society was forced to move its headquarters from here to another venue. A drive-in bottle shop was also added at the same time as the live performance area to the south-west corner of the building.

Aerial photographs from the late 20th century show the demolition of two of the four residential buildings on the north western edge of the property in 1984-1985 which became parking areas. The other two buildings were similarly demolished in the early 1990s. The hotel building was also expanded at this time. Also shown is the roof replacement on both sections of building in 2011.

The hotel has undergone constant refurbishment in response to client expectations and changing standards and continues to operate as a hotel although no longer offering accommodation.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Harry Williams Dick Turkington	Original owner Long term licensee
Sources	The West Australian, 16 January 1901, p. 1; 1 July 1901, p. 3; 1 February 1902, p. 5. The Daily News, 22 June 1935, p. 19. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Hyde Park Hotel 2010. Courtesy Mignor.net

HOUSE, 4 CAMELIA ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 4 Camelia St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17981
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Dec 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	4 Camelia St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 200 D/P: 49285
Vol/folio	1422/590
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>This place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1910
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>The single storey brick building has a predominately hipped roof and crippled verandahs, with gable features infilled with roughcast and decorative stucco. Tall banded chimneys feature on the roof.</p> <p>The verandah has a decorative turned valance. Brick rendered fence and plantings obscure views of the place.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Camelia Street was created when the Redemptorist Monastery was built (1901-1903) and the surrounding land was subdivided for residential development. The subdivision was called the Monastery Grounds Estate. The selling agent, W. Wilford Mitchell of William Street, Perth, advertised it as being '*only one mile from the Central Railway Station' and situated 'on the heights of North Perth. Surrounded by superior villas, overlooking city & river. Only one minute from the tram. Absolutely the last chance of obtaining an ideal site for a home at first cost in this progressive suburb'*. The terms were one quarter cash with the balance within twelve months. Five % interest was added. This part of the subdivision was between Camelia, Park, Leake and Vincent Street with the Monastery grounds bordering the western side of Camelia Street.

This residence is one of the larger and more elaborate homes in the street. It is built on one side of a double block and addresses both the street and the garden with its three bay windows and return verandah.

No. 4 was first listed in the Post Office Directories in , and occupied by Mr and Mrs Albert Pye. They had a large family, including a son, John, who was born in the house in 1913. The house remained in the family for many years and in 1932, it was occupied by Michael Edward Pye, who was involved in the film distribution business. He was still in residence in 1940 but died during World War II and the family sold the house in the 1950s. An addition was constructed at the rear of the house in the 1980s with a new living area, wine cellar and storage area and it has since been painstakingly restored. The vacant block next door, once the Pye's formal rose garden, now has a separate house constructed on it.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned addition in the 1980s, as well as a renovation to the structure that appears to be a car port/garage that borders the back laneway around 2011, with roofing to match the existing terracotta tiles of the residence. The subject place has remained visually unchanged since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Melvin family	Owners and occupants
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



BROWNE RESIDENCE (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Browne Residence (fmr)
Other names	Residence, 306 Charles Street
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17452
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 09 May 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	306 Charles St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 100 D/P: 1823
Vol/folio	1911/457
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place has historic value as the residence Robert Browne, one of the sons of the founder of Brownes Dairy who were major employers in the district an important to the dairy industry in WA.
	The place has historic value for its demonstration of the close relationship between the homes of the Browne family and the Browne’s factory. The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1930
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Californian Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey dwelling is symmetrical to the front, with a gambrel hipped roof, that features an perpendicular entry porch standing through the full width verandah, which is gently crippled under the main roof. It is supported by pairs of turned timber posts with a flat arched valance and decorative vertical timber balustrade.
	The clarity of the timber pattern making, set against the plainness of the house and its coolie hat roof, make it an exemplar of the Interwar California Bungalow style, based on a Federation period bungalow model. Slightly elevated behind a low brick and pier fence and gardens and lawn in the setback.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
No. 306 Charles Street North Perth is the former residence of Robert Irwin Browne, of Brownes Ltd. In 1920 after his father Edward Browne established Brownes Milk Factory in the premises of the bankrupt Dairy Farmers Cooperative Ltd in Charles Street, he moved his family into a house at No. 40 Albert Street, which was across from the milk factory. He lived there with his wife Mary (nee Gamble) and their three sons until his death in 1926. Edward's eldest son, Robert Irwin Browne, became the manager of Brownes Ltd. In 1929, Robert purchased lots 98, 99 & 101 on Charles Street. The rear of this land abuts the site of 40 Albert Street, this was during a period of expansion and change in the Browne's business model. In 1930, Browne's purchased the Wattle Ice Cream Co., Installed their equipment in the North Perth plant and started to make ice cream and butter. In 1932 after a trip to the USA, Walter introduced the Eskimo Pie chocolate - coated ice cream. Demand soon outstripped their ability to supply so an arrangement was made with Peters Ice Cream to supply Brownes with bulk ice cream. In 1929, the Depression led to farmers abandoning their land or halting production and to a shortage of milk. Brownes had to cease butter and ice cream manufacture at North Perth. In the early 1930s they began ice production. With the post-war boom the plant was modernised and a new factory opened in 1949. This produced pasteurised milk in bottles for the first time in WA under the name 'Golden Seal'. Brownes also introduced the State's first chocolate milk in 1951, and the first yoghurt in 1959. Peters acquired Brownes Dairy Ltd in 1962. In 1970 Brownes built a new factory on the site on the south side of Kadina Street. This was used to make cottage and feta cheese, yogurt, sour cream, and Classic Dessert. Juice and flavoured milk continued to be produced in the main factory and a second milk bottling line was also installed. Milk cartons were introduced in 1974. Milk was put into glass bottles for the last time in 1986. In 1998 the dairy moved to Balcatta after more than 80 years in North Perth. A growers market and six retail shops were subsequently housed within the original building with town houses constructed in Kadina Street - a place known as 'The Village’ - North Perth.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1930 he built the house at 306 Charles Street as his own family home, which he occupied for many years. The architect of this residence has not been determined. His mother Mary continued to occupy the house at 40 Albert Street until her death in 1961. Walter Theodore Browne, Robert’s brother, and joint manager of Brownes Ltd, occupied No. 40 Albert Street with his own family, making considerable alterations to the place to facilitate modern living requirements.

Walter Browne died in December 2000 and an approval was granted for the removal of the house at No. 40 Albert Street.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time, with the exception of the addition of solar panels to the roof around 2014.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Economy: Workers and working	
Associations	Robert Irwin Browne and family	Owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 426 CHARLES ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 426 Charles St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17985
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	426 Charles St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 46 D/P: 3784
Vol/folio	1174/839
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as an unusual example of the Inter War California Bungalow style which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the fringes of the settled city during the Inter War period.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1940
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalist
Physical description	The single storey dwelling is in an elevated position on the site with a set of concrete steps with wrought iron balustrade up to the front verandah.
	The dwelling has a two roomed frontage with the verandah protruding beyond the main front room. The main roof, of Interwar design, is hipped and clad with tiles. A flat roof edged with render and stone is curved around the verandah and across the front window to form an awning. The verandah pillars are circular with horizontal alternate bands of stone and render, similarly the dado verandah wall is alternately banded.
	The lower section of the main walls of the house are also banded to dado height, then rendered.
	The windows are in configurations of 3 casements. The front door is a pair of timber framed fully glazed doors.
	Setback in an elevated position, with lawns and perimeter shrubs. The low rendered fence with curved stepped pillars curves around the corner . The façade is likely to be a later adaptation of the original house.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Charles Street became a well-used thorough fare in the 19th Century as it led to the northern track along which farmers carried their produce from their farms down to the Perth markets. There were few houses in this section of Charles Street in the 1920s and none had been allocated street numbers north of Angove Street.	
By 1930, some street numbers had been allocated but there was only one house (No. 434) and the Ralmara tennis courts in the block between Redfern and Paddington Streets. This situation remained until 1939 when a second house was built (No. 430).	
In 1940, two more were added, Nos. 428 and 426, the subject place. They were both vacant at the time the information for Wise's Post Office Directories was collected. The following year (1941) the Directories showed Alex Gupanis in residence at No. 426 and William Gupanis at No. 428. Alex Gupanis was still in residence at the subject place when the Directories ceased.	
Although considered to be quite a long way out of Perth in the 1930s it was just five-block walk down Charles Street to a tram service. The North Perth tram line ran along Angove Street, providing workers and shoppers with transport into Perth until the 1950s. The opening of the Kyilla Infant School in nearby Selkrik Street in 1945 would have been an added benefit for families in the area with young children.	
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ROWARDENNAN, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Rowardennan
Other names	Residence, 130 Chelmsford Rd Roethorpe
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17988
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Apr 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	130 Chelmsford Rd
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 39 D/P: 2359
Vol/folio	1415/980
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>This brick and iron dwelling is a grand example of the Federation Queen Anne style of architecture.</p> <p>The dwelling is elevated above ground level and has an impressive presentation to the street. The main gable roof form is hipped and features two brick chimneys, a gable vent at its apex and two street facing gables. One gable fronts Chelmsford Road and the other is positioned diagonally to face the southeast corner of the site. The gable ends are detailed with decorative plaster motifs.</p> <p>A bull nose verandah runs around the southern and eastern sides of the dwelling and is supported by decorative posts. The verandah is heavily embellished by an ornate cast iron frieze and by complementary cast iron brackets. The front door is surrounded by leadlight and stained-glass panels.</p> <p>The front door opens into an entry foyer, which was previously used as a doctor's surgery waiting room. A series of bells to communicate with staff were installed in the dwelling and can be seen in some rooms. Throughout the dwelling are high ceilings and jarrah floorboards. Some of the rooms located at the rear of the dwellings such as the bathroom and kitchen have been renovated. The bedroom located at the rear of the dwelling, has access to the attic.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<p>The dwelling is located along the portion of Chelmsford Road between Ethel Street and Norfolk Street in North Perth.</p> <p>Set back approximately 6.5 metres from Chelmsford Road the dwelling is delineated from the street by a brick and iron fence.</p> <p>The place is surrounded by several mature plantings including an impressive Eucalyptus. Alterations and Additions to the rear of the dwelling.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Chelmsford Road North Perth was part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate. The eastern end of the subdivision was also referred to as the Tramway Estate, indicating the importance of public transport in attracting residents to an area in the early part of the 20th Century. This dwelling 'Roethorpe' was built on two blocks of land for the gentleman land owner and financial agent, James Field, who was still in residence in 1920 with his wife Jane. Field was known to have employed staff in his home and he had a series of electric bells installed to communicate with them.</p> <p>Later in the dwelling's history the foyer and two front rooms were used as a doctor's surgery and in 1930 T. H. Donnelly, medical practitioner, was listed as residing and practising there. At the time the foyer was used as the waiting room and there were two consulting rooms on either side of this. By 1940 it was back to a single residence and Mrs Alice Conroy was living there and in 1949 the resident was Edgar Gillies. Further renovations (to the kitchen and bathroom) have been carried out in more recent times.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate there were few changes to the building at the subject site until the early 2000s when substantial additions were made to the back of the property, beginning in 2005 and completed by 2008. There have been no visible changes since then.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	James Field and family	Original owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 164 CHELMSFORD, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 164 Chelmsford
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17989
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	164 Chelmsford Rd
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 22 D/P: 2612
Vol/folio	1299/228
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of substantial residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey brick dwelling is elevated across the front on a limestone foundation. The brick walls feature two bands of render, at sill and window head height.
	The main roof is hipped with an Arts and Crafts style decorative front gable over the protruding front room. The front verandah has a bullnose roof, supported on faceted posts, with a straight spindled valence.
	The place is asymmetrical typical of the plan form of working class Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. Its style is derived primarily from its geometrically patterned eaves detail and bracketed front window awning.
	Set back from the street and elevated across the front, by virtue of block sloping down to road. New fence with limestone piers and vertical steel railings. Extensions at rear, new roof, concrete verandah floor, possibly new verandah posts, new fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Chelmsford Road North Perth was part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate. The eastern end of the subdivision was also referred to as the Tramway Estate, indicating the importance of public transport in attracting residents to an area in the early part of the 20th century. In 1906, the tram service on Fitzgerald Street reached Forrest Street, providing public transport nearby and hastening development in the immediate area. The plans and subsequent work carried out on nearby Hyde Park around 1899 would also have increased the attraction of the nearby streets and it did lead to the subdividers using the name in a bid to attract purchasers.</p> <p>No. 164 (Lot 22) was built along Chelmsford Road between Leake and Fitzgerald Streets near the western end of the street. It is one of a number of substantial brick and iron dwellings constructed in the area around this time. The right-of-way at the rear was part of the original survey. These lanes are very common in the North Perth area as they are in many other of the older suburbs of Perth.</p> <p>In 1904-05 W. H. C. James is recorded in the Rates Books as owning Lots 22 and 23, but in 1905 there are no entries for the western end of Chelmsford Road. This correlates with the Wises Post Office Directories which indicate that the subject dwelling was constructed circa 1910 and those properties to the immediate east and west of the property constructed in 1910.</p> <p>The 1910, Wise Post Office Directories show just two dwellings on the northern portion of Chelmsford Road between what was then known as John Street (now Leake Street) and Fitzgerald Street, the subject dwelling appearing the following year in 1911. At this time three dwellings are listed on the southern side of the street along this portion. The first occupant of the subject dwelling according to the Wises Post Office Directories is Joseph Tobin who resides at the dwelling from 1911 to 1924. Throughout the 1920s and early 1930s there are a number of different residents. In 1933 John Teehan and later Mrs Mary Teehan are listed as occupying the subject property until 1947 when Mrs Rose Matheson is listed as the resident. In 1949 the last year of the Wises Post Office Directories, Mrs Rose Matheson remains as resident. In 1990 a Building Licence is issued to Dienelt for additions to the dwelling.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the subject place had a new roof installed around the late 1980s and a small structure added to the rear of the property. With the roof excepted, the form and extent of the residence has changed little since the first of these aerial images.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 24 DAPHNE ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 24 Daphne St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17997
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 19 May 2016

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	24 Daphne Street
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 20 D/P: 1823
Vol/folio	1563/470
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for an intact example of simple weatherboard cottage in the Federation Queen Anne style.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with members of the Australian Labor Party in the first half of the 20th century.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903
Walls	Timber weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A single storey weatherboard cottage located between Angove and Farmer Streets in North Perth. The dwelling is timber clad with a hipped iron roof.
	The dwelling has a double room frontage with the lounge room on the north of the dwelling protruding the width of the front verandah. The verandah is bull nosed supported by turned timber posts and is decorated with a timber valance.
	Entrance to the dwelling is through a wooden door with paned glass windows either side of the door and a fan light above.
Physical description	The dwelling is setback behind a low timber picket fence. The are a few small plantings within this front setback. There is a right of way that abuts the northern boundary of the property. Daphne Street is small in length located between Angove and Farmer Streets in North Perth.
	The streetscape represents the changing face of development that has occurred in this area of North Perth from the first subdivision in the 1890's to the present day. Some of the original weatherboard cottages dating from the late 1890's to the early twentieth century are located on both the east and west side of the street.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Daphne Street is a direct product of the Gold Rush Period experienced in Perth between 1893 and 1919. The triangle formed by Angove, Farmer and Parker Streets, was part of the Woodville Estate, a residential subdivision in North Perth developed on Swan Location 653in 1898 by Solomon Hermann and Thomas Whitton Williams. The blocks cost from £15 upwards on a 25% deposit with a 12 month period of grace for a payment interest-free. The cost of the blocks represented approximately 8 weeks wages for a working man at the time. In these early days the subdivision offered cheap land to working class families. With the discovery of gold, resulting in a rapid rise in the population throughout the latter part of the 1890's, the blocks in Daphne Street sold quickly with 14 of the 22 blocks being sold by 1899.</p>	
<p>By 1903, five years after the subdivision, the essential character of the street was already established, its residents being almost entirely skilled tradesmen, their wives and children. Two early purchasers along the street were Patrick Kelly and his wife Bridget who built a weatherboard cottage at No. 13 and Mr Charles Kirkwood and his wife Margaret, who built a weatherboard cottage at No. 5 in 1898 and in 1903 built the subject property at No. 24 Daphne Street.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This block had a laneway running along its north side in order to provide rear access to the houses which backed onto it from the south side of Farmer Street, as well as the laneway at the rear. The house at No. 24 was erected in 1903 and, as was the case with a number of the properties along the street, No. 24 was primarily occupied by tenants whose turnover was fairly consistent with few staying more than a year or 18 months. This is well illustrated by the Wise's Postal Directories which reveal that Mr Michael O'Connor resided at the place in 1905. For a short period in 1906/07, owner Charles Kirkwood (through his Labor Party affiliations) rented No. 24 to Mr Philip Collier who had then just been elected to the Legislative Assembly as the Member for Boulder. He was looking for a place to rent with his wife and four small children before acquiring their house in Mount Lawley. Collier held the position as Member of Boulder until his retirement in 1947 and served as Premier of Western Australia 1924 - 1930 and from 1933 - 1936. Following the short tenancy of the Collier family, Mr Cort and his wife, music teacher Mrs Madge Cort, resided in the house until 1913. Mrs Cort was also a notable figure in the early Labor movement, being one of the founders of the Union Orchestra, and she later moving to Kalgoorlie to stimulate music making circles there.

In 1912, Charles Kirkwood sold the subject place to Mr Hope and established himself as a farmer and post master in Dulbelling in the Quairading District. The subject property continued to be rented and was occupied by Mr Charles Letcher a mercantile clerk and his wife and children from 1913. On the death of Mr Letcher in 1916, his widow remained renting the property until moving across the road. Mr Vincent Wilson rented the place in 1920 and Mr Les Donegan in 1923. Throughout the latter part of the 1920s and during the 1930s Mr William Pascoe resided at the place. In 1939 Mr Fred Phillips and his wife Fanny became the proprietors of the place and they resided there until Mr Phillip's death in 1960. The Australian Pensioners League acquired No. 24 at the death of Mr Phillips and in 1965 the League disposed of the property to the State Housing Commission, which also acquired the old shop next door at No. 22 Daphne Street. Mrs Winifred M. Penglase ran this shop as a mixed business in the 1930s and 1940s and in 1949 it was still a mixed business but the proprietor was George Thomas.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1972, the State Housing Commission, now Department of Communities, released Kirkwood's original weatherboard cottage onto the private market, where it went rapidly through several owners.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show little change in the form of the subject place until the 2000s when in 2006 the back portion of the residence was demolished and a large extension added by 2008. The street facing portion of the building remained largely unchanged and since the extension there have been no other changes visible in the photographs.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life Governing: Governing and Politics	
Associations	Charles Kirkwood and family	Builder, owner and occupier
Sources	Inherit.dplh.wa.gov.au Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



LEE HOP'S COTTAGE, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lee Hop's Cottage
Other names	Dwelling, 176 Fitzgerald St Caretaker's House Robertson Park
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11436
State Heritage Register:	8 May 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	176 Fitzgerald St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 835
Vol/folio	2782/188
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Lee Hop's Cottage is a representative example of a simple Federation Bungalow style cottage, restored and put to an adaptive re-use.
	Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites reflects phases and activities of historic importance from prior to European settlement in 1829, through the early contact period, 1870s consolidation and expansion when Lake Henderson was drained, sub-divisions and Chinese immigration, and development of parks in the City of Perth in inter-war and post World War II periods.
Lee Hop's Cottage and Robertson Park is valued by the community of the Town of Vincent, as evidenced by its inclusion in the Municipal Heritage Inventory and by vigorous efforts of the community favouring extension of the parkland rather than alienation of the bottle yard site, and the continued interest and involvement evident in community consultation relating to the place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Social/Recreational: Other Community Hall /Centre Residence: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Park/Reserve
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903
Walls	Rendered Brick Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<i>Refer to the assessment documentation for P8705 Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites for a detailed description of this site.</i>
	This cottage is located in the south-west corner and contains open lawns, the remains of the outside toilet, the AIDS memorial, vestiges of the lake’s edge, and tree plantings.
	The ground slopes away from both Fitzgerald and Stuart Streets, and there are fences along part of both streets. The difference between the levels in the street and Lee Hop’s cottage indicate that Fitzgerald Street has been built up considerably since the since the time of construction of the cottage.
	Lee Hop’s Cottage (1903) is located in against the western boundary, at the northern end of this south-west corner. The immediate environs of the cottage have been landscaped as part of conservation works, with a new front fence, retaining wall along the street frontage and brick paving to the margin between fence and street.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	There are new plantings associated with the cottage including roses (Rosea spp.) and Syzygum.
	The cottage is a simple rectangular plan four-room cottage, constructed in brick with hipped roof that extends over the verandahs in a broken back format. Lower walls are tuck-pointed and upper walls are covered with rough cast render. There is a centrally located front door flanked with single pane double hung sashes. As the ground falls away towards the rear of the house, there is a balustrade to part of the side verandah and to the rear, with a set of timber steps down to ground level. Timber posts and timber verandah floors have been installed as part of the conservation works. The cottage is generally in good repair
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<i>Refer to the assessment documentation for P8705 Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites for further detail of the history of this site.</i>	
In 1903, a four-room brick cottage was built on Lot Y229. In 1904, the earlier residence (demolished c. 1928-29) was numbered 236 Fitzgerald Street. The first occupant of the new cottage was Lee Hop (b. Canton, 1860, arr. 1886), who had earlier leased land for market gardens in Railway Parade, East Perth. Hence, the cottage is now known as Lee Hop’s Cottage.	
By mid 1907, the area of the Chinese market gardens was around 18 acres, and Sing Tong, Ah Ping, Ah Howe, Chen Hoy, Tye Lung and Kow Kee, were trading from there as Hop Lee & Co. By 1910, the earlier dwelling had been re-numbered 186 and the cottage (1903), occupied by Hop Lee, was 176 Fitzgerald Street (as in 2003).	

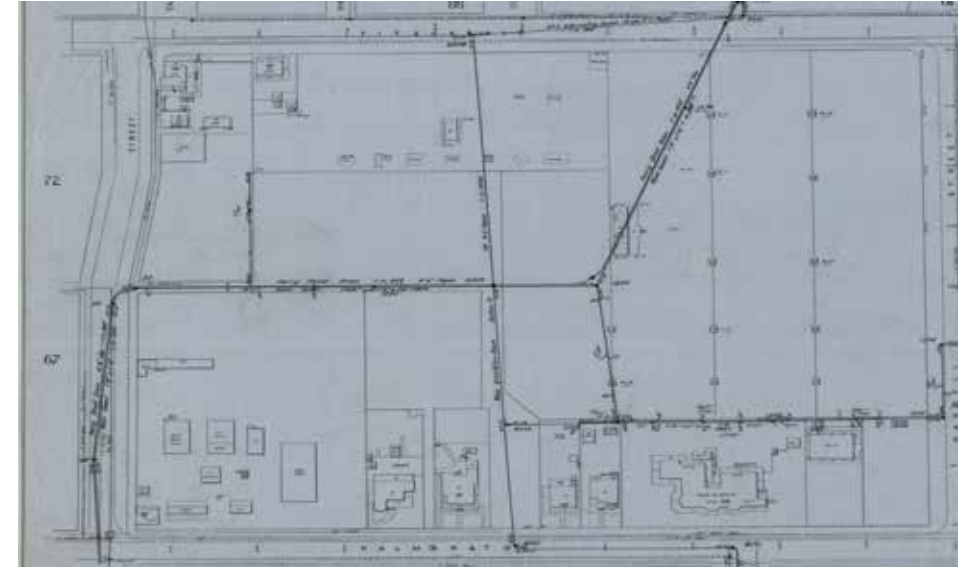
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
In 1914, Lots Y229 and Y230 were transferred to the City of Perth. The market gardens continued to be leased to Chinese market gardeners. In 1917, Hop Sing, Ah Sing and Hong Lee were leasing the land. The latter occupied the cottage at 176 Fitzgerald St, through to the late 1920s, when Wong Maw, became the last of the Chinese market gardeners to occupy it and to work the adjoining market gardens. By the late 1920s, few Chinese market gardens remained. Commonwealth immigration restrictions had prevented further Asian immigration in the 20th century. Southern European market gardeners were entering the industry and would come to predominate in the interwar and post-WWII period, before a further influx of Asian market gardeners in the late 20th century, after the demise of the White Australia policy.	
In 1927-28, the cottage at 176 Fitzgerald Street was renovated for use as quarters for the caretaker of Robertson Park. From the late 1920s to early 1990s, the cottage accommodated the caretaker or groundsman at the park.	
In the 1950s, works to the caretaker’s cottage included a brick garage, built by Harris and Chinnery in 1954; and in 1955-58, replacement of the corrugated iron roof with a tile roof, and re-pitching of the verandahs; removal of the lath and plaster ceilings in the two front rooms and the hall, and electrical re-wiring; and renovation of the bathroom. In 1963, the rear verandah was removed and a sleep out addition made at the south-western corner.	
A proposal to widen Fitzgerald Street required demolition of the caretaker’s cottage and the nearby library, and a public meeting considered the possible re development of Robertson Park. Due to this uncertainty, there was little maintenance on the buildings in the 1960s-1970s. In 1974, alterations were made to the cottage, as per plans showing the sleep out and bathroom at either end of the rear verandah, and to the rear again, a new verandah, W.C., and steps leading from the end of the new verandah down to the rear yard.	
In the early 1990s, after the tennis courts were leased out, a resident caretaker was no longer required, and the cottage at 176 Fitzgerald Street was vacated. The yard was utilised to house Perth City Council’s work vehicles. In December 1997, the cottage, now known as Lee Hop’s Cottage, was included in the Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Town of Vincent.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
In 2002-03, Architect Alice Steedman supervised restoration and conservation works to Lee Hop’s Cottage carried out by students from the Nyoongar Kadadjiny Kulark Kart Central TAFE Aboriginal programme centre, in an on-the-job vocational programme, a joint initiative by the Department of Training and Employment Aboriginal Services Branch, Central TAFE and the Town of Vincent.		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Governing: Government and Politics Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Cultural Life: Domestic Life Social Services: General Social Services	
Associations	Lee Hop Alice Steedman	Original owner and occupant Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P8705 Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Sewerage Plan of Robertson Park, 1954. Courtesy SROWA cons 4152 item 089.

NORTH PERTH BAPTIST CHURCH AND HALL (FMR)



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	North Perth Baptist Church and Hall (fmr)
Other names	Commercial Premises
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2213
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	315 Fitzgerald St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 530 D/P: 30376
Vol/folio	1552/766
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	North Perth Baptist Church and Hall (former) is a good example of the Federation Romanesque style, which contributes significantly to the townscape as a landmark located at a prominent intersection. The place has historic value for its associations with the development of North Perth in the early 20th century. The place has historic value for as a demonstration of the growth and decline of organised religion throughout the 20th century The place had an important social value to the community and members of the Baptist and Uniting Church since 1904 and, while not currently serving its intended use, the social value has continued for many who recall using these buildings for religious and social activities.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church Religious: Church Hall
Current use	Commercial: Office
Other use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1904; 1922
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Romanesque
Physical description	Both buildings are single storey of considerable proportions. They are both red face brick with white stucco detailing. The hall, facing Vincent Street, is the simpler of the two and features a trio of narrow arched windows high on the front gable.
	The church also facing Vincent Street on the corner of Fitzgerald Street features a chequerboard pattern under a wide arched string course above three tall narrow arched windows. Above this are three arched vents. This feature is duplicated on the partial gable set back behind the main gable.
Condition	Gardens are in place in the setback on the street frontages behind a low brick and palisade fence Moderate
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The first Perth Baptist church was officially formed on 23 June 1895, and other churches were founded at Fremantle and Katanning. On 4 December 1896, a Baptist Union was formed of the existing churches. A division developed in the church over the issue of open (non-baptised) or close (baptised) membership. The group favouring close membership established a separate church in the William Street Oddfellows hall while the open membership group remained at the Museum Street church. Both groups undertook mission work in the North Perth area, with the first services of the North Perth parish being held in the North Perth Municipal Chambers in February 1902.</p> <p>In 1904, the Museum Street group built a church on the corner of Vincent and Fitzgerald streets to cater for the developing North Perth parish. The foundation stone for the new Baptist church was laid on 6 July 1904, by Reverend Silas Mead, and the dedication service was held on 26 October. The church was designed by architect Duncan H. Inverarity and built by Mr. Gamble for £822.</p> <p>The Museum Street group soon found the new church a strain on their financial resources, so they sold the church to the William Street group for £1,250. The group took possession of the North Perth Baptist Church on 1 May 1905. The first recorded clergyman was Reverend Samuel T. Pitman from January 1904 to July 1909.</p> <p>The North Perth parish extended its work to Osborne Park, Mount Hawthorn and Maylands. Churches were established in those suburbs with North Perth as the Mother church. In 1917, there were two pastors for the four churches, Reverend E. M. Hall and Reverend J. D. Howell. Victoria Park joined the group in 1917.</p> <p>In 1922, during Reverend Henry Keeve's incumbency, a Memorial Hall measuring 75ft by 30ft, was built beside the Church at a cost of £1,400. The foundation stone, laid on 22 January 1922, listed the names of those members of the congregation who died in World War I.</p> <p>In 1930, the clergyman was Reverend William Gilmour and due to his work and that of others the active membership of the North Perth Baptist Church reached 100, the highest in the church's history. A Sunday School for 120 children, Junior, Intermediate and Senior Christian Endeavour Societies, Boys' Club, Girls' clubs and a Ladies' Guild were conducted in the parish.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>By 1935, (during Reverend A. P. Dawson's period) the population of the area had begun to age, with young people moving to the outer suburbs.</p> <p>In 1957, a house adjacent to the church was bought as a manse, possibly for Reverend Dr. E. G. Gibson who was the clergyman there around that time. The cost of this manse was £3,500. The congregation continued to decline and the North Perth Baptist Church was closed in 1976, with Reverend C. Carter (5 February 1967 to December 1967) being the last clergyman in residence. The sale of the properties was finalised by September 1980 and the church was de-consecrated.</p> <p>In October 1981, the then owner shot two men and then killed himself after a dispute of the building's stained glass windows. The murdered men were said to have been negotiating to buy the church buildings. The church was put on the market in March 1983. Both the church and the hall were subsequently used for commercial purposes.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since that time. Today the Church Building is used as a yoga studio.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Duncan H. Inverarity Rev Silas Mead Rev Samuel T. Pitman	Architect Founder First Clergyman
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 7 July 1904, p. 7.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Bank of New South Wales (fmr)
Other names	Westpac Bank
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8707
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Statewide Bank Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	452 Fitzgerald St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 7 D/P: 1843
Vol/folio	2087/919
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as an intact and good example of a combined shop and premises built in the Inter War Stripped Classical style which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of North Perth in the Inter War period which required additional financial services.
	The place demonstrates the common practice of combining a shop and premises, and represents the change in shopping practices whereby suburban banks were closed in the late 20th century in response to changing technology.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
The place has social value for the members of the community who would have regularly visited this bank between 1938 and the 1990s.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Bank
Current use	Commercial: Shop/ Retail
Other use	Residential: Two Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1938
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Stripped Classical
Physical description	The two storey purpose built bank building has distinct Classical features including a strong vertical emphasis and symmetry of detail. It has fine stucco detailing on the parapet.
	The windows and entrance are highlighted with stucco bands. The vertical proportions of openings and spandrels, with the absence of any porch or awning, emphasise the presence of the bank within the townscape.
	Zero setback in commercial street. Front doors are not original. The tiles at the base are a later addition, and the original window frames have been replaced. Conversion to a residence and commercial premises
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The Bank of New South Wales was established in New South Wales in 1817, and opened its first branch in Western Australia in Perth, in 1883. During the Eastern States Depression of the 1890s, the Bank looked to Western Australia as an area of growth, opening four branches in the Goldfields.		
On 29 March 1927, it merged with the Western Australian Bank, which gave it over 30% of bank business in the State.		
The bank premise at No. 452 Fitzgerald Street was built in 1938. The building was designed by prominent Perth architects Hobbs, Forbes and Partners and built by Sandwell and Wood for the sum of £5,111. This architectural firm had been responsible for the design of numerous bank premises throughout the State since the 1890s. As was the practice of the time the building included premises for the bank manager and family.		
The opening of the branch in Fitzgerald Street indicated the growing economic optimism of the late 1930s, following the end of the Great Depression. The Bank of NSW continued to provide services to the Western Australian community and in 1982 amalgamated with the Commercial Bank of Australia to form Westpac. It subsequently acquired the local Challenge Bank in 1995. This may have been a factor in the closure of this branch in the 1990s. The closures can be attributed largely to changing technology and the modern propensity for corporate downsizing to maximise profits.		
Since its closure the former Westpac Bank has been converted to a residence and commercial premises for a range of purposes. The building appears to be the only pre-1940 bank building remaining in the City of Vincent		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Hobbs, Smith and Forbes Sandwell and Wood	Architects Builders
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 14 January 1939, p. 23.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Bank of NSW 1940s. Courtesy City of Vincent Library

CHARLES VERYARD RESERVE, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Charles Veryard Reserve
Other names	Danjanberup also listed as 53-55 Albert St
Place type	Park / Reserve

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17957
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	6 Bourke St 55 Albert St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 162 D/P: 7489
Vol/folio	1943/499
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The grassed reserve bordered by mature trees is an area of pleasing aesthetic contrast to the surrounding residential development.
	Charles Veryard Reserve is associated with the original wetlands of the Perth metropolitan area which were used for market gardening and dairying prior to drainage.
	The place has social value for the members of the community who have attended the reserve for organised sport and passive recreation.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Park / Reserve
Current use	Park / Reserve
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1970s
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	The Charles Veryard Reserve is a large well drained and grassed open space, with mature trees on the perimeter of the grassed area. The reserve is bound by Albert, Bourke and Barnet Streets and the eastern boundary are residential properties, parking and the Macedonian Orthodox Church.
	On the southern boundary of the reserve are club rooms with a distinctive fan shaped plan form, a storage shed and cricket practice nets.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
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John Gooley's land was resumed by the Perth City Council in 1959, and the area was subject to a planning scheme in the 1960s. The Council wanted to provide a swimming pool, cultural centre, kindergarten and infant welfare centre on the land, but that plan proved too costly. Instead, the Lake was filled and subdivided, again by dumping rubbish there and subdivided, creating 76 residential and 10 commercial lots as well as a recreation reserve.

The reserve was named after Charles Veryard (1900-1967), a Perth City Councillor from 1927 to 1964, and Mayor of Perth from 1964 until his death in 1967. Charles Veryard Oval became the home of the North Perth Cricket Club and Old Modernians Hockey Club with facilities, such as the change rooms and social rooms, and cricket practice nets established for their use in the early 1970s. The trees on the boundary of the playing fields were part of this program of works.

The reserve continues to be used for organised sport and passive recreation.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment. Occupations: Rural industry and market gardening.	
Associations	Charles Veryard	Origin of name
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ROSEMOUNT HOTEL, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Rosemount Hotel
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	14915
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Apr 2007 Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	459 Fitzgerald St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 8 D/P: 1647 LOT: 9 D/P: 1647
Vol/folio	1437/793
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form of its construction in the Federation Queen Anne style and as a prominent landmark in the streetscape.
	The place has historical value as a hotel, which was constructed at the time of the Gold Boom, modified in the Inter War period which were significant cultural and development phases in the history of Western Australia.
	With its public bar and dining facilities at ground floor level and bedroom accommodation on the upper floor, the place is representative of the type of hotels built around the turn of the century.
	The adaptation and remodelling of the hotel in the Inter War period is indicative of the changes in hotel design and use.
	The place has social value as a continuously licensed and operating hotel from 1902, providing a social venue and meeting place for the local community.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other use	Residential: Two Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1902; 1937; 2022
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Stripped Classical Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The hotel is positioned on the corner of Fitzgerald Street and Angove Street with a nil set back to the path. The ground floor truncated corner entry to the hotel has been bricked up and has a fixed window in its place. Today the hotel stands with minimal detail and has been entirely painted white with small details on the parapet.
	The ground floor of the Angove Street façade comprises six rectangular windows with mullion detail and one entry door. The Fitzgerald Street façade comprises one rectangular window along the northern end, three long timber framed casement windows and along the southern end. A porch area is located between the two different sets of windows and has the words 'Rosemount Hotel' above its entry. The porch is accessed via three steps, which lead to two sets of French doors with sidelights. On the second storey are casement windows in an array along both street frontages with the western end of Angove street comprising of five large openings, which shelter a large balcony area.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Initially called Woodville and Toorak after the area's early estates, it was not until c.1901 that the area was named North Perth. The area was seen as desirable as housing was relatively cheap, and was within walking distance to the city. North Perth was then on the outskirts of the Perth metropolitan area, with bushland extending from the suburbs limits.
By 1903 subdivision had grown so rapidly that North Perth's street plan extended to the junction of Walcott Street and Wanneroo Road, although many of these were to remain bush tracks for years. Fitzgerald Street has always been an important transport link between the city centre and the farms and industry north of the city. Its significance increased with the development of suburbs in North Perth, Mount Lawley and Osborne Park in the early 1900s, as can be measured by the number of hotels that were erected along its length, particularly on corner locations, which include the Hyde Park Hotel (formerly known as the Commonwealth Hotel and this place, the Rosemount Hotel. Trams from the city to North Perth ran along Fitzgerald Street from 1900 to 1953. Roads were constructed or upgraded to provide a firm base for the tracks. The lines entered Fitzgerald Street from Bulwer Street with the first route ending at Forrest Street. The Fitzgerald Street line was continued north along Angove Street with the Albert Street terminus opening in 1906. The line extended to Charles Street in 1927. These extensions led to rapid growth in North Perth. While only 12% of the blocks built on in 1904, this rose to 36% by 1911.
As Perth entered a new century it moved away from being a small town to a growing city. This expansion was stimulated by the gold mining industry, the first being in the Kimberley in 1885. This had led to an influx of miners, merchants, builders, architects and other professionals seeking their fortune. The physical nature of Perth changed with the increase in wealth and population and this enabled growth in the real estate, businesses and industry. Prior to the Gold Rush, Perth consisted mainly of simply residences and low lying shops and factories. However, by the end of the 19th century, the city had become transformed by elaborate, architecturally designed, multi-storey buildings. This era also saw the development of the State's hotel industry.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In the 1850s many hotels were built by enterprising individuals, causing some concern to Governor Kennedy. In Perth there was one hotel for every 73.6 adult males. The typical hotel of this era was often on a corner block with the entrance to the public bar on the corner and the door to the hotel proper off one of the streets. A verandah, sometimes seven metres wide, with a balcony, extended along both streets. The grander hotels added elaborate towers and cupolas on the corner and cast iron lace was commonly used.

A clipping from an unknown document, which was provided by an owner states that the 'Rosemount Hotel has stood since 1902 and was the more respectable of North Perth's two pubs managed for many years by the Little family.' Tenders for the construction of the hotel were called in early 1902 by architect Charles Lancelot Oldham for the owner A. Dowell. Later that year, tenders were called for potential licensees to manage the hotel.

Wise's Post Office Directories first list the Rosemount Hotel in 1904 with Mr N.A Gilchrist as the proprietor. However, the Perth Water Department Plans circa 1902 illustrate that the Rosemount was extant at that time.

The two-storey brick and iron Rosemount Hotel was constructed in the Federation Filigree style of architecture. However none of this original facade detail remains. The Federation period in which the subject place was constructed marked a decline in the use of cast iron for structural and ornamental components for verandahs and a marked growth in the use of timber for these components.

Early photographs of the Rosemount Hotel, indicate that the timber detail of the place including posts, balustrade, brackets and valances had a thicker quality than cast-iron, but it still created the 'filigree screen' effect. The hotel was originally half of its current size (2024) and only extended four bays along Angove Street. The facade was presumably tuck pointed red brick, which had two string courses, one along the ground floor level and one along the first floor, as can be distinguished from the circa 1910 photograph. The windows were timber sash and similarly to the doors were headed by distinct discharging arches possibly constructed from stone. The facade had a continuous decorative two-storey timber verandah, which is no longer extant. Wise's Post Office Directories list a number of proprietors of the hotel, who include: Mr Archibald Cale in 1905, Mr Herbert Murton from 1906 to 1908, Mr William Cutmore from 1909 to 1911, Mrs J Loughin in 1912, Mr Dennis Fitzgerald 1913 to 1918 and Mr R. Lakey from 1919 to at least 1949.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A clipping from an unknown document dating from the early twentieth century period circa 1910, which was provided by one of the current owners provides insight into the history of the place: *'the well-known Hotel having been recently renovated and refurbished throughout, offers the best accommodation. All bedrooms open onto balcony. Special attention given to visitors from the Goldfields and Country by the Proprietor, W.B Cutmore, who is an old prospector. Excellent table and liquors. First-class Billiard Table. Telegrams and Letters will receive immediate attention' Terms: 35/- per week.* Another document provided by the owner states that the *'Rosemount Hotel was extensively renovated in the art deco style in the later 1930s and while the public bar remained the noisy, smoky milieu of gregarious masculinity, its dining and accommodation aspired to a more up-market clientele.'* These renovations were designed by architect William G. Bennett in 1937 and comprised the remodelling and extension of the bar and a new bedroom wing.

Currently, only a portion of the Rosemount Hotel is actively being used. The down stairs former public bar area had been modified and enlarged as a live music venue and a large beer garden is located on the western side of the hotel. The former dining room, the accommodation upstairs, the proprietor's quarters were not in use.

Aerial photographs from the late 20th century show that the Rosemount Hotel building remained mostly unchanged while the block had some additions including a drive-through bottle shop in the late 1990s and adjustments made to the parking area. The main building had only alterations to the outdoor areas and the addition of solar panels across all the roofs in 2022.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Economy: Commerce	
	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications	
Associations	A. Dowell	Original owner
	Charles Lancelot Oldham	Architect
	William G. Bennett	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	
	The West Australian, 15 April 1902, p. 1; 19 June 1937, p. 6.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Rosemount Hotel, c1902. Courtesy City of Vincent Library

DUPLEX, 321-323 FITZGERALD ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplex, 321-323 Fitzgerald St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18001
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	321-323 Fitzgerald St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 - 2 STR: 17054
Vol/folio	1831/189
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style applied to a duplex which is a landmark in the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population in the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey semi-detached pair are a brick construction with a single hipped roof with feature gables central over the front room of each half, and an arched roof vent central within the front roof.
	The bracketed gables are intricately detailed with semi circular and other design fretwork and have apex finials. The front walls are face brick with rendered bans The front rooms have a rectangular bay with a central pair of double hung sash windows.
	There is a bullnose verandah across the entire frontage, interrupted by a party wall. The verandah is supported by square timber posts with spindled timber valance and a detailed fretwork archway onto the verandah, in line with the recessed front doors. The chimneys each side are tall face brick chimneys detailed with wide corbelled mouldings.
	The front fence rests on a face limestone retaining wall that rises four steps from the footpath. The steps are central. Above the retaining wall is a recent high face brick fence, recessed at the entry where two original limestone pillars mark the same. The fence obscures views of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Fitzgerald Street was named after Captain Charles Fitzgerald, a captain in the Royal Navy and then Governor of Western Australia from 1848 to 1855. Initially called Woodville and Toorak after the area's early estates, it was not until circa 1901 that the area was named North Perth. It was seen as a good place to live as housing was relatively cheap, and was within walking distance of the City. This property at 321-323 Fitzgerald Street is situated on the west side of the street, between Vincent and Chelmsford streets.
In 1906, the tram service on Fitzgerald Street reached Forrest Street, providing public transport for that area and hastening residential development. It is to be noted that this service finished in 1952 with the last tram running in February of that year.
The semi-detached pair was built between 1910 and 1915. The laneway at the rear was part of the original survey. These lanes are very common in the North Perth area as they are in many other of the older suburbs of Perth. Their original purpose was to provide a rear access to the blocks and to allow the Council's night cart access to the householders' 'dunnies' which were built along the rear boundaries of their properties. The 'dunnies' had a flap at the back so that the pan in use could be swapped for a clean one by the 'night soil' man. Initially these night carts were horse-drawn but they were later replaced by motorised vehicles. This service was phased out in the 1950s as more and more properties in the area had sewerage.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1915, No. 321 was listed in the Post Office Directory as occupied by George B. Lithgo and there is no listing for No. 323. This was the first year that No. 321 was listed under its current number. Prior to that it was No. 11 and No. 323 was No. 13. William Dewsnap was listed at No. 11 until 1910 and J. Johnson at No. 13, then George Lithgo was listed at No. 11 from 1911 onwards. No. 13 was listed as being occupied again in 1914 by Mrs F.L Gulliver. In 1929 the occupants were George Rodier (No. 321) and Reginald H. Wnet (No. 323); and in 1949 they were Mrs Mabel Cullen (No. 321) and Thomas James (No. 323).
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the residences had the roofing replaced in the late 1980s and a small addition made to the back of No. 323 in 2016. No other changes to the form of the residences are visible.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSE, 3 GLEBE ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 3 Glebe
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18006
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	3 Glebe St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 32 D/P: 2422
Vol/folio	1135/416
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings for the affluent members of the community in North Perth during the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1912
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey brick dwelling has a gambrel hipped roof with a dominant front gable with a bay window and bullnose front verandah. The gable is richly detailed with roughcast and decorative curved battens and patterns. The bay window is a three casement formation with fanlights under a richly moulded arch.
	The front brick walls are tuckpointed and horizontal rendered bands are at window sill and head heights. The central front door, under the verandah has sidelights and a fanlight. The window under the verandah is a double hung sash.
	The verandah is supported by turned posts with decorative brackets and a turned vertical valence detail. The face brick chimney is detailed with stucco and has double clay pots. Building has been restored to a high level of integrity.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Glebe Street, and the surrounding area, was part of the residential subdivision in North Perth developed on Swan Locations 647 and 653 for private sale by 'land estate, mining and general agents' Solomon Hermann and Thomas Whitton Williams of Hay Street Perth in the 1890s. The releases of land were known variously as the Woodville, Percy, Toorak and Christmas Hill Estates. They were advertised as being 'close to the city boundary' and 'high and healthy'. The terms were one quarter cash and with the balance to be paid at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months without interest.
Glebe Street, a short street that runs north-south between View Street and Alma Road was originally named Rose Street. The name was changed in 1927 to reflect the fact that some of the land had originally been part of the glebe (land owned by a parish church) of St Hilda's Anglican Church (then known as the Church of England), situated on the corner of View Street, which was consecrated in 1904. A letter dated 2 March 1927 from the City of Perth Council Chambers and Municipal Offices to the Secretary for Lands also mentioned the reason in support of the application to change the name of Rose Street to Glebe Street in North Perth, the letter stated, 'I beg to advise that this resolution was passed by the Council as the result of a petition of residents in Rose Street, who complained that Rose Street was confused with Roe Street'. A letter from the Department of Lands and Surveys indicates that approval was given to the change of name of Rose Street to Glebe Street in the City of Perth in 1927. However, Glebe Street was actually still listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories under 'Rose' until 1930.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The archival North Perth (Central Ward) Rate Books, in conjunction with the Post Office Directories, suggest that the subject lot, which is listed as Lot 32, Rose Road at the time, was a vacant land block between 1908 and 1910. The land was owned by Mrs M. Sommers between 1909 and 1910. Adolphus G. Sommers moved into the house in 1913 as the first occupier. The above information implies that the construction of the existing dwelling at No. 3 Glebe Street completed c1912 and the first occupier moved into the house in 1913. In 1914 - 1917, Horace L. Wilmshurst became the occupier of the dwelling, during this period, the ownership of the land changed to Alfred Briggs in 1915. Following this, Mark Mendelanitz had a short stay at the dwelling in 1918 and then Mrs D S Hamilton lived in the house between 1919 and 1922. In 1923, Edward Green occupied No. 3 Glebe Street and his name was listed until 1939. Mrs Alice Green, who may have been the widow of Edward Green, and John G. Green, were listed in the Directories from 1940 to 1947, which indicates that the Green family lived there over twenty years. In 1949, the last of year of the Directories, the resident was P. A. Holywell.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate an extension was added around the early 1990s and this appears to be the only change to the form of the residence since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the subject place had a new roof installed around the late 1980s and a small structure added to the rear of the property. With the roof excepted, the form and extent of the residence has changed little since the first of these aerial images.		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Sommers family	Original owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ST HILDA'S CHURCH, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	St Hilda's Church
Other names	St Hilda's Anglican Church
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2217
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Anglican Church Inventory YES 31 Jul 1996 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	13 Glebe St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 100 D/P: 71904
Vol/folio	2792/587
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of a Federation Free Style executed in brick with later additions (1954) not significantly detracting from the original (1915) construction.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape of North Perth.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Anglican Church in the district from the early 20th century.
	The place has historical value as it houses the oldest font in Australia, of Anglo Saxon origin.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with leaders of the Anglican Church Archbishop Riley and his son Tom, former Lord Mayor William Loton and architects George Herbert Parry and A.G. Cann.
	The place had an important social value to the community and members of the Church of England (Anglican Church) since 1904 for religious and social activities.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church
Current use	Religious: Church
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1915; 1954
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Romanesque
Physical description	A robustly designed parish church with a gable front to View Street and a hipped southern end following the line of the semi-octagonal sanctuary, buttressed walls and entrance porch in brick and stone. The porch has stone quoins, a shallow pointed arch entrance and a simple triangular pediment, featuring a cross decoration in the stucco. The porch extends to the footpath. The stonework continues as a wide band around the building. The windows also feature stone surrounds. The church has internal aisles for the length of the nave, which terminate before the sanctuary. The end wall of the sanctuary is solid with an inset stone cross and foundation stone, while the other walls have lancet windows with stained glass set in leadlights.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Glebe Street was known as Rose Street until 1927 when the name was changed because the Anglican Church (Church of England) owned much of the land.	
In c1900, the first Anglican Sunday School and services for the parish known as All Saints Woodville were held at the home of Mrs Hahn on the corner of Olive and View Streets, North Perth. Reverend John Alles of St Paul's Church in Carr Street, West Perth took the first church services in Gibson Hall (corner of Daphne and Angove Streets) and in the North Perth State School.	
In 1904, a wooden building transported from Canning Mills, and erected on the corner of Rose (Glebe) and View Streets in 1904, was consecrated as St Hilda's North Perth. It was named after St Hilda of Whitby (Yorkshire, UK) a nun who died in 680. St Hilda founded a new monastery at Whitby, high on a hill overlooking the ocean, the remains of which are still in existence. St Hilda's Anglican School for Girls in Mosman Park was also named after her and the school has friendship links with St Hilda's School in Whitby.	
Lay assistants helped Reverend Allas and other clergymen until 1909 when the first resident rector, Reverend Harold Merryweather was appointed. He boarded initially in a house on the corner of Fitzgerald Street and Grosvenor Road until September 1910 when he moved to St Paul's rectory.	
A church building fund was implemented in 1910 and the minutes of the Vestry meeting on 16 June stated that 'Mr Prior moved and seconded by Mr Barnes that the sum of £12 paid into the government Savings Bank as a nucleus of the Church Building Fund'.	
In 1914, Rev C. L. (Tom) Riley, son of Archbishop Riley, was appointed rector of St Hilda's. Initially he lived with his parents at Bishop House, traveling to his parish by motor bike.	
The foundation stone for St Hilda's Church was laid on 24 July 1915, by William T. Loton, MLA, and the church was consecrated on 10 October that year by the Reverend's father, Archbishop Riley and the timber building was removed. The rectory was also completed in 1915, and Reverend Riley moved in. It was later the birthplace of his son, Reverend Canon L. W. Riley.	
In 1919, Wise's Post Office Directories listed Reverend R. Coverdale as the resident clergyman at No. 19 Glebe Street. This was due to 'Tom' Riley's overseas service as a Chaplain in the 10th Light Horse during World War I, he returned to this position in 1920.	
LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2024 3	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1922 Reverend Joshua Williams took over and by 1927 the incumbent was Reverend William Patrick.

The Montessori High School operated (possibly in the club rooms) for a few years from 1923 onwards under principal, Mrs A. McNamara and in 1936 the Glebe View Tennis Courts were constructed.

By 1940, Reverend Patrick had become Canon Patrick and he was still there in 1949, the last year the Directories were printed.

In 1954, St Hilda's Church was completed with the addition of the entrance porch, chancel, sanctuary, choir and priest vestries. The additions were designed by architect A. G. Cann, costing £5000 were consecrated on 12 December 1954 by Archbishop Robert Moline.

In 1974, the site of the original weatherboard church and the land occupied by the tennis courts were sold and part of the proceeds was used to finally pay off the 1954 additions.

A house was purchased in Coolbinia for use as a rectory and the original rectory was demolished and a parish centre was built on the site.

St Hilda's boasts the oldest font in Australia, it is of Anglo-Saxon workmanship and dates from the 9th or 10th Century and Reverend William Patrick arranged for it to be transferred to St Hilda's when St John's Anglican Church in Milligan Street was demolished in 1928.

In 1975 the year of the church's diamond jubilee there were plans to erect a Parish Centre, which it was hoped would be a fitting memorial to the original church. The laneway at the rear of this is owned by the church but is open for public use.

In 2003, the husband and wife team of Reverends Sue and John Meagher introduced a 'tot church', a service for under-fives during which they were encouraged to sing, play and instrument or dance in the aisles. A 'blessing of the animals' was also held annually, which commemorates the life of St Francis of Assisi and locals were encouraged to take along their pets. Reverend Shane Hubner, an Anglican Minister from Queensland was appointed as the Rector in November 2004.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the remodelling of the buildings on the subject site excluding the church hall itself in the late 1970s and early 1980s, as well as the replacement of the church's roof in the early 1990s.

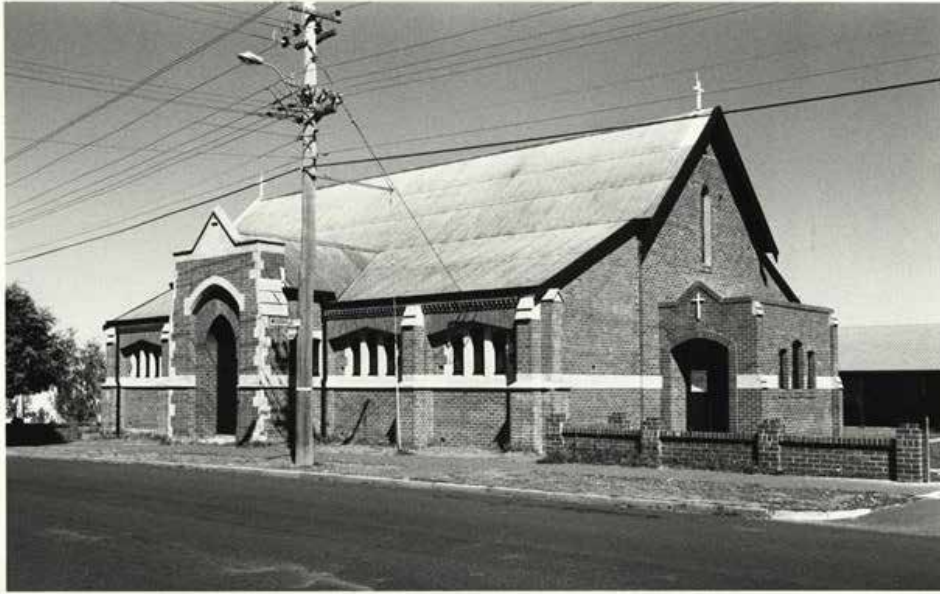
In 2012, a small extension was added to one of the buildings but there have been no other visible changes since that time.

In 2024, the church remains in the Perth Diocese with Reverend Debora Spencer the pastoral leader.

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	George Herbert Parry Francis Hahn Rev C.L. (Tom) Riley A.G. Cann	Architect Contractor First Rector Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 26 July 1915, p. 6.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





View of the original portion of the church, 1981. Courtesy HCWA inherit database.

HOLBEACH HOUSE, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Holbeach House
Other names	Residence, 188 Grosvenor Rd
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18010
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	188 Grosvenor Rd
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 303 D/P: 1237
Vol/folio	1979/557
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of a generous residence in the Federation Queen Anne style with a garden setting which is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings for the affluent members of the community in North Perth during the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1907
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>The single storey brick and iron dwelling at No. 188 Grosvenor Road, North Perth was constructed circa 1907 in the Federation Queen Anne Style.</p> <p>The dwelling is positioned over two lots and has landscaped gardens.</p> <p>The dwelling has a two room street frontage and a recessed side entrance. The main roof from is hipped with various gable and hipped protrusions along its eastern elevation. One protruding gable is positioned diagonally to face the south east corner of the site. The gable ends are detailed with timber battens.</p> <p>An iron verandah runs the length of the southern and a portion of the eastern sides of the dwelling. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts and has decorative timber brackets and a timber valance.</p> <p>The dwelling has tuck-pointed brick walls with two string courses. The southern elevation of the dwelling features three timber framed sash windows with decorative plaster sill detail. An interesting feature along the dwelling's eastern elevation is a small protruding room, which is capped by crenellations.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The dwelling is located along the portion of Grosvenor Street between Leake and Fitzgerald Streets in North Perth. Constructed over two lots the dwelling is setback approximately 4.5 metres from its front boundary. A brick and iron fence separates the dwelling from the street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>North Perth was initially called Woodville and Toorak after early estates in the area. It was not until March 1899 that is was officially named after the North Perth Roads Board area. It was reclassified as the North Perth Municipality in October 1901. The area was seen as a good place to live as housing was relatively cheap, and it was in walking distance of the City. Access to the City was greatly improved with the advent of trams along Fitzgerald Street from 1900 onwards. There were no houses erected in Grosvenor Road west of Fitzgerald Street until 1907 when one is listed in Wise's Post Office Directories as being occupied by John Linton. In 1909 there were three listed: Linton's and two others but no street numbers had been allocated.</p> <p>It was not until 1909 that the numbers were listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories. By that time there were seven houses in the street and this included No. 188. No. 188 was constructed on the northern side at the western end of Grosvenor Road circa 1909.</p>	

Historical Information	
<p>At the rear is a right-of-way which was part of the original survey. These lanes are very common in the North Perth area as they are in many other of the older suburbs of Perth. Their original purpose was to provide a rear access to the blocks and to allow the Council's night cart access to the householders' 'dunnies' which were built along the rear boundaries of their properties. The 'dunnies' had a flap at the back so that the pan in use could be swapped for a clean one by the 'night soil' man. Initially these night carts were horse-drawn but they were later replaced by motorised vehicles. This service was phased out in the 1950s as more and more properties in the area had sewerage.</p> <p>The first resident and owner of the place was Mr Wilford W. Mitchell (1872-1949) and his wife Kate Westhoven (1868-1958) and their seven children. Mitchell had a business in Viking House in William Street from 1907, Mitchell and Co Limited: auctioneer, house, land and estate agents, sworn valuers. No details of the architect or builder have been determined. Mitchell and his family resided at this dwelling from the time he purchased the property around 1908 until 1946. The name of the House 'Holbeach House' may originate with the town in Lincolnshire which was the county of Mitchell's birth.</p> <p>Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that from 1947 until at least 1949, Mrs Ruby Miller resided at the house.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the residence remained mostly unchanged until the late 1990s and early 2000s when renovations began with a new roof installation and continued with extensions being added. These renovations continued until around 2008 and the residence has remained visually the same since then.</p>	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	William Wilford Mitchell and family	Original owner and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

Additional Photographs	
	

SHOP WITH ATTACHED HOUSE, 45 AND 45A HOBART ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shop with attached house, 45 and 45a Hobart St
Other names	Hobart Deli
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18015
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	45 and 45a Hobart St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 199 D/P: 2334
Vol/folio	1621/294
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	This shop and premises have aesthetic value for the demonstration of the Inter War Art Deco style and detail in the shop premises parapet and shop front.
	The place is a landmark in the vicinity for its prominent location on the corner site and its contrast to the adjacent residential building stock.
	The place is associated with the development of Mt Hawthorn in the Inter War period which stalled after the initial subdivision in the early 20th century but accelerated with improvements in transport beyond the central city and growth of the economy after the Depression.
	The place has historic value for its association with the common practice where small grocery stores were located within walking distances of nearby homes, and the shop proprietors lived in the same premises.
The shop is valued by the community as a retail premises since 1935 which has provided a diversity of offerings, recently a well patronised café that contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Other use	Residential: Single Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1929; 1935
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Art Deco Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey shop is asymmetrical about the truncated corner, with different length facades to each street frontage.
	The main shop entry is recessed on the truncated corner and that is flanked by similar shopfronts. The main street frontage has another shop front with a recessed entry. The suspended boxed canopy extends around the shopfronts but does not include the skillion wall on the secondary street.
	The parapet is distinctive art deco with recessed horizontal banding contrasted by vertical stepped parapet elements on the truncated corner and central on the Hobart Street frontage.
	The residence adjoining the shop premises is largely obscured by a limestone wall on the boundary. Glimpses of the house indicate it features Inter War Californian Bungalow style with a projecting gable with timber batten detail.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Mount Hawthorn area was first subdivided for urban development in 1887. It was in the late 1890s that a syndicate formed by C. L.W. Clifton (Undersecretary for Lands), James A. Hicks and E. H. Wittenoom (later Minister in WA Government and Agent General in London) purchased the land. James Hick called his portion 'Hawthorne Estate' after the area of Melbourne, which he had apparently recently visited. Some of the purchasers were later dissatisfied with the name and lobbied to have it called 'Mount Hawthorn', as the use of the word 'Mount' was fashionable at the time.</p> <p>Hobart Street was part of a further subdivision, the Merredin Park Estate which was developed by the Intercolonial Investment Land & Building Company Ltd of Sydney, and was released in three stages.</p> <p>The subject block was part of Stage 9, situated on Swan Locations 658 and 660. The land was advertised as 'splendid mansion and villa sites' and it was offered for sale by public auction on 25 June 1901, the auction being held at the Mechanics Institute in Perth. The auctioneer was James Gardiner and the terms were 10 per cent deposit and the balance in eight quarterly payments without interest. A five per cent discount was offered for cash. A number of lots were sold prior to the June 1901 auction but the subject place was not among them. There were no residents listed for the street in the 1905 Post Office Directory, and only four in 1910. In 1913 a Baptist church was listed and in 1914 the North Perth Municipal Yards and Pound were shown as being in roughly the same area as the subject place but on the opposite side of the road. These were run for many years by pound-keeper, Thomas Walker.</p> <p>A house is shown on the corner of Hobart and Auckland streets in the MWSSDD sewerage plans of 1929. The house is set back from the street corner. In 1929 Stephen Carslaw was listed as residing at the house and he was still there until at least 1935. In the 1930s (circa 1934) a large corner shop was added to the front of the residence. No details of the architect or building have been determined.</p> <p>It was not uncommon in Vincent at that time for people to build shops at the front of their existing homes or alongside and in particular along the busier streets, such as Oxford Street. The first business listed as 45A Hobart Street was C. Carter, grocer and in 1949 it was a mixed business known as Phillips Store. At this time Thomas Maynard, a butcher was listed for No. 45. It is not known whether he operated a butcher's shop there or resided there.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In later years, the shop at No. 45A was known as Hobart Deli. In the 1950s it was run by Stanley Morris, who had emigrated from Burma in October 1948 with his wife and six children. A seventh child, Maureen, was born after they arrived in Australia and the family moved to No. 110 Loftus Street, Leederville. Mrs Morris ran the shop in Hobart Street while Stanley, a qualified engineer, worked at the Taxation Department. The delicatessen continued to operate in 2007. The shop is known as the Hobart Deli and continues to operate in [2024], complete with café facilities.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show both the shop and residence changed little until the late 1990s when a new roof was installed on the residential potion of the block. Though this change didn't remain long, as an extension was added around 2004 and with it another new roof. The form and extent of the shop have changed little and the residence has had no new additions since 2004.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Morris family	Owners, occupiers and business owners
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



SMITH'S LAKE RESERVE, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Smith's Lake Reserve
Other names	Danjanberup
Place type	Urban Park

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11441
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	31 Kayle St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The wetland is an area of pleasing aesthetic contrast to the surrounding residential development. It features both Postwar Arcadian and Functional styles of landscaping and planting.
	Smith's Lake is associated with the original wetlands of the Perth metropolitan area which were used for market gardening and dairying prior to drainage.
	The place is associated with the community group the Smith's Lake Precinct Group which lobbied for and actively participated in the rehabilitation of the wetland.
	The place has social value for the members of the community who attend the reserve for passive recreation.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Park/Reserve
Current use	Park/Reserve
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1999; 2002
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	The landscaping is functional in the active recreational areas, with grassed areas and selected tree plantings, and arcadian in the passive recreational areas, with its simple palette of grass, shrubs, informal tree plantings and simple functional built elements.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Smith's Lake was known to Aboriginals as Danjanberup. Farming, market gardening and dairying were carried out around its edge following European Settlement in 1829. It originally covered a larger area than it does today, but in the 1920's the Claisebrook drain was extended and the amount of surface water decreased.

Between 1914 and 1937, the City of Perth acquired much of the former lake areas for redevelopment as parks and recreation areas. However, Smith's Lake was the last to be fully developed. It remained as 'swamp land and high reeds' (Harold Lee) and the area was still being used for market gardening in the 1950s. John Gooley had a house and a market garden on the edge of the lake and south of his was another. There was also one where Barnett Place is now and a fourth in nearby Howlett Street. George Gooley, one of John's sons, ran a vegetable delivery round in the area and local schoolboys often helped him on Sundays. The vegetables were carried in a four - wheeled canvas covered cart, which was horse drawn. The lake itself was used as a rubbish tip, and after the Second World War it contained the remains of rusting wartime tanks and Bren-gun carriers.

John Gooley's land was resumed by the Perth City Council in 1959, and the area was subject to a planning scheme in the 1960s. The Council wanted to provide a swimming pool, cultural centre, kindergarten and infant welfare centre on the land, but that plan proved too costly. Instead, the Lake was filled and subdivided, again by dumping rubbish there and subdivided, creating 76 residential and 10 commercial lots as well as a recreation reserve.

The reserve was named after Charles Veryard, a Perth City Councillor from 1927 to 1964, and Mayor of Perth from 1964 until his death in 1967. Charles Veryard Oval became the home of the North Perth Cricket Club and Old Modernians Hockey Club with facilities, such as the change rooms and social rooms, established for their use.

A Smiths' Lake Precinct Group was formed in 1997 and rehabilitation of the lake began in 1999 through the efforts of this group. They were assisted by corporate and local government funding and help with replanting came from the wider community, including a group of North Perth Primary School children. Further subdivision occurred in 2000 when the Vincent Council's former Works Depot in Richmond Street was subdivided (the depot was relocated to Osborne Park the same year).

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 2002, further work was carried out in the area, changing it back to a more natural setting, and art works were added plus recordings of interviews from the Vincent Local History Centre. The work was the first stage of the development of a Wetlands Trail linking all the wetlands in the Vincent area with Banks Reserve on the river in Mount Lawley.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Social Services: General Social Services	
Associations	Smith's Lake Precinct Group	Community Activism Group
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 11 KNUTSFORD ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 11 Knutsford St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11442
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Dec 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	11 Knutsford St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 453 D/P: 32541
Vol/folio	1413/142
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of the Federation Queen Anne style of residence in a garden setting and is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The house is constructed of painted brick with a predominantly hipped roof with gambrel roof ventilators.
	The symmetrical frontage is given emphasis by the decorative gablets above the symmetrical window bays to each of the front rooms.
	The separate skillion verandah is supported by six turned timber posts, with brackets supporting a decorative fretwork valence. The five bays of the verandah emphasise the central front door and align with the geometry of the bay windows. One chimney survives aligned with the right hand gable.
Condition	A street facing house with a narrow front garden, fully developed in a cottage style, behind a replacement timber and picket front fence.
	Good
	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Knutsford Street was originally part of a separate subdivision, almost a triangular shape of some 127 larger lots (now mostly subdivided), bounded by Norham, Namur, Walcott and Blake streets. The cross streets were named First Avenue (changed to Namur Street in 1916), Second Avenue (changed to Ruby Street in 1904), Third Avenue (changed to Mabel Street in 1904) and Fourth Avenue (changed to Blake Street in 1916). The narrow laneways in between named No 1, No 2 and No 3 Street. Two of these have since been renamed Nova Lane (between Ruby and Mabel Streets) and Fiore Lane (between Ruby and Namur Streets).

The area was known as Woodville initially and in 1899 it was officially designated as North Perth with the formation of a local roads board (North Perth Roads Board) and in October 1901, it was reclassified as the North Perth Municipality. No. 11 is a weatherboard house according to the MWSSDD sewerage plans of the 1930s. Most of the approximately 20 houses in the street at this time were of weatherboard construction and there were only a few vacant lots.
The lot for No. 11 was created by subdividing Lots 47 and 48 of the original subdivision into three. No. 11 occupied the centre of these three lots. There were no houses listed for the street in the Wise's Post Office Directories from 1903 (when the street was first listed) until 1905. In 1906, there were two listed and six were listed for 1915. In 1916 street numbers were introduced for the first time but not for all the houses in the street. No. 11 was listed and its occupant at that time was John G. Drake. By this time there were 14 houses in the street but this was the first time his name had appeared on the list.
In 1930, No. 11 was occupied by George Henry Jennings and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, by Mrs Mary Crawley.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

One of the attractions of Knutsford Street was Woodville Reserve at its southern end. As early as 1910 the North Perth Bowling Club was established there and the tennis courts followed in 1915, and the Woodville Cricket Club in 1937. The park is still used for tennis, lawn bowls, cricket, soccer, and volleyball (2008). The park is also a dog exercise area, with playground equipment, barbecues, public toilets and a pavilion, where groups such as the Swiss Club meet on a regular basis. The subject place has been restored in recent years.

Aerial photographs from the late 20th century show a small addition to the back of the building in the early 1990s, and a further addition to what appears to be a carport was put in on the north side of the building in 2017. There have been no visible external changes since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



THREE HOUSES, 1, 3 AND 7 LEAKE ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Three Houses, 1, 3 and 7 Leake St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18027
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1,3,7 Leake St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 12 D/P: 3192 LOT: 11 D/P: 3192 LOT: 109 D/P: 90200
Vol/folio	1984/604 532/67 2065/901
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The group of three residences have aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Queen Anne and Federation Bungalow style individually and form a cohesive group in the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings for the affluent members of the community in North Perth during the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1905
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne Federation Bungalow The three dwellings are fine examples of their style and period. All are asymmetrical in form with expansive hipped roofs and one or more gable features. The places all have corner verandahs, both separate and integral roofs. The places are all brick structures and feature decorative valances, fretwork brackets and turned timber posts. 1 & 7 have the characteristic richness of detail associated with the Queen Anne style, whilst 3 is much plainer in detail consistent with the character of the Bungalow style. The projecting verandah eaves of 3 shadow the valence detail and weaken the visual junction of the roof and its supporting structure. Low brick fences reveal the lawn and garden residential settings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The west side of Leake (originally John) Street was part of the Monastery Grounds Estate, which covered the area between Leake (west side) and Camelia Street (east side) and was bounded by Park Street on the north side and Vincent Street to the south. The Estate was established following the construction of the Redemptorist Monastery in 1903, at which time the excess church land was subdivided for residential use. The estate was advertised as being 'situated on the heights of North Perth' and 'only one mile from the Central Railway Station. In the early 20th Century people were used to walking and a one-mile walk into the City was considered very reasonable. The advertisement went on to say, it was 'only one minute from the tram', which ran along Charles Street. The agent, W. Wilford Mitchell of 83 William Street, Perth, also boasted that the blocks were 'surrounded by superior villas, overlooking City and river'.</p> <p>The houses at 1, 3 and 7 Leake Street appear to be the only houses in this section of the street on the MWSSDD sewerage plan but they were not numbered. Between 1911 and 1915 no houses were listed in this section of the street in Wise's Post Office Directories. In 1915 the name was changed to Leake Street and Nos 1 and 7 were listed with Harry Highman at No. 11 and Mrs P.J. Horrigan at No. 7. No. 3 was listed for the first time in 1919 when Mrs Harry Throssell was the resident.</p> <p>At that time the other occupants were still Harry Highman (No.1) and Michael J. Horrigan at No. 7.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
According to the City of Perth rate books, in 1922 the houses were owned by Henry Highman (No. 1), Miss Rosetta Smith (No. 3) and Priscilla Horrigan (No. 7) which was described as 'house & ground'. Nos 1 and 3 were rentals at that stage but the owner Priscilla Horrigan occupied No. 7.	
In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the residents were John M. Woulfe and Norm Waggs (No.1), Miss Rosetta Smith (No.3) and Mrs Priscilla J. Horrigan and Mrs D. Croft (No. 7).	
Additions/alterations were carried out to No. 1 in 2006 by Dale Alcock Home Improvements.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



ST NIKOLA MACEDONIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH & MACEDONIAN WELFARE CENTRE, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	St Nikola Macedonian Orthodox Church & Macedonian Welfare Centre
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18035
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	8 Macedonia Pl
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 191 D/P: 49587
Vol/folio	1429/792
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place has aesthetic value as a place of worship for the Macedonian community in a facility that is a contemporary expression of its traditional form.
	The place has historic value for its association with the earliest settlement of the Macedonian community in the City of Vincent and the growth and development of the community in the second half of the 20th century.
	St Nikola Macedonian Orthodox Church & Macedonian Welfare Centre is significant in demonstrating the multicultural community in the City of Vincent.
	The place demonstrates the strength of the community commitment to build this church largely through donations and voluntary effort.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel Social/Recreational: Community Hall
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1995
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Late 20th-Century Immigrants Nostalgic
Physical description	The complex one and two storey structure is a brick building with render detailing.
	The roof is predominantly hipped, with facetted hips to the hexagonal towers, and a gable frontage to the street, behind a render topped brick parapet with a rounded render detail at the apex.
	The building features semi circular arches throughout, rendered moulded detailing and classical columns. Brick pillars and wrought iron fence delineates the boundary.
	The verge and property are entirely brick paved with some trees planted between.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The first organised Macedonians began to arrive in Australia as early as 1920. They arrived with limited financial resources but worked hard to establish a home and future for their families. The first Macedonian Club in Perth was opened in William Street in 1926. It was referred to as Macedonian House. Other Macedonian Clubs were also opened in and around the area known today as Northbridge and became gathering places for all Macedonians. The clubs served as important bases for Macedonian people experiencing typical problems associated with settlement in a new homeland. The onset of World War II resulted in an increasing flow of migrants into Australia. The endeavours of Perth-based Macedonians keen to assist their newly arriving relatives and establish a significant location for communication and support led to the formation of associations like 'Edinstvo' in 1941 which have played an ongoing and progressive role in providing financial, physical and social support to Macedonian migrants.</p> <p>The oppression and hardship emanating from the Greek Civil War (1945-1948) saw many more Macedonians move to Australia to establish a better life whilst others were keen to re-unite with their families. Although the established settlers has purchased a hall in Leederville (1949), it was not long before the growing number of Macedonian migrants meant that a more substantial building was required to address the demands of a growing community. This proposition is supported by the fact a Women's Section was formed in 1948 for the specific purpose of establishing a Macedonian Community Centre. The Women's Section played an important role in helping to raise funds that contributed to the purchase of land in North Perth where the Community Centre now stands.</p> <p>The preliminary sketches for a comprehensive Community Centre were drawn in 1958 with the support of a Macedonian architect. The completion of these sketches coincided with a series of transactions that resulted in the purchase of property in Bourke Street, North Perth. By April 1959, the Western Australian Macedonian Community was fully committed to building a substantial home in Western Australia. In order to formalise their operations and provide a guiding framework for future plans, the Macedonian Community engaged in the preparation of a Constitution. At a general meeting of members in 1964, the Community's first Constitution was ratified and subsequently registered under the name 'Macedonian-Australia Community of Perth WA (Inc.)'. The Constitution, along with the plans to build the Community Centre, were testament to an every growing confidence, status and esteem among Macedonians and their ongoing struggle for recognition.</p>

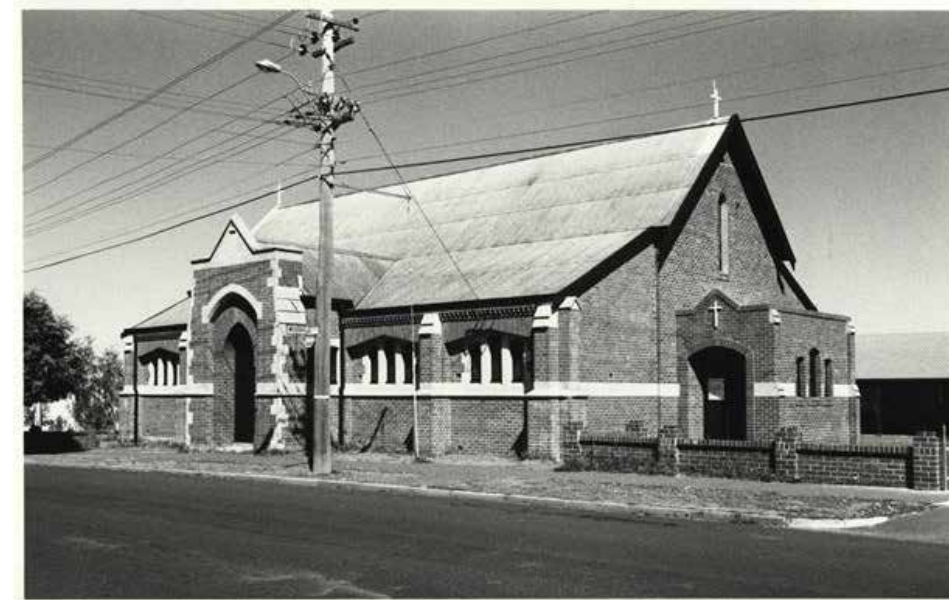
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Work on the construction of the Macedonian Cultural Centre at the corner of Albert and Kayle Street, North Perth (now Macedonia Place) began in February 1966. On 17 September 1966, an elaborate ceremonial blessing was conducted by Arch Priest, Metodi Gogov. Almost a thousand Macedonians from all over Australia attended to mark the occasion. The momentum and interest generated by this event led to requests being sent to the Macedonian Orthodox Church hierarchy for a parish priest to move to Perth. Father Gogov was duly appointed and commenced his work in September 1968 at the Anglican Church in North Perth. For the first time Western Australian Macedonians were able to attend services, baptise their children, get married and be buried under the authority of the Macedonian Orthodox Church.</p> <p>The opening of the Macedonian Centre and the adjoining temporary Church led to an expansion of the Community's cultural, spiritual and sporting activities. These events played an important role in promoting Macedonian consciousness and pride. However, the ongoing growth and development of these activities led to significant demands being placed on the existing facilities. The Macedonian Community responded by adding a second floor to the existing cultural centre in 1976. In November 1990, the Macedonian Community passed a resolution to build a new Macedonian Orthodox Church at No. 8 Macedonian Place across the road from the Community Centre. A consecration ceremony to officially launch the project occurred in August 1994. Macedonian consultants were engaged in the design, engineering and building components of the construction process. The Macedonian Community also commissioned renowned iconographer, Stephan Adamache, to paint the walls and ceilings in accordance with the traditions of the Macedonian Orthodox Church.</p> <p>On 4 February 1996, the place of worship was blessed and officially opened by Metropolitan Bishop Petar. The ceremony involved Macedonian Australians from all parts of the country, dignitaries from Macedonia, and Local, State, and Federal politicians.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>A war memorial was also erected in the grounds of the Church to pay due respect to Macedonians who had given their lives in the pursuit of freedom and independence. Construction of this monument was led by the Macedonian Veterans Association in conjunction with the Macedonian Community. The war memorial was officially unveiled by Premier Gallop on 14 October 2001 and has served as a point of solemn reflection, recognition, remembrance, and respect on occasions of national significance to both the Macedonian and broader Australian community.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the construction of the Church and few structures on the same site in the 1990s, with a single addition circa 2007. The form and extent of the subject place have changed little since their construction.</p>		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Recreation Arts, Culture and Entertainment Social Services: General Social Services	
Associations	Stephan Adamache	Iconographer
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



View of the original portion of the church, 1981. Courtesy HCWA inherit database.

HOUSE, 3 MIGNONETTE ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 3 Mignonette St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	27259
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 05 Mar 2019

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	3 Mignonette St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 18 D/P: 1306
Vol/folio	1749/526
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	This place is are good representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style of residence applied to a modest family home. Together with the adjacent properties of a similar style and age they make a substantial contribution to the streetscape.
	The outhouse adjacent to the rear lane is a rare example of a once common feature of dwellings in the late 18th and early 20th century.
	The place is a good, intact representative example of a residence built north of the original townsite of Perth during the early 20th century, reflecting the sudden increase in population in Western Australia and the resulting rapid expansion of residential accommodation This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1912; 1990s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The dwelling is designed in the Federation Bungalow style and constructed in tuck pointed red brick with corrugated metal roof. The place is a single storey symmetrical dwelling with a high-pitched hipped roof featuring twin gables above symmetrical sets of double vertical casement windows.
	A skillion verandah extends across the entire front façade and is supported by chamfered timber posts, spanned by lacework frieze and corner brackets. The front fence is decorative wrought iron. The chimneys are symmetrical tuck point brick with moulded top detail and the front facing gables are timber and stucco with decorative finials. Two south facing dormer windows. The additions have minimal impact to the heritage significance of the dwelling or the streetscape.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The original brick outhouse, which is located at the back of the house and next to the back lane, is still existing. The facilities inside the room have all been previously removed. Whilst there is evidence that the original mortar has been eroded out and render fallen, the structure of the outhouse appears to be in good condition.
	The existing outhouse is rare and possibly is the last house to have a toilet next to the right of way in the local area. This contributes to an understanding of the daily life in the early twentieth century when houses were not connected to the sewerage system and people built an outhouse at the rear of their property.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Mignonette Street forms part of the first phase of the subdivision of North Perth known as Christmas Hill, which includes Mignonette, Magnolia and Pansy streets. The subdivision was formally approved in 1896 and development followed. Several other houses adjacent to this place demonstrate a similar age of construction.	
The subject dwelling at No. 3 Mignonette Street first appeared on the WA Post Office Directories in 1913. The first resident was agent Edgar Oliver Cheney and his wife Marion, nee Prain who had married in 1911. The couple lived there until 1915 when Alfred Lenneberg became the second occupant until 1919.	
Early occupancy of the place changed frequently comprising Oliver Parlington (1920), Noel Brady (1921 – 1925), Alan Mann (1926 – 1929), Alee Ashton (1930), Alan Mann (1931– 1939), Jas Hofman (1940 – 1943), Fredrick Johnstone (1944 – 1949). This information indicates the property was built as an investment property by the owner.	
There is limited information available which documents the ownership/occupancy of the subject dwelling after the Directories ceased its publication in 1949.	
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that a major addition was undertaken in the early 1990s that doubled the size of the residence.	
More recently, alterations and additions were approved in 2016 which included an attic conversion to a habitable room including two south facing dormer windows.	
Since that time there have been minor alterations however the form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2023 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



RAGLAN COURT FLATS, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Raglan Court Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18043
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	60 Raglan Rd
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 - 4 STR: 16103
Vol/folio	1802/160
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	Raglan Court Flats are a good and representative example of the Inter War Mediterranean style, as practised in Perth and is a landmark in the streetscape.
	Raglan Flats is a good intact example of Interwar flat building at a time when there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats.
	The place has historic value for its association with Peet & Co who were influential in the provision of flat developments in the Inter War period. This block of flats has social value for its demonstration of the sale and type of housing built for working couples and singles in the Inter War period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1938
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Mediterranean
Physical description	The double storey rendered, and face brick building has a hipped tile roof that has a truncated gable at the front. The front façade is rendered above a dark face brick dado and features vertical face brick panels. Beyond the façade, the remainder of the building is facing brick.
	The building is symmetrical with two widths of flat geometric arches forming loggias at both levels. Rendered balusters accentuate the dramatic staircases to the first floor on each side of the front façade. The ground floor loggias are accessed from arches on the side facades. Set back behind a low brick wall, the front is planted with ground covers and shrubs, except for one central palm tree.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Raglan Road was gazetted on 12 October 1900. It was named after Field Marshall Lord Raglan, 1st Baron Raglan who was a general serving at the Crimean War. During this war he became well-known for his incompetence but, in spite of this, several battles resulted in an allied victory and he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshall. The 'raglan' sleeve is named after him as his uniform coat was designed to accommodate the loss of his arm at the Battle of Waterloo. Alma Road, which was also gazetted on 12 October 1990, also has connections to the Crimean War (1854-56); the Battle of Alma (fought near the River Alma) is generally known as the first battle.</p> <p>The area was developed by the Perth Land & Agency Coy, the surveyors of the original subdivision were Crossland & Hardy. It was advertised as a 'magnificent estate' which overlooked 'the whole of the City'. Also included in the advertisement was the following: Married men who wish to have a nest egg; young men who desire to put something by which will increase day by day; parents who desire to endow their children with a gift; and guardians, trustees, etc., who look for an immediate return, invest your money in this property as from its position and surroundings it must rapidly increase in value.</p> <p>In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments. The subject place was shown as an empty block on the MWSS & DD sewerage plans which were revised in 1917.</p> <p>In 1937-1938 Cyril, Ernest and Mabel Peet, of Peet & Co (land and estate agents who were involved in many of the early subdivisions around the Metropolitan Area) purchased No. 60 Raglan Road from the estate of Ali Mahomet. A block of four flats (Raglan Court) was under construction that year on the site which was still vacant ground on the north side of the street between Hutt and William Streets. In August 1938, a building permit was issued for the construction of the two storey flats in Raglan Road for £2500. The architect of the building has not been determined.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The flats were first listed in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1940 but the number given was 58. This situation remained until 1945 when they were listed as Nos 58-60 and the occupants were James A. Martin, Frank C. Blakeley, George W. Daniel and Mrs Muriel M. Parkes. In 1949, the last year of the Directories, James Martin was still there as were George Daniels and Muriel Parkes. The fourth flat was let to Colin Hardman. According to the City of Perth building licence cards, alterations were carried out to the flats in 1987. The owner at that time was Mr Leyland. Balcony decks were designed by Morley Davis Architects in 2006 and erected by Midland Constructions.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place has changed little. The aforementioned balcony decks were added to the rear of the building in 2006 but there have been no other visible changes since then.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Peet & Co	Owners and developers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 20 August 1938, p. 4	

ST MARGARET'S UNITING CHURCH (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	St Margaret's Uniting Church (fmr)
Other names	Bethany Indonesian Parish St Margaret's Presbyterian Church North Perth Presbyterian Church
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	16752
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	129 - 131 Raglan Rd
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 9 D/P: 98196
Vol/folio	2166/387
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a early twentieth century church in the Federation Gothic style, which was built and to meet the growing and changing needs of the local religious community.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Presbyterian Community in the north of Perth in the early 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with prominent architect John/James Hine.
	The church has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place for social or spiritual events.
This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1913; 1929; 1998
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Romanesque
Physical description	The building is constructed in red face brick with horizontal render highlights, both as capping to the stepped front wall and also decorative on the centre front panel of the wall.
	The church has a symmetrical façade with a gabled facade rising to a considerable height, flanked by lower parapet walls masking side aisles. The gable is capped with a cross on the apex.
	The front wall features two vertical stained glass windows. Each of the flanking parapet walls also have stained glass windows in a smaller format.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Raglan Road was gazetted on 12 October 1900. It was named after Field Marshall Lord Raglan, 1st Baron Raglan who was a general serving at the Crimean War. During this war he became well-known for his incompetence but, in spite of this, several battles resulted in an allied victory and he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshall. The 'raglan' sleeve is named after him as his uniform coat was designed to accommodate the loss of his arm at the Battle of Waterloo. Alma Road, which was also gazetted on 12 October 1990, also has connections to the Crimean War (1854-56); the Battle of Alma (fought near the River Alma) is generally known as the first battle.</p> <p>The area was developed by the Perth Land & Agency Coy, the surveyors of the original subdivision were Crossland & Hardy. It was advertised as a 'magnificent estate' which overlooked 'the whole of the City'. Also included in the advertisement was the following: <i>Married men who wish to have a nest egg; young men who desire to put something by which will increase day by day; parents who desire to endow their children with a gift; and guardians, trustees, etc., who look for an immediate return, invest your money in this property as from its position and surroundings it must rapidly increase in value.</i></p> <p>St Mary’s Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1913 to accommodate the growing Presbyterian community in the North Perth area. The Presbyterian Parish had held services in the North Perth Town Hall (part of P2216 North Perth Town Hall Complex) from 1903 and St Margaret’s Uniting Church (fmr) at 65-637 Raglan Road (RHP 2214) from 1905, but the congregation outgrew both these building by 1913 and the church employed architect John Hines to design a new premises. The new church was planned to accommodate 500 worshippers.</p> <p>The foundation stone was laid on 15 November 1913, with a ceremony performed by Rev. Prof. Adam. Although the church wasn’t completed, the parish started using the church by July 1914.</p> <p>In 1922, members of the church continued to increase, so a property a few streets away at 111 Forrest Street to be used as the parish Manse.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1929 the Mary Henderson Primary Room was added to be used as a Sunday school room.

In 1977 the Presbyterian Congregational and Methodist parishes amalgamated to form the Uniting Church.

The church is now occupied by the Indonesian Parish of the Uniting Church.

According to Wise's Post Office Directories Reverend William Cordiner was the clergyman in 1906 and in 1913 it was Reverend Alexander Crow. In 1925 it was Rev. E.C. Day and the church hall was also listed. In 1938 it was Rev. Gilbert Cameron and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, it was Reverend James Thrum.

In 1977, the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist churches amalgamated to form the Uniting Church. This amalgamation resulted in many parishes having more than one church. According to the City of Perth building licence cards, a toilet block was constructed in 1977. The former Uniting Church was subsequently occupied as an Indonesian parish of the Uniting Church, reflecting the changing demography of the church and North Perth in the late 20th Century. Records indicate that extensions and alterations were made to the church, which had become known as the New Testament Church of God Bethany Congregation Inc., in 1998. At that time between 100 and 144 people attended the services held there. The extra space was needed for a Sunday School Fellowship and an area for baptisms (by immersion). The construction work was carried out by Pranoto Homes.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th to early 21st century show the extension of the church building in the early 2000s. The subject place has visibly changed little since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	John Hine	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



RESIDENCE, 156 RAGLAN RD, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Residence, 156 Raglan Rd
Other names	Field Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18044
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Apr 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	146 Raglan Rd
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 292 D/P: 1237
Vol/folio	1613/314
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of an Inter War California Bungalow residence executed in brick and tile with original detail intact.</p> <p>The place is prominent in the streetscape because of its location adjacent to a small urban park which makes it visible from many angles.</p> <p>The place has historic value for its association with the ongoing development of this portion North Perth in the Inter War period by owners and occupants who were skilled tradespeople or professionals and their families.</p> <p>The place is representative as an example of a residence for families of skilled tradespeople or professionals from the Inter War period.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1929
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey dwelling has rendered wall surfaces, dominant gables within the roof form, verandahs supported by dominant piers and rendered chimneys. Sited on a corner lot and designed to address both Raglan Road and parkland along Leake Street, the dwelling makes a strong contribution to the quality of its setting.
	The dwelling is delineated from Raglan Road and the parkland with a timber post and iron chain link fence entered through a decorative iron gate on the western corner of the fence. The dwelling is set back approximately 10 metres from Raglan Road with the front yard extending along the eastern boundary of the dwelling.
	The dwelling has a complex roof form that is predominately hipped. Two gables address Raglan Road, the smaller of which forms part of the front protruding room and the larger sits behind forming part of the western elevation of the roof line. The western, eastern and front portions of the dwelling visible from the street are face brick to head height with render above. All windows along these elevations are shielded by timber and tile projecting awnings

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The front protruding roof has a set of three timber framed casement windows within a square bay and an awning above. Behind this front protruding room along the eastern end of the front elevation there is a porch area covered by an independent tile roof.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
North Perth, initially called 'Woodville' and 'Toorak' after the early estates within the area, developed rapidly during the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries. In March 1899, the suburb was declared North Perth Road District and in October 1901 North Perth was gazetted a municipality. North Perth was seen as a good place to live as housing was relatively cheap, and it was within walking distance of the city. During the early years North Perth was on the outskirts of the Perth metropolitan area, with bushland extending from the suburb's limits. By 1903 subdivision had gone on so rapidly that North Perth's street plan extended to the junction of Walcott Street and Wanneroo Road, although many of the roads were to remain bush tracks for years.	
Much of the housing in North Perth was built between 1895 and 1935. Angove Street was a commercial centre of the suburb, and included the Police Station, while View Street housed many of the public buildings, such as the Town Halls, Post Office and Fire Station. Trams from the City to North Perth ran along Fitzgerald Street from 1900 to 1953. The lines entered Fitzgerald Street from Bulwer Street with the first route ending at Forrest Street. The Fitzgerald Street line was continued north along Angove Street with the Albert Street terminus opening in 1906. This line was extended to Charles Street in 1927. These extensions led to rapid growth in North Perth throughout the first part of the 20th Century.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The development along Raglan Road where the subject dwelling is located reflected the general pattern of development in North Perth outlined above. The Perth Sewerage Plans for 1901 showed one dwelling to be located on the northern side of Raglan Road between Fitzgerald and John (now Leake) streets and four dwellings on the southern side and indicated that the subject dwelling had not being constructed by this time. Wise's Post Office Directories also reflected the aforementioned development patterns for North Perth. As indicated by the above-mentioned sewerage plans of 1901, the southern side of Raglan Road between Leake and Fitzgerald streets developed more quickly than the northern side where the subject dwelling is located.	
The Directories indicated that up until 1912 the only dwelling to be located on the northern side of the street in this section of Raglan Road was the house at No. 140.	
Prior to the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the northern side of Raglan Road between Leake (formerly John Street) and Fitzgerald street consisted of five dwellings at Nos 140, 146, 148, 150 and 154. The remaining two dwellings located in this section of Raglan Road were constructed in the Interwar Period with the dwelling at No. 138 constructed circa 1923 and the subject dwelling at No. 156 constructed in 1929.	
This information correlates with the City of Perth building licence cards in which a Building Licence was issued to James Field for the construction of a dwelling at the subject lot in 1929. A copy of these plans, dated 1929, was obtained by the Town confirming that James Field was the owner of the property. No details of the architect or builder of the property have been found in this research. The electoral rolls for the 1930s, show that James Field designated his occupation as a landowner.	
James Field and his wife Jane Henderson (1864-1945) lived at No. 156 Raglan Road, until James' death in 1944, and Jane's in 1945. The place was subsequently occupied by their children Roy and Bernice until their deaths, Bernice in 1959 and Roy in 1961.	
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since that time.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	James Field and family	Owner and occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 20 August 1938, p. 4	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 10 RICHMOND STREET, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 10 Richmond Street
Other names	Fairbanks Residence Town of Vincent offices Electricity Commission offices
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25712
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 28 Jun 2016

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	10 Richmond St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 302 D/P: 423475
Vol/folio	4035/241
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Inter War Mediterranean style in rendered brick and tile.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings in North Perth the Inter War period for skilled tradespeople and their families.
	The place has historic value for its association with the period in which the place was used as offices for the former Town of Vincent, and state government agencies who adapted the place for their short term use.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of a modest home typical of the Inter War period

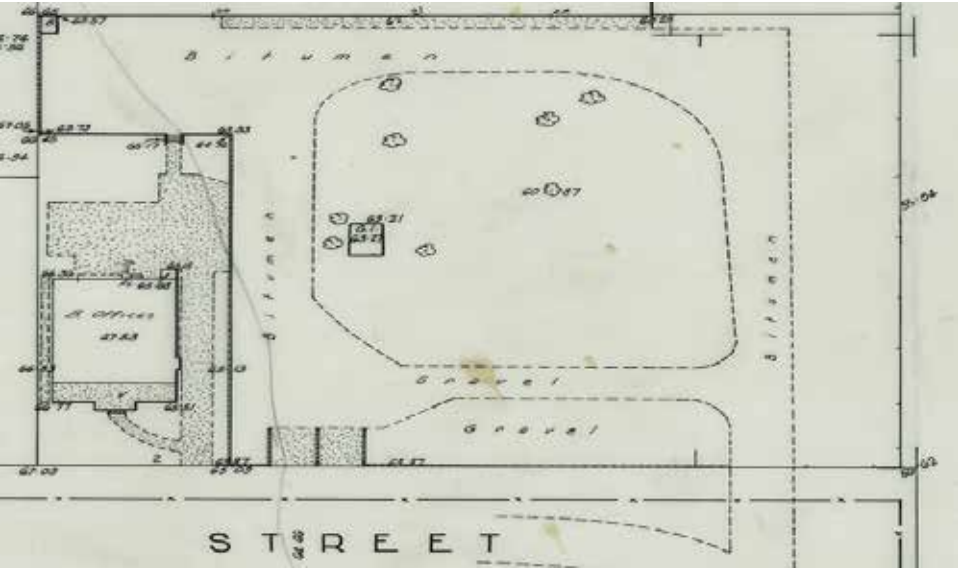
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Governmental: Office or Administration Building

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1935
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Mediterranean
Physical description	The single storey rendered brick and tile dwelling at No. 10 Richmond Street was constructed in the Inter-War Mediterranean style. There is a full width flat roofed, concrete floored verandah supported on Doric columns. A rendered brick chimney pierces the roof on the eastern side.
	Centrally located is a pair of glass doors, flanked by sets of three casement windows set in rendered brick walls. The walls extend up to a half gable, which is part timbered with a hipped tiled roof over the whole of the house.
	A limestone pier fence with metal railing is located on the property boundary and the front garden is paved, lawn and minimal planting.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The residence was built in 1935 for Harold Meadows Fairbanks (1903-1983) and his wife Edna Bridget, nee O'Brien (1908-1981). The couple married in 1930 and had one daughter in 1939, and this place was their family home until at least the late 1940s. Harold Fairbanks was a contractor and later a master builder therefore it is likely he built this home, possibly to his own design. No details of an architect have been found in this research.
The place is of interest for its demonstration of the Inter-War Mediterranean style which was not widely used in Western Australia and was generally confined to the stylistic treatment of the front elevation and verandah. It was used in parts of Menora, Nedlands and Dalkeith. It is not widely found in Vincent.
A sewerage plan of the property in 1965 shows the place is designated as brick offices. Landgate resources indicate that this property was owned by the Town of Vincent in the 1990s, after being transferred from the Electricity Corporation. Aerial photographs from the 1960s show the area to the east and north of this place was undeveloped, or used for light industry. It is therefore not surprising that this place was secured as offices for a government agency. The place was transferred to private ownership in 1997 and returned to its original use as a residence.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show very few changes to the property until around 2003 when an extension was added to the rear of the building. This addition was removed in the early 2020s as the block appears to have been shortened. These are the only visible changes to the subject place.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Harold Fairbanks and family	Owner, builder and occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1965. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 0242.

HOUSE, 20 RICHMOND STREET, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 20 Richmond St
Other names	Spencer Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18046
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	20 Richmond St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 69479
Vol/folio	2854/830
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Federation Bungalow Style executed in brick and tile. Although the elevations are obscured from the street there is evidence of the generous roof form and detail that is consistent with the style.
	The place is located on a prominent corner and is a landmark in the streetscape for its bulk and scale adjacent to much smaller residences.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of North Perth in the Inter War period and this residences was one of the first in the vicinity.
	The place has historic value for its association with prominent businessman and community leader Alfred Spencer who made a significant contribution to the community through his role on the Perth City Council and numerous sporting groups and charity organisations.
	The place is representative as an example of generous residence built for professionals and their families in the early 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1915
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow
Physical description	The dwelling at No.20 Richmond Street is a large rendered brick and tile building constructed in the Federation Bungalow style with elements that reflect the Inter War California Bungalow style.
	The imposing dwelling is located on the corner of Richmond and Campsie Streets in North Perth. The dwelling has a low pitched, hipped roof form and features three street facing, protruding gables. The two outer protruding gables are truncated at their peak and are supported by thick stone piers to create open verandah spaces underneath. The central gable, is slightly recessed and below there is a timber framed bow window. All three gables feature timber battening.
	The dwelling is setback approximately six metres from its Richmond Street boundary and two metres from its Campsie Street boundary. Set over two lots the dwelling is delineated from the street by a high wall of brick piers with infill panels.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The eastern section of Richmond Street borders the public open space of the Smith's Lake Drainage Reserve. This section of Richmond Street was developed later than its western counterpart, which formed part of the Leeder Estate subdivision of 1891 including the area bordered by Richmond, Oxford, Bourke and Lonsdale (Loftus) Streets. In 1915 the North Perth section of Richmond Street was described in Wise's Post Office Directories as 'Richmond Road, North Perth off Bent Street', which was so named because of its shape. The street ran from Bent Street to the North Perth boundary. There were only four houses in this section, none of which were numbered at that time.</p> <p>The large house at No. 20 Richmond Street was constructed on two blocks circa 1915. The City of Perth Rates Books show the owner in 1916 as Sidney Robert Burns with the notation 'new house' shown. In 1917, the occupant was designated as Israel Cohen. His occupation was listed as 'marine dealer', which was also known as a 'bottleo', a collector of empty bottles. Most of these men involved in this business used a horse and cart and a Hessian sack to collect the bottles from people's homes. It was accepted practice for them to go to the rear of the house to collect the 'dead marines' as the empty beer bottles were often called and, if the residents were not at home, just leave the money somewhere handy. At that time the bottles were mainly beer but there was also some used cool drink and other bottles available. In later years the going rate was 1d for beer bottles and 2d for cool drink bottles. The bottleo then sold them back to the brewery and the cool drink firms for a small profit.</p> <p>The Directories and Rates Books also indicated that Mrs R. Burns was the resident in 1918 and 1919, presumably a relative of Sydney Burns.</p> <p>In 1920, the owner was designated as the War Service Commission and the occupant Alfred Spencer who designated his occupation as storekeeper. Spencer ultimately became the resident and owner of the place and the property remained in the Spencer family until 2003. Alfred Spencer married Nellie Rebecca Worthy Johnson (c1891-1948) in 1914 and in enlisted with the AIF in 1915, leaving Nellie with their new born son. He served in France where he was wounded more than once. He achieved the rank of Sergeant with the 28th Battalion before being discharged in 1919. The Spencer's had at least 3 children and raised them at this house.</p>

Historical Information	
<p>Alfred Spencer (c1891-1982), founded Vox (later called Vox Adeon), a discount retail electrical outlet with its first shop in Perth. He was a member of the Perth City Council for more than two decades from 1943 onwards and was also a member of the Salvation Army and on the Board of Advisors of the Civilian Maimed and Limbless Association. Spencer was also a life member of the West Perth Football Club and became a Justice of the Peace in 1940. In recognition of his active contributions to the community, he was awarded an OBE. He also played a significant role in bringing the Empire (Commonwealth) Games to Western Australia in 1962. The City of Perth records indicated that an extension to the garage was planned in 1951 and a brick toilet in 1958. The house was inherited by Mr Spencer's daughter Nellie Toolin, following her father's death and was sold in 2003.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the subject place changed little until around 2015 when the block was subdivided. Two residences were added and an extension built on the original residence. The two additional residences have garages that face Laroche Lane at the rear of the subject place but are numbered 1B and 1C Campsie St (which runs perpendicular to Richmond St). There have been no other visible changes to the original residence since this time.</p>	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport	
	Alfred Spencer and family	Owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	
		NAA: B2455 Spencer Alfred.
		City of Perth Rates Books

Additional Photographs	
	
	



Alfred Spencer c1950. Courtesy SLWA image b6362171_5.

NORTH PERTH FIRE STATION (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	North Perth Fire Station (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8749
State Heritage Register:	30 July 2004
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Fire & Rescue Service Heritage Inventory Adopted 30 Aug 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	21 View St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 24 D/P: 2422
Vol/folio	1573/950
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is rare as one of a small number of extant two storey fire stations built in Western Australia, and is one of only five extant fire stations built in the metropolitan area in the Inter-War period.
	The place is part of a civic precinct that includes the two buildings that make up the North Perth Town Hall to the north-west, the former North Perth Post Office to the immediate west, and St. Hilda’s Anglican Church, a precinct that has high aesthetic value as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century streetscape.
	The place is a fine, restrained example a two storey brick and tile fire station, in the Inter-War Free Classical style.
	The place was designed by Architect K. C. Duncan, designer of the majority of fire stations built in Western Australia, 1930-60, who was an office bearer and life member of the Volunteer Fire Brigades Association and one of the first fire stations designed by him.
	The place is a late example of the once common practice of siting a fire station building in a precinct of public buildings.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental: Fire Station
Current use	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Other use	Commercial: Shop/Retail

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1926
Walls	Limestone Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Free Classical
Physical description	North Perth Fire Station (fmr) is located in a section of View Street that contains a number of civic buildings including the North Perth Town Hall to the north-west, the former North Perth Post Office to the immediate west, and St. Hilda’s Anglican Church and the North Perth School, together with plantings of Hills Figs (Ficus hillii) as street trees. The remainder of the street is predominantly residential, with a collection of Federation and Inter War period houses, together with a lesser number of more recent developments, and the street retains a small town appearance.
	North Perth Fire Station (fmr) is the only building on the site and is located on the front boundary. There is evidence of outbuildings in the form of floor slabs in the rear yard near the eastern boundary, together with fragments of bitumen paving along the western boundary. The documented outbuildings included a set of toilets.
	North Perth Fire Station (fmr) a two storey brick fire station, in the Inter-War Free Classical style, with a Marseilles pattern tiled roof. The street frontage is the only part of the building to which the styling is applied.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The building is asymmetrically planned, so that unlike most classically styled buildings, the external expression comprises two unequal bays that are made visually cohesive by the application of rusticated stucco pilasters that run through the two storeys of the building, which contrasts with a stretcher bond red brick background. A deep stucco entablature and balustrade separate ground and first floors and the words “FIRE STATION” are just visible on the entablature. The first floor is completed with a stepped parapet with consoles visually buttressing the steps. The words “NORTH PERTH A. D. 1926” appear at high level on the parapet in bas relief lettering and the whole parapet assembly conceals the tiled roof from view from the street The western side of the station, the widest bay in plan, contains the appliance room and the eastern side the former offices. The appliance bay has a folding metal door in place of the original doors, while the office bay retains a framed and boarded part glazed door, flanked by eight pane sidelights and a six pane hopper light. At first floor level, the eastern side of the building features a large fixed light window with a large centre pane surrounded by a series of small panes, while on the western side, the formerly open verandah has been filled in with sliding aluminium sashes.
	The eastern elevation comprises a simple stretcher bond brick wall with a stucco string course, a number of six pane double hung sash windows, breeze block screens to the ground floor windows, and an entrance door to the accommodation part of the station, in a style to match the front door. At first floor level the verandah enclosure has been replaced with mini orb cladding and a fixed light window introduced.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The southern or rear elevation has panoramic views of Perth from the first floor level. Treatments are simple and utilitarian. The eastern side of the building remains largely intact, with its brick walls and original timber windows and one original timber door at ground floor. Two aluminium windows have been installed for the current laundry and bathroom and a door to the former verandah at first floor level has been relocated from the main building line to the verandah. A timber staircase has been removed and replaced with a steel staircase of a plain design. On the western side of the building, a steel construction frame and brick boundary wall have been erected to form additional undercover parking at ground floor level and an extensive deck at first floor level.
	The western elevation is set on the site boundary and has a small number of openings that were part of the verandah in the original design and have now been filled in with aluminium framed sliding sashes. Off the terrace, a recycled timber door and casement window assembly has been inserted. The roof is framed in timber and covered in its original Marseilles pattern terracotta tiles, with rectangular section gutters, a replacement for an earlier gutter type.
	Condition
	Good
Integrity	Moderate
	Authenticity
	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The North Perth Fire Station on View Street was opened in 1926, and was the second fire station constructed in the suburb. The first station (built between 1905 and 1909) was situated on the corner of Fitzgerald and Forrest streets and was originally the home of the North Perth Municipal Brigade. The service was taken over by the Fire Brigades Board in 1910. In 1912, a block of land adjoining the fire station was purchased with the intention of enlarging the building when funds were available. In 1925, it was reported that a 'more centrally situated site has been secured, this being necessitated by the rapid building growth of that area. Building operations will start in the immediate future'.</p> <p>On 11 October 1926, the North Perth Fire Station was completed by builder C. Grayson and the fire brigade transferred to the new station, which was officially opened on 16 November that year. The Fitzgerald Street fire station reverted to the Perth City Council and was later demolished and the site redeveloped. The architect for the new building, K.C. Duncan, was responsible for almost all the fire stations constructed throughout the State in the 1930s and 1940s, resulting in a certain amount of standardization. However, the subject place was one of his earlier ones and one of the few built between 1920 and 1929 which were two storey. Duncan was himself a volunteer fire-fighter who held various offices in the volunteer Fire Brigade Association, including a member of the executive committee from 1924 to 1942 and secretary from 1937 to 1941. He became a Life Member in 1937.</p> <p>According to Wise's Post Office Directories the person in charge in 1927 was John Steenson. In 1937 it was Peter Cox and in 1949, the last year of the Directories Archibald Blunt was in charge. The North Perth Fire Station closed on 28 November 1956, and the staff were transferred to Osborne Park. The closure was part of the Board's development plan for the Metropolitan Area. The station building was used as an initial training school and accommodated the Board's electrical workshops from 1957-62. Until then training had consisted mainly of on-the-job instruction but, after the introduction of half-day training sessions, 31 trainees were accepted from the North Perth facility.</p> <p>The North Perth Fire Station and site were sold in April 1963 when a new complex with training facilities was constructed at Belmont. The purchaser in 1963 was Macedonian migrant Jury Tolcon, a baker of Alma Road. The balcony was later enclosed and the second floor leased for residential accommodation.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The ground floor was occupied by a manufacturer's agent and the 'Fire Station' sign on a panel at the front was removed. On Tolcon's death in 1980 the building passed to his son Nick and it was sold again in September 1980.</p> <p>Between 1980 and 1996 when a heritage inventory of WA fire stations was conducted, it was used as a retail store. During this time some modifications had been made to accommodate different uses. It was sold again in about 2001/2002 and further changes were made between 2002 and 2003 which included a walk-in robe, bathroom and meals area and, by 2003 it was in use as a residence. At this time it was owned by Andrew Whiteside of Sydney who used it to house his collection of cars before renting it out as a private residence. It was put up for auction again on 1st November 2008.</p> <p>This fire station is one of only five remaining constructed in the metropolitan area prior to 1930. The others are Perth (1901), Fremantle (1910), Claremont (1914) and Leederville (West) (1926). As of 2024 the subject building houses the WA office of the United Professional Fire-fighters Union (UPFU).</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the additions made to the Fire Station building, beginning in the late 1980s with a small extension. In 2011 the back area was tarmacked, but this was then completely covered by the large extension that began in 2013 and finished in 2014. This extension filled the majority of the block behind the original building. There have been no visible changes to the subject place since then.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	C. Grayson	Builder
	John Steenson	Person in charge
	Peter Cox	Person in charge
	Archibald Blunt	Person in charge
	Jury Tolcon	Owner
Sources	Andrew Whiteside	Owner
	United Professional Firefighters Union	Occupant
	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P8749 North Perth Fire Station (fmr), Assessment Documentation 2004, DPLH.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



North Perth Fire Station 19*26. Courtesy SLWA image b2130876_2.



North Perth Fire Station, 1950s. City of Vincent Local History Collection image PH00588.

NORTH PERTH POST OFFICE (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	North Perth Post Office (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group




HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2215
State Heritage Register:	11 Dec 1998
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 28 Aug 199 Art Deco Significant Bldg Survey Completed 30 Jun 1994 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	21a View St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 25 D/P: 2422
Vol/folio	1649/492
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place occupies a prominent street corner and is an important part of the North Perth townscape
	The place is a good example of a small scale public building built in the Federation Free style.
	The place contributes to an understanding of the development of the suburbs north of the railway (North Perth).
Statement of significance	The place represents the introduction of the official purpose built Post Office in North Perth in 1916, and has had a continuous presence since that time.
	The place contributes to the community's sense of history for its longevity in the streetscape as prominent element and for its continuity of function.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communications: Communications - Post Office
Current use	Commercial: Other
Other use	Transport/Communications: Communications -Offices
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1916; 1996
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style
Physical description	The building comprises the former Post Office fronting View Street, and attached postmaster's residence fronting Leake Street. The View Street facade is of a modest hipped roofed red-brick building with banded pilasters, rendered lintols between pilasters and multi-paned sash windows with stucco surrounds.
	The formal clarity of the Post Office is diminished by the attached residence which utilises the same materials and elements.
	On the south-west corner of the intersection of View and Leake Streets, and adjacent to the North Perth Town Hall, former North Perth Fire Station, St Hilda's Anglican Church and North Perth Primary School. Minimal modifications.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
In May 1905, architect Michael Cavanagh agreed to sell a block of land in North Perth to the Post Master General's Department for the site of a post office. The land was situated on the corner of View and Leake Streets.		
The Post Office was not built immediately, and post office agencies were established in local shops as the population grew. There was an Allowance Post and Telegraph Office in Mrs Rome's shop at 491 Beaufort Street, and at shops at 21 Angove Street and 90 Grosvenor Road. A branch Post Office was established on the corner of Alma and Fitzgerald streets in 1912, and the instruments and cables were removed from the Angove Street agency and reconnected at the Alma Street branch.		
As the suburb grew, the horse mail service was replaced with bicycle deliveries. Finally, in 1916, the North Perth Post Office and residence was constructed. It was designed by PWD architect Hillson Beasley, who continued the style of previous PWD post office architects, George Temple Poole and J. H. Grainger. The new building cost £1,720.		
In the late 1970s, Fitzgerald Street developed as the new shopping centre of North Perth, and patronage of the North Perth Post Office gradually decreased. A new post office was built on the corner of View and Fitzgerald Street in 1996, and North Perth Post Office was renovated to provide office accommodation for the administration department of the Central Business District and Northern Suburbs postal services.		
Since that time the place has been transferred to private owners and is used for commercial functions. In 2024, a café and hair salon.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Hillson Beasley	Architect
Sources	P2215 North Perth Post Office (fmr)Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 1998. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	



North Perth Post Office, 1942. NAA K1209



North Perth Post Office, 1924. NAA K1209

GROUP OF HOUSES, 25 -33 VIEW ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Group of Houses, 25 -33 View St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18056
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	25-33 View St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The group of four residences 27, 29, 31 and 33 are all good simple examples of the Federation Bungalow style; and the larger home formerly designated as 25 View Street demonstrates the form and detail of a substantial Inter War California Bungalow style residence.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The adaptation of 25 View Street to be part of St Ritas Nursing Home demonstrates the changing demographic of North Perth and the adaptation of existing building stock for new uses.
	The place is associated with Susan Casson M.B.E. J.P. who was the founder of what is believed to be the first charitable organisation formed for the benefit of psychiatric patients in Australia.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of housing for working families of the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Residential: Institutional Housing

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1902; 1909; 1920; 1924
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	This group consists of four Federation Bungalows at Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33 View Street. One of these buildings (HN25) has been incorporated into St Rita's Nursing Home facilities. It is not known what function this former residence performs, however it is noted that the new buildings constructed for St Rita's have used a material palette, scale, form and detail that is inspired by this residence constructed in the Inter War period. The former residence at 25 View Street demonstrates the Inter War California Bungalow style with its generous verandah
	The dwellings are located on a cross street between two important north-south arteries, Fitzgerald and Charles Streets, at the junction with Leake Street, west of the heart of the North Perth retail area at the intersection of Angove and Fitzgerald Street. This group of houses is in close proximity to the former North Perth Fire Station and North Perth Post Office also located on the south of View Street and the North Perth Town Halls located on the northern side of View Street exhibiting elements of what was once the civic heart of North Perth.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The dwellings at 27, 29, 31 and 33 View Street were constructed to variations of the Federation Bungalow style, in face brick with rendered bands, iron and tiled roofs, simply detailed timber verandahs and elegant door and window joinery. Each has a high level of integrity and together these bungalows form one of the most harmonious groups in the district. Dwellings set back behind high street fences.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
View Street and the surrounding area, was part of the residential subdivision in North Perth developed on Swan Locations 647 and 653 by Solomon Hermann and Thomas Whitton Williams in the 1890s. The releases were known variously as the Woodville, Percy, Toorak and Christmas Hill estates. View Street developed as the public facilities area of North Perth with a town hall, post office and fire station, all still in-situ, however no longer operated as such. The town hall continues to operate as a community hall, whilst the post office is currently used for office and retail purposes and the fire station as a residence.	
The residential development in the area expanded to support the civic utilities along View Street of which the bungalows at No. 25, 27, 29, 31 & 33 View Street are an example. The subject dwellings are located on the northern side of View Street between Leake (originally known as John Street) and Permission Street. The first to be constructed in this portion of the street was No. 31 in circa 1902.	
Numbers 27 and 29 View Street first appear in the Wises Post Office Directories in 1909 with Geoff King at No. 27 and Cuthbert Richardson at No. 29. Geoff King remains at the dwelling for several years until Samuel Quatt, also believed to be the owner resides at the property in the 1920s.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

From the 1930s until at least 1949 Miss Nellie Lynch resides at No. 27 View Street. Neighbouring at No. 29 Cuthbert Richardson a welding contractor resides at the dwelling until the mid 1920s when Mr Albert Love takes up residence and remains until at least 1949 when the Wises Post Office Directories cease publication. Various alterations and additions are undertaken to the dwellings at Nos. 27 and 29 View Street with a new verandah constructed at No. 29 in 1974 and alterations and additions and a back garage constructed at No. 27 in 1981 and 1982 respectively.

The dwelling at No. 33 View Street first appears in the Wises Post Office Directories in 1920 with Baptist Minister Reverend W. Smith as the residence. A Building Licence was issued to W. Smith in 1919 indicating that the property was constructed at this time. Reverend Smith stays in residency only a couple of years with Mr J. B. Fogarty, believed also to be the owner occupying the dwelling from 1923 until the mid 1930s when Mrs Mary Fogarty is listed as the occupant. In the 1980s the property is owned by G. McGinnis who was issued a Building Licence for alterations and additions, and a swimming pool in 1981 and 1982 respectively.

The dwelling at No. 25 View Street is believed to have been constructed in 1924. The City of Perth Building Licence cards indicate that William Kerr is the owner at the time of the construction and resides at the dwelling throughout the 1920s and 1930s, until 1937 when Mrs Susan Adelaide Casson, J.P is listed as occupying the property. Mrs Casson established Casson Homes Incorporated in 1922, believed to be the first charitable organisations formed for the benefit of psychiatric patients in Australia. The organisation was originally called 'The Mental Hospital After Care and Comforts Fund Association Incorporated', officially changing its name to Casson Homes Incorporated in 1984.

Since its inception, Casson Homes has continued to operate under the guidance of a member of the Casson family. Currently the Director, John Casson is the grandson of Susan and the Administrator Nick Casson is the great grandson. Today residential facilities that form Casson Homes are Casson House (Woodville Street, North Perth), St. Rita's Nursing Home (No. 25 View Street), Woodville House (Helena Valley) and independent living houses and annexes.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In December 2000 the Town issued conditional planning approval for the aged care facility to be constructed which saw the retention of the existing house and the creation of 5 additional houses and two central courtyards.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the buildings at No. 25 View Street were unchanged until new buildings were constructed and the existing building was incorporated into the new facility. St. Rita’s Nursing Home was completed and opened in November 2002 . The structure has changed little since then.

Nos 27 to 33 had roof replacements in the early 1980s and No. 27 had a large extension added at the same time. No. 29 followed suit with a small extension in the early 2000s, while No. 27 added more structures to the rear of their property. 2009 also saw No. 29 adding a pool to their back yard. There have been few changes since then at Nos 27 to 33.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Susan Adelaide Casson	Founder of Casson House
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



NORTH PERTH TOWN HALL COMPLEX



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	North Perth Town Hall Complex
Other names	North Perth Lesser Hall North Perth Main Hall
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2216
State Heritage Register:	27 Aug 1999
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	22 View St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 2146 D/P: 116482
Vol/folio	2030/208
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Planned as the eastern wing of a greater complex, the grandeur of the Lesser Hall illustrates the wealth and confidence the gold boom period.
	Built of red brick masonry construction with stuccoed ornamentation, the place forms a visually important and cohesive complex.
	The place forms a part of streetscape of similarly styled buildings on Leake and View Streets.
	The place is a representative example of municipal halls designed in the Federation Free Classical style for the inner suburbs that emerged around the city of Perth in the early 1900s.
Statement of significance	North Perth Lesser Hall is a fine example of the architectural work of Henry James Prockter and the Main Hall is a good example of the work of architects Wright, Powell and Cameron.
	The place has been a landmark in the suburb since 1902 and as such had contributed to the community's sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental: Town, Shire or District Hall
Current use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1902-1910
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The North Perth Town Hall (Main Hall) is a single storey façade set in front of a functionalist hall. The principal façade is basically in stucco with a stepped parapet which carries the building's name, set above a rather Beaux Arts composition, with central arched fanlit doorway, with frieze over, and symmetrical double hung windows and fanlights. Each of the façade openings is set between pilasters of red face brickwork. Side and rear facades are painted brickwork with regular pilasters and an orderly array of window and door openings.
	The lesser hall comprises of a single storey hall and an administration section. The facade is highly decorated with stucco which includes a circular vent, balustrade, corner pinnacles, and arched bands over the doors and windows. The fanlights above the central window and entrance are multi-paned. The façade is articulated by the use of paired and twinned gables with groups of arched windows at ground level, balustrades parapet with faceted gables and finial rising from an oculus all set between corner tourelles.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The North Perth Road Board District was gazetted in March 1899 and North Perth was declared a municipality in 1901. The following year, a town hall and council chambers were built on View Street. The building was designed by architect Henry J. Prockter as one part of a larger Town Hall complex and built by Mr. Wilkinson for approximately £1000. The hall was opened on 30 June 1902 by Sir George Shenton, a distinguished businessman and at one time Lord Mayor of Perth. It was always intended that this was the first stage of a larger project.</p> <p>The prosperity of North Perth led to the decision to add to the Lesser Hall with a new Main Hall of a less exuberant design by architects Wright, Powell and Cameron in 1910. The Main Hall was built by Robert Bracks for £906.</p> <p>In 1933, the Main Hall was enlarged with an addition to the front to bring the building line to the same level as the Lesser Hall, a new facade, lobby and side vestibules.</p> <p>In 1914, the Municipality of North Perth amalgamated with the City of Perth to form the Greater Perth Council and North Perth no longer had its own Mayor and town council. The halls were then used as district halls, providing overflow classrooms for the North Perth school, and a venue for a number of lodges and friendly societies, as well as for an infant health centre until a separate building for the centre was added on the eastern side of the Lesser Hall. This health centre was the first of its kind in the Town of Vincent area.</p> <p>There have been minor alterations and additions to the buildings but the extent and form of the two halls can still be determined.</p> <p>The buildings are now used as a community function space for a range of purposes.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Governing: Government and Politics Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Cultural and Entertainment	
Associations	Henry James Prockter Mr. Wilkinson Wright, Powell and Cameron Robert Bracks	Architect Builder Architects Builder
Sources	P2216 North Perth Town Hall Complex Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 1999 Northern Times, 17 September 1910, p. 2.	





Opening of the Lesser Hall, 30 June 1902. City of Vincent library Image PH00484.

HOUSE, 34 VIEW ST, NORTH PERTH]



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 34 View St
Other names	Barne's Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18057
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	34 View St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 66456
Vol/folio	2790/901
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category A Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The place is a fine intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick with fine stucco detail in the gable, roof line and timber detail.This prominent building is a landmark in the streetscape for its scale in contrast to the surrounding building stock.The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.The residence has historic value as a demonstration of large scale building undertaken in the Gold boom period designed by architect George Clark.This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of a home for a professional man and his family of the early 20th century.

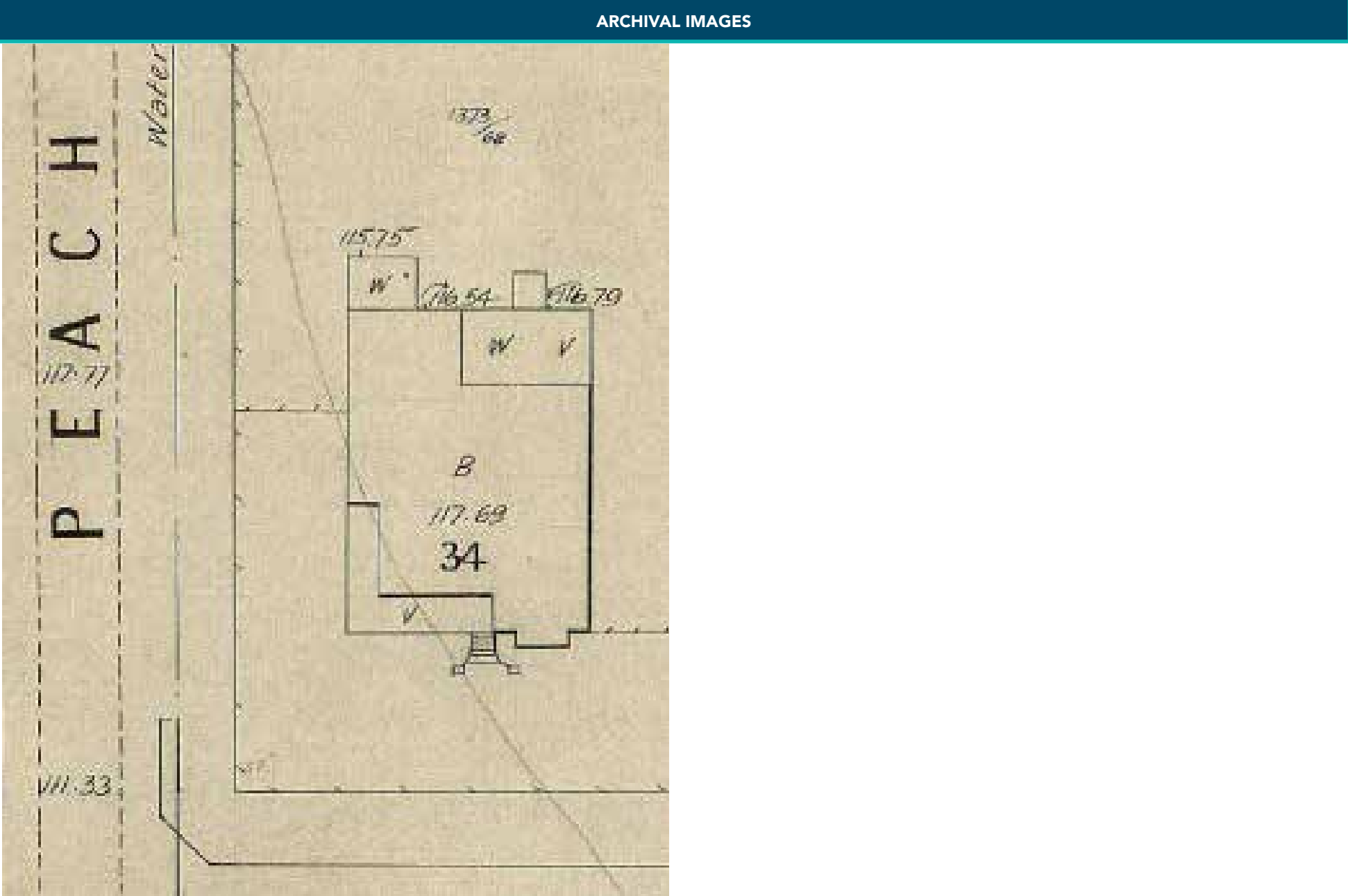
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1906
Walls	Brick Stucco detail
Roof	Concrete tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>The dwelling at No. 34 View Street is a striking example of a Federation Queen Anne style, constructed of face brickwork with boldly patterned stucco detailing to the verandah balustrade and timber gable detailing above the 4 light bay window.</p> <p>The dwelling is located on the cross street between two important north-south arteries, Fitzgerald and Charles Streets, at the junction with Leake Street, west of the heart of the North Perth retail area at the intersection of Angove and Fitzgerald Streets and neighbouring North Perth Primary School of which the area once formed the civic heart of North Perth. Expansive gardens and largely setback from the street addressing both Peach and View Streets.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The residencr at No. 34 View Street was built in 1906 and is located west of the North Perth Town Halls between Olive and Peach Streets. The property is first listed in the Wises Post Office Directory in 1907 with John Barnes in residence who remains as the occupier and owner until the mid 1920s. Cival servant, John Barnes (c1874-1956) engaged architect George Clark to design the 'Brick Villa Residence' for himself and his wife Elizabeth Maria, nee Rayner (c1876-1971), the couple married in 1901 and had seven children. The Barnes family stayed in the house until the early 1920s.</p> <p>During the Inter-War period there is a relatively high turnover of occupancy at the property with an Ernest Coombe in residence in 1926, James Wright in 1930 and Francis Sullivan in 1935. In 1936 Mrs Mary Mc Guinness becomes the residence and remains until at least 1949 when the Wises Post Office Directories cease.</p> <p>Originally the property included two lots but has been subsequently subdivided.</p> <p>Information provided by the owners circa 2008 of the subject property indicate that Mary McGuinness purchased the property with her husband a prominent and high ranking member of the Police Force circa 1936. The couple had a daughter Margaret McGuinness who later married Jack Fanowrios and lived in the residence raising three children Andy, Tony and Michelle. The property remained under the ownership of the three now adult children.</p> <p>In July 2004 the Council approved for the building to be converted for commercial purposes in which the owners operate a Human Resources Consultancy. As part of the change of use conversion of the subject dwelling general conservation works were undertaken on the house by local architect, James Vincent.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since that time.</p>

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	John Barnes and Family George Clark	Original owner and occupants Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Daily News, 19 August 1905, p. 5. City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 116 VINCENT ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 116 Vincent St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18060
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	116 Vincent St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 126 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	1774/497
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a fine substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community and their families in the early 20th century.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1910
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>The house is set above Vincent Street and is seen to advantage. The single storey dwelling has a hipped roof that features a gablet at the apex and twin front gables.</p> <p>It has a symmetrical façade with a full width bullnose front verandah supported by turned timber posts and decorative brackets. The windows are in sets of three. Low render fence with brick pillars and palisade.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Vincent Street was named after George Vincent, chief draftsman at the Land's Department and original grantee of land on the north side, east from Charles Street. The Street was named by himself upon the issue of first Crown grant in Perth, circa 1876. Later, Vincent Street became part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate. A number of lots and residences, including the land where the subject place was located, were once owned by Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney.</p> <p>The City of Perth Rate Books indicate that an early owner of the subject place was Mary Ann Tyson who owned the property in 1920 and rented it out. Prior to that the place was owned by her brother John Tyson who died in 1916 and the property transferred to Mary Ann. The Tyson family, comprising Mary Ann and her three brothers John, Isaac and William Tyson, lived at 132 Vincent Street. The brothers designated their occupations as pastoralists. No details of the architect or builder of the place have been determined.</p> <p>The Wise's Post Office Directories and electoral rolls record that telegraphist Joseph William Jarrett Croft was the first resident at No. 116 Vincent Street in 1911. The Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that the tenants at No. 116 Vincent Street changed frequently which inferred that the subject place had been leased out throughout the years. Between 1924 and 1933 Miss R. M. Croft, a music teacher - possibly a relative of Joseph W. J. Croft, inhabited No. 116 Vincent Street with the exception of the year 1927 in which Mrs. Myrtle Philip was the resident. Then, Robert W. E. Yabsley was the occupant in 1934-1935. The subject place was shown as being occupied by Mrs. Myrtle Philip again from 1936 to 1938. Between 1939 and 1949, the occupants were Herbert Hodder (1939), William A. Summers (1940), Mrs. Jessie Summers (1941) and Solomon Green (1942-1949).</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>A MWSSDD Sewerage Plan dated 1915 identifies that the original subject place features a twin front gables configuration, central front steps and a front verandah, which are all extant today. The original weatherboard structure and a fence to house domestic fowls at the northwest corner of the subject lot were demolished and replaced by a brick garage in 1938 and altered into a brick addition in 1983.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward indicate that the form and extent of the residence at the subject place have changed little since that time.</p>		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Tyson family	Owners
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSE, 132 VINCENT ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 132 Vincent St
Other names	Tyson Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8757
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	132 Vincent St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 118 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	460/178A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a good substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community and their family in the early 20th century.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of a home for a professional man and his family of the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1910
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>A single storey hipped gambrel roofed cottage with half-timbered gable over the front room. A verandah extends across a large part of the front of the building, supported by turned timber posts. The chimney is corbelled in face brick.</p> <p>A garden of shrubs obscures the view of the house behind a low brick front fence.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Vincent Street was named after George Vincent, chief draftsman at the Land's Department and original grantee of land on the north side, east from Charles Street. The Street was named by himself upon the issue of first Crown grant in Perth, circa 1876. Later, Vincent Street became part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.

The subject dwelling was one of two properties listed between Norfolk and Ethel Streets without street numbers in 1910 in the Wise's Post Office Directories. In 1911 street number No. 132 was allocated to the subject dwelling.

The 1910 Electoral Rolls record retired grazier John Tyson (c1845-1916) and Mary Ann Tyson living at the property. John died in 1916 and Mary Anne lived on in the house with other male members of the Tyson family who designated their occupations as gentlemen until 1917. From the available information it is proposed that Mary Anne was the sister of John, Isaac and William Tyson who all lived at the property in the 1910s. The property was transferred to Mary Ann Tyson and she resided there until 1925.

Between 1926 and 1949 the subject dwelling was occupied by John Houston Nicholls and was also the owner of the dwelling. The front verandah and central front steps, which attributed a main feature to the subject dwelling, are shown on a MWSSDD Sewerage Plan dated 1915. This plan also shows a windmill in the rear of the property.

In 1927 John Houston Nicholls submitted a Planning Application to the City of Perth to undertake construction work.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since that time. A new roof was installed in the early 1990s but this appears to be the only alteration to the residence.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Vincent John Tyson Mary Ann Tyson John Houston Nicholls	Land owner Owner and occupant Owner and occupant Owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 134 VINCENT ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 134 Vincent St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8758
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	116 Vincent St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 117 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	1173/78
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a good substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community and their families in the early 20th century.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1909
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A symmetrical house on the corner of Vincent Street and Ethel Street with a gable hipped roof with two prominent gables on the principal façade, both heading protruding triple casement windows. The roof is grey corrugated steel and under the roofline is a grey corrugated steel bullnose verandah. The verandah is supported by white timber posts and decorative timber brackets. The building is grey painted bricks with white concrete banding at dado and window head height. The house is elevated from street level with concrete stairs leading to the central doorway under the verandah. To the rear of the property is a unattached small car port constructed of bricks with a gable hipped roof. Roof edge along Ethel Street has significant damage. Property is delineated by both a fully rendered brick high wall along Ethel Street and a Rendered Brick and Iron fence along Vincent Street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Vincent Street was named after George Vincent, chief draftsman at the Land's Department and original grantee of land on the north side, east from Charles Street. The Street was named by himself upon the issue of first Crown grant in Perth, circa 1876. Later, Vincent Street became part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.
The subject dwelling was one of two properties listed between Norfolk and Ethel Streets without street numbers in 1910 in the Wise's Post Office Directories. From the information provided in subsequent years it is proposed that this residence was built c1909 and the first occupants were warehouseman Frank Walter Wight and his wife Julia Blanche, nee Solomon.
The City of Perth Rates Books record that the owner of the property was Annie Amelia Reynolds, the wife of local grocer George Stawell Reynolds.
It is likely therefore that the house was built as an investment property by George and Annie Reynolds as this portion of North Perth was undergoing development in the early 1900s. It was not an uncommon practice for local business people to invest in real estate in their local area. No information regarding the builder or architect of this place has been found.
The occupancy of the property changed regularly in the first half of the 20th century suggesting it was still owned by absentee landlords. A survey of the Rates Books that many of the owners were women. In 1934, the occupants of the house were the Russell family, and sadly they were identified in the local press when 19 year old John Russell drowned while swimming with friends in Belmont.
Aerial photographs of the property from the mid 20th century indicate that major additions have been constructed to the rear of the property, and in the late 1980s a new building was constructed at the rear of the lot. These photographs indicate that the roof was originally clad with red corrugated iron sheeting, which was replaced in the early 1990s with the current light coloured corrugated metal sheeting.

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Frank and Julia Wight Annie Amelia Reynolds	First Occupants First Owner
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Wise's Post Office Directories City of Perth Rates Books The Swan Leader, 12 January 1934, p. 1.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 140 VINCENT ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 140 Vincent St
Other names	Barnes Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8760
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	140 Vincent St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 112 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	1805/162
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a good substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community and their families in the early 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
Statement of significance	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1909
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheetting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A single storey detached bungalow with a symmetrical gambrel roof, with twin half-timbered flying gables over the bay windows of the front rooms. Each facet of the semi-octagonal bays have a double hung sash window.
	The front façade is tuck pointed with rendered bands at sill and door head. Side walls are plain face brickwork. A generous bullnose verandah occupies the whole frontage. Garden behind a picket and picket front fence. Plantings obscure views of the place.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Vincent Street was named after Mr. George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate. The Wises Post Office Directories list no dwellings for the north side of Vincent Street between Ethel and Fitzgerald Streets until 1908 when three houses were listed.
In 1909, street numbers were first allocated in this section of Vincent Street including No. 140 which was occupied by Samuel Hugh Barnes (c1870-1929) and his wife Bridget Ellen, nee Thornber (c1868-1951). The couple were from Victoria and settled in Western Australia in the early 20th century. Samuel established a Wholesale Dairy Merchants business in Murray Street Perth, together with business partners Forder and Williams. The couple had two surviving children when they moved into this house. No details of the builder or architect have been found.
Samuel Barnes died in 1929 and Bridget Barnes remained on in the family home until her death in 1951. Just prior to her death, Bridget Barnes proposed to construct a wash house and a water closet at the dwelling in 1950.
In 1966, a Building Licence was issued to E. Coomber for the construction of a new front verandah. In 1992 G. J. Darlington, the then owner of the subject dwelling, was granted a Building Licence to construct a carport.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate there were few changes to the residence, aside from the aforementioned, until the late 1980s when a new roof was installed. Then during the late 1990s and early 2000s an extension was added to the rear of the property. The roofing was again renovated in 2011 and a further larger extension enveloped the earlier extension in 2018. Since that time there have been no structural changes visible.

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Vincent Samuel Hugh Barnes Bridget Ellen Barnes E. Coomber G. J. Darlington	Landowner Occupant Occupant Occupant Owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 6 February 1929, p. 1. City of Perth Rates Books.	

Additional Photographs



HOUSE, 136 VINCENT ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 136 Vincent St
Other names	Withnell Residence (fmr) McDaniel Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8759
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	136 Vincent St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 113 D/P: 2861
Vol/folio	1799/34
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a fine substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape which overlooks Hyde Park from an elevated location and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community and their families in the early 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with prominent architect Jack Ochiltree and the Withnell family who were significant to the development of the agricultural industry in the state.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1912
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This is a large and impressive single storey residence on a prominent corner location. The building has a large hipped tiled roof with tall face-brick chimneys. The flying gables over the bay windows to the main front rooms have two layers of half timbered decoration and are amongst the finest examples in the district.
	The verandah is handsomely proportioned with narrow bays given a skipping rhythm through the simple corner details. Verandah balustrades are intact.
	Face brickwork is tuck pointed with a stucco bands at dado height. Windows and door joinery is original. A substantial garden with plantings that obscured views behind the brick pillar and wrought iron front fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Vincent Street was named after George Vincent, chief draftsman at the Land's Department and original grantee of land on the north side, east from Charles Street. The Street was named by himself upon the issue of first Crown grant in Perth, circa 1876. Later, Vincent Street became part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.
This residence was built in 1912 for pastoralists John Gregory Withnell (1862-1929). The Withnells were landowners in the Northam and York district, then took up pastoral leases in the north of the state in the 1890s which were significant in opening up this region for settlement.
In January 1912, John Withnell married Mallina Elsie Willis who was 29 years his junior, an at the same time engaged architect Jack Learmonth Ochiltree to design a new home on this site which comprised two lots. The substantial brick residence was therefore much larger than the surrounding properties and served as the Perth home for the couple. The couple had one son Gregory in 1913 but by 1918 the marriage had ended and a divorce was granted due to the adultery of John Withnell. Accounts in the local press stated that John Withnell spent the summer months in Perth at this house and winter months in the north. Mallina Withnell stayed at this house with her son until the divorce lead to the sale of this property.
By 1920, the place was owned and occupied by buyer for the Millars Timber and Trading Co, Leonard McDaniel (1874-1949) and his wife Kathleen Mary, nee O'Meara (1880-1965). The couple had three children and lived at this place until the death of Leonard McDaniel in 1949.
A MWSSDD Sewerage Plan dated 1915 shows the configuration of the original front verandah which ran the full width of the street frontage. The original front verandah and front windows were demolished and replaced in 1960 by the then owner J. Stern, as shown in a building plan dated that year. A brick garage was constructed later at the backyard in 1986.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place has changed little since that time. A pool was added sometime before 1986. The aforementioned brick garage was later replaced around 2003 with a larger garage, and the verandah that surrounds the house has had its roofing replaced over the years, but there appear to have been no structural changes or additions to the residence.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George Vincent John Gregory Withnell Jack Learmonth Ochiltree	Landowner First owner and occupant Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Daily News, 7 May 1949, p. 16. The Truth, 21 Dec 1918, p. 18. The West Australian, 17 January 1912, p. 2.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



GLOUCESTER COURT FLATS, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Gloucester Court Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18061
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	148 Vincent St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 802 D/P: 400309
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The double storey block of flats is a fine example of the Interwar Functional style executed in rendered brick and tile and is a landmark in the streetscape.
	Gloucester Court Flats is a good intact example of Interwar flat building at a time when there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats.
	The place demonstrates the growing popularity of apartment living as a new form of urban living during the Interwar period, as it emerged from the Depression.
Statement of significance	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1935
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta tiles
Architectural Style	Inter-War Functionalist
Physical description	The double storey building extends to three stories where the garage is located on the front facade. The face brick building comprises 4 flats, with only two of those having road frontages. The roof is hipped and clad with clay tiles. The three storey vertical element is a curious combination of various architectural influences.
	The lower floor is the original garage with timber double swing doors with 10 glazed panels across the top of each door. Above the garage is a face brick dado with twin classical columns supporting a hipped tiled roof. Originally an open verandah, the space has been enclosed.
	Set back, at the second floor level, is a square face brick parapeted room with aluminium framed windows. The lower level of the two storey section has a faceted back that extends into a dado wall balustrade for a verandah above. The face brick chimney is tall and rectangular. A medium height face brick wall disguises the difference in levels.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Some of the original timber windows have been replaced with aluminium framed windows. A garden is recessed behind the wall and a lawn area extends to the building. A concrete driveway accesses the garage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Vincent Street was named after George Vincent, chief draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate. About 1907, a single storey residency was built along Vincent Street with the street number 148 to a design by architects Cavanagh and Cavanagh. This residence was built for Frederick George Ashborne Treadgold (c1868-1924) and his wife May Harriet, nee Cavanagh (c1867-1942) who had married in 1902. May Treadgold was highly likely to be related to the architects who designed this family home for the couple and their four children.	
The Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that the property was occupied by Frederick G. A. Treadgold (1907-1913), M. McDowell (1914), John Clark (1915-1917), Frederick G. A. Treadgold (1918-1925) and May Harriet Treadgold (1926-1934). This information shows that Fred and May Treadgold lived at this place for the majority of the period until Frederick's death in 1924. Afterwards May lived on in the house until 1934.	
In the 1930s, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new façade. Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The dwelling at No. 148 [currently HN150] Vincent Street was converted into two flats in 1930 however the exterior remained unchanged as a single dwelling. The flats were designed by architects Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown for Mrs. Treadgold. The original building plan for the flats illustrates that it was reconstructed by re-using the old material of the single residential dwelling. Each of the flats had its own bedroom and living area.

In 1935, a new block of three flats was constructed on the vacant portion of the land to the east of the existing single dwelling. At this time, these two adjacent dwellings were renumbered. The original single dwelling was renumbered as No. 150 Vincent Street whilst the new flats to the east were renumbered No. 148 Vincent Street and named Gloucester Court Flats. Mrs Treadgold continued to own both properties. No details of the architect or builder of the flats have been determined although it is possible that architects Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown continued the association with May Treadgold and designed the flats. The name of the flats is likely to have been taken from the project in Kew, Surrey England built in the 1930s that features style and detail that can be seen in the design of these flats.

In 1938, L. G. Dodd, the owner of Gloucester Court Flats submitted a plan to make further refurbishment and renovation, including the construction of new steps and sliding sash windows behind the twin classical columns above the garage, and the renovation of two rooms into a surgery and waiting room, indicating that a portion of the property had also been used as a surgery.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that Lindsay G. Dodd lived at Flat 1 at Gloucester Court Flats as the first sole occupant between 1935 and 1937. In 1938 Edith Jacobson was recorded as a resident at Flat 3 of the block. It was not until 1939 that three of the flats were all occupied, including Lindsay G. Dodd at Flat 1, John J. Prednergast at Flat 2 and Edith Jacobson at Flat 3.

In 1946, Gloucester Court Flats was owned by Ethel Margaret Dodd. In the City of Perth Rate Books, the tenants for that year are entered as: Flat 1- Alice Conroy, Flat 2- Otto Eisenstein and Flat 3 - George Fellows. Similar names are entered in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1949.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward indicate that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since that time.

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
	Associations	May Treadgold Original Owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 17 April 1907, p. 9.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 154 VINCENT ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1910
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheetting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>This is a substantial bungalow with a tall gabled roof, gabled projecting rooms to both principal facades, a gabled corner entry and a separate skillion verandah to both facades and truncated corner which terminates at the projecting gables.</p> <p>The upper gable is split by a tall corbelled chimney with paired chimney pots. The entry gable has Arts and Crafts style half timbering. The face brickwork is banded at sill and head levels. Although the verandah has lost decorative detail, the place retains a high level of integrity. Garden behind a brick and palisade fence which obscure views</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Vincent Street was named after Mr. George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876.</p> <p>The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.</p> <p>Compared with other dwellings built prior to 1910 between the section of Ethel and Fitzgerald Streets along Vincent Street, No. 154 was built c1910 by local contractor Daniel Totterdell and first occupied by Harry Vincent Fry with his wife Ethel Maude Fry until 1919. The City of Perth Rates Books indicate that David Totterdell owned the adjacent property at 156 Vincent Street.</p> <p>Brothers Daniel, Samuel and Joseph Totterdell established the Totterdell Building Company soon after their arrival in WA from Worley, England in 1904. Totterdell Building Company were involved in the construction of commercial and residential projects and many architects throughout the state. It has not been established if this place was designed by an architect or by the Totterdell company.</p> <p>Daniel Totterdell (1885-1955) owned this property for many years and rented it to a series of tenants. Harold O. Hawkins (1920), Arthur H. Christian (1921-1925), Charles Moebius (1926-1930), Mrs. Margaret Ellis (1931-1932) and Mrs. L. A. McCreery (1933-1949). Building Licences were issued to E. J. H. Totterdell, W. Dr. Sokolo and W. Sakolo in 1941, 1959 and 1980 respectively to construct a brick wash house, a back garage addition and a pool at the subject dwelling.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate very few changes until the aforementioned additions, including the pool in 1980. These appear to be the only major additions to the residence since that time.</p>

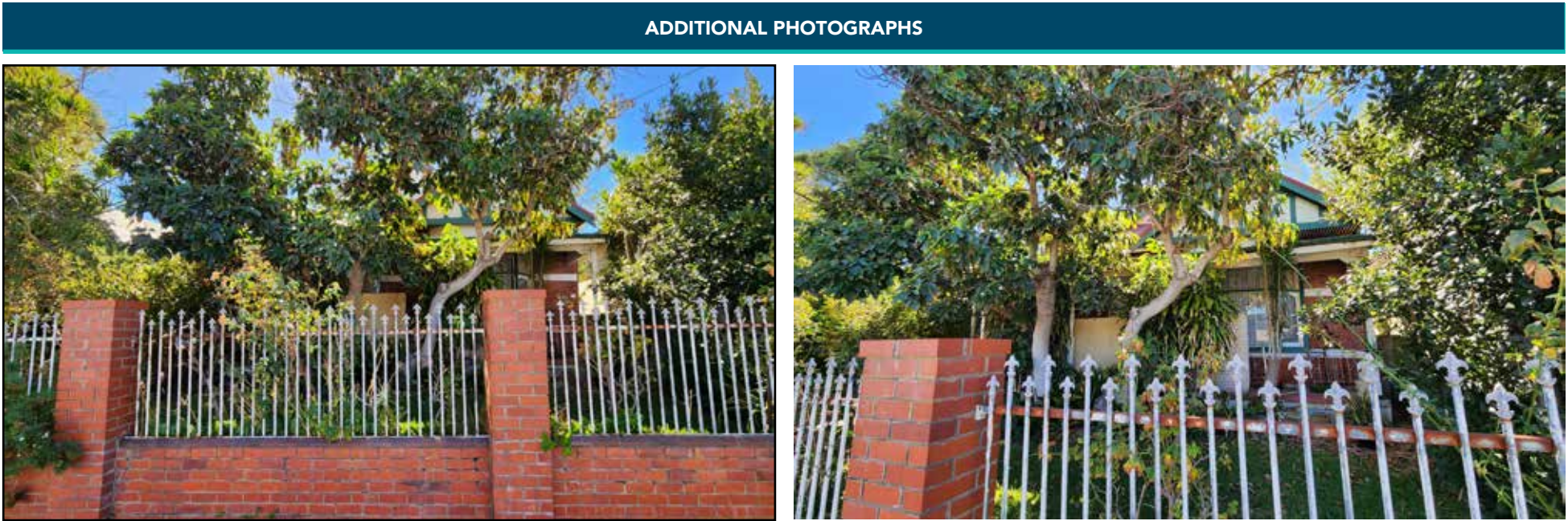
PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 154 Vincent St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8762
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	154 Vincent St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 4 D/P: 3538
Vol/folio	2009/52
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a good substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is an important element in the Vincent Street streetscape and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community and their families in the early 20th century.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the Totterdell family who were influential in the building and construction industry in Western Australia in the first half of the 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Daniel Totterdell Harry V. Fry Harold O. Hawkins Arthur H. Christian Charles Moebius Mrs Margaret Ellis Mrs L. A. McCreery.	Owner Occupant Occupant Occupant Occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSE, 156 VINCENT ST, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 156 Vincent St
Other names	Totterdell Residence (fmr) Former Doctor's Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8763
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	156 Vincent St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 123 D/P: 7563
Vol/folio	2118/717
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The original residence has aesthetic value as a substantial and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The place is a landmark in the Vincent and Fitzgerald Street streetscapes as it is located on a prominent corner on an elevated site and contributes to the character of the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for affluent members of the community in the early 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Totterdell family who were influential in the building and construction industry in Western Australia in the first half of the 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.
	The place has social value for the members of the community who attended the place as a doctors surgery throughout the 20th century.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Office or Administration Building
Other use	Health: Office or Administration Building
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1910
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheetting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A green corrugated steel roof form covers the brick constructed single storey building. This corner located brick building is obscured by tall hedges and vegetation lining both Vincent and Fitzgerald Street.
	The building is a complex form, and the exterior is of face brick and cream concrete banding at window header height. The main entrance is identifiable by the small, hipped roof protrusion, decorated by two Tuscan columns. Located above street level a concrete path steps up through corner entry to the property and leads to the main entrance.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Vincent Street was named after Mr George Vincent, Chief Draftsman in the Lands Department, the original grantee of the land on the north side of this street, to the east of Charles Street, who named the street for himself on the issue of the grant circa 1876. The street once formed part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate. No. 156 was built circa 1910, in the same year in which its adjacent dwelling at No. 154 was built. Both are relatively large houses when compared with the dwellings between Ethel and Fitzgerald Streets constructed in this period. Brothers Daniel, Samuel and Joseph Totterdell established the Totterdell Building Company soon after their arrival in WA from Worley, England in 1904. Totterdell Building Company were involved in the construction of commercial and residential projects and worked with many architects throughout the state. It has not been established if this place was designed by an architect or by the Totterdell company. Daniel Totterdell (1877-1955) married Elizabeth Johanna Henrietta Schruth (c1884-1960) in 1910 and the couple had three children, all whilst living at this house. The Totterdell family lived here until 1927 and in 1928 the property was transferred to medical practitioner Daniel Mulcahy (1928-1935) who used the place for his surgery, and subsequently by Dr Reginald J. Wheeler (1936-1949). The dwelling was used as a doctor's surgery and residence until 2000 when an application for the change of use was approved by the Council to convert the property to office use. No. 154 Vincent Street has undergone several renovations throughout the period. A Building Licence Plan suggests that new cyclone fences and a granolithic footpath in the front yard were constructed in 1936. A Building Licence was issued to R. J. Wheeler for the construction of a garage in 1949 and D. J. Wheeler was granted a Building Licence for the alteration of bathroom and verandah in 1957. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show very few changes to the subject place until the early 1980s when a new, green, roof was installed. In the early 2000s a carport was built on the north side of the block.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
	Daniel Totterdell (Totterdell Brothers)	Owner and occupant
Associations	Daniel Mulcahy	Owner and occupant
	Reginald J. Wheeler	Owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books	



REDEMPTORIST MONASTERY AND CHURCH,NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Redemptorist Monastery and Church
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2218
State Heritage Register:	17 March 2006
Other Listing:	Perth Draft Inventory 99-01 YES 31 Dec 1999 Classified by the National Trust Classified 11 Jun 2001

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	188 Vincent
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 33790
Vol/folio	43/297A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a landmark as a large and imposing structure in an open setting, which, together with its mature trees, may be seen from a number of vantage points in the area and Perth.
	The place is an excellent example of the work of architects Michael and James Cavanagh;
	The place is an excellent and intact example of a Federation Gothic style complex, located in a park-like setting, with elegant interiors, well detailed features, and is very well constructed.
	The Retreat House built in clinker brick and off form concrete, is a good example of the Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional style.
	The place is a well-used Church, highly valued by Western Australia's Catholic community for its religious and spiritual associations, and for the site's long association with the Redemptorist Order.
Statement of significance	The place is one of a small number of monasteries remaining in operation in Western Australia.
	The place contributes to the community's sense of place as a well-known religious complex.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Monastery or Convent Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Monastery or Convent Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	Commercial: Restaurant
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903-1967
Walls	Brick Stone Concrete
Roof	Terracotta tile Concrete tile
Architectural Style	Federation Gothic Late 20th-Century Perth Regional
Physical description	This substantial three storey building complex is symmetrically arranged about a south facing pedimented four storey entry tower with flanking corner towers. It is basically a three storey dormitory block with the large Chapel forming a western wing, matched by a projecting gabled eastern wing, to form a wide, but shallow, entry court. A further residential wing projects beyond the eastern gabled wing. The Chapel has a separate front entry in its south wall. The building is a vigorous and picturesque design with the rusticated walls set against dressed dado, dressed opening surrounds and mullions, dressed string courses, label moulds and parapet cappings. The composition is enlivened by the treatment of the windows on the third floor as gabled dormers, set against the tiled roof, tall dressed chimneys and corner tourelles on gables providing a silhouette of constant change and interest

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The dormitory blocks are served by double height loggias, with twinned columns on tall plinths to both levels. On the upper level the balustrades span between the plinths. The entrance porch is capped with castellated pinnacles and a crucifix finial. The Chapel is in the form of a Latin Cross set north-south, with a great south window of five lancet windows supporting three wheel windows within a dressed Gothic arch, above a rusticated and crenellated entry porch, with diagonal stepped comer buttresses and smaller buttresses flanking the solid timber arched entry door. The south gable, with its decorated gable and cross finial is flanked by pinnacled towers. There is a side porch in the west transept. The western façade has a regular pattern of buttresses separating 5 bays with central lancet windows. Both the eastern and western transepts are gabled with great windows, narrower than the south window, with counter set and stepped corner buttresses. The sanctuary is housed in the semi-circular apse at the north end, formed with buttressed bays and a conical hipped roof. The complex is worthy of comparison with the notable St Patrick's Seminary, Manly, of 1885, designed by Sherrin and Hennessey. Set well back from the street in a landscaped setting with a central driveway
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Redemptorist Monastery and Chapel was built for the Redemptorist Fathers, a Catholic order, it was designed by Michael and James Cavanagh, who were responsible for a number of buildings for the Catholic Church and its Orders.</p> <p>Father Thomas O'Farrell of the Redemptorist Fathers arrived in WA on 22 September 1899, at the invitation of Bishop Matthew Gibney. When the rest of the Redemptorist group arrived in October 1899, they took up residence in two adjoining houses at Highgate Hill (either Nos. 46-48 or Nos. 52-54 Vincent Street, or possibly both) and for the next four years ministered to the needs of the Highgate Hill parish, from the corrugated iron shed which served as the Sacred Heart Church at this time. During this period, Bishop Gibney decided that the Redemptorist should have a Church-owned property in Vincent Street, North Perth. However, the North Perth property was split by the undeveloped Chelmsford Road and had already been surveyed into housing allotments and the city sanitary dump adjoined the property. The authorities co-operated with the wishes of Bishop Gibney and the Vincent Street property was transferred to the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer as a single block. The City of Perth also resolved to relocate the sanitary dump and re-plan Chelmsford Road (extending from east to west) so as to leave the block intact.</p> <p>In October 1902, a Foundation Stone was laid at a ceremony attended by many local dignitaries including the Perth Lord Mayor, Richard Haynes. An article in the local press describing this event provides a lengthy description of the building and its fittings and fixtures. Contractor Mr W. Fairweather was engaged for the construction for a fee of £8778. Many local individuals and groups donated to the costs of the new buildings.</p> <p>The Redemptorist Monastery and Church was opened on Sunday, 13 September 1903, with the Bishop Gibney and Abbot Torres from New Norcia officiating. The surrounding land was subdivided for residential development.</p> <p>New confessionals were installed in the Church circa 1907 and in 1911-1912, the east wing was added. This was also designed by Michael and James Cavanagh. Contractor T. J. Green completed additions to the Church, including a sanctuary and transept in 1922 which were again designed by Michael and James Cavanagh.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The shrine of Our Lady of Perpetual Help was erected in 1925 and the shrine of Little Flower was a later addition.</p> <p>The Monastery was used for the annual retreat for clergy, including Archbishop Clune who had rooms set aside for his use.</p> <p>Though the Redemptorist are a distinct order within the Roman Catholic Church, their congregation is the broad Catholic Church. The Redemptorist have also provided retreats to clergy, religious and Catholic school children over the years. For example, the clergy of Perth and Bunbury came to the monastery each year, and the various institutes and schools of the Brothers and Sisters in Western Australia were all part of the regular ministry of the Fathers.</p> <p>The chancel walls are decorated with two tiers of murals that were painted in 1961 and 1962 by Karl Matzek, an immigrant Croatian artist. The murals depict the lives and martyrdom of St. Peter and Paul.</p> <p>In the early 1960s, it was decided that a special retreat house be built in order to cater for more visitors. Following a fund raising campaign amongst the parishes, the complex designed by Kierath Waldron was completed and blessed by Archbishop Prindiville on 19 March 1967. Later stand alone additions of meeting and dining rooms, kitchen and dormitory blocks were designed by Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown.</p> <p>In the 1990s, alterations were made to the ground floor monastery kitchen and the first and second floor bathrooms, and a new lift installed.</p> <p>On 27 November 2008 the Redemptorist Monastery and Chapel suffered from a fire in Room 18 on the second floor.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: General social Services	
Associations	Michael Cavanaugh W. Fairweather Keirath Waldron T. J. Green Karl Matzek Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown	Architect Builder Architect Contractor Artist Architects
Sources	P2218 Redemptorist Monastery and Church Assessment Documentation, 2006. DPLH. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Redemptorist Monastery website https://cssr.org.au/perth/ The WA Record, 8 November 1902, p. 12.	

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Redemptorist Monastery, 1905. SLWA image b1763515_2



Redemptorist Monastery, 1905. SLWA image b1763515_1

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



BEATTY PARK LEISURE CENTRE & BEATTY PARK, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Beatty Park Leisure Centre & Beatty Park
Other names	Beatty Park Aquatic Centre City of Perth Aquatic Centre
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3553
State Heritage Register:	17 Dec 2004
Other Listing:	Other Legal Agreement Under negotiation 26 Feb 2004 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	220 Vincent
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 1618 D/P: 222995
Vol/folio	LR3044/188
Reserve	RES: 884

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The City of Perth Aquatic Centre component of the Beatty Park Leisure Centre is a good example of the Late Twentieth Century International style applied to a major sporting facility.
	The City of Perth Aquatic Centre portion of the place was built as the aquatic centre for the VIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, and was the first purpose built aquatic centre in Western Australia designed and built for international competition and one of three major projects undertaken by the City of Perth for the Games, the first such international competition held in Perth.
	The place was designed by W. A. McL. Green, the influential Town Clerk for City of Perth from 1945 to 1966, Milton Boyce, City of Perth Architect, and Lionel H. Steenbohm, Director of Parks and Gardens, who were responsible for the design of a number of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games facilities that played an important role in the success of the games.
Statement of significance	Beatty Park was important as one of a number of reserves, parks and gardens developed by the City of Perth between 1896 and 1936.
	The place is highly valued by the community as one of the older recreational reserves in the metropolitan area, as a significant reminder of the VIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, as a swimming centre for the public and schools, and as a well recognised landmark in the City of Vincent.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
Current use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
Other use	Park/Reserve

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1962; 1994; 2013; 2021
Walls	Metal: Steel Metal: Aluminium Concrete Glass
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th-Century International Late 20th- Century Structuralist
Physical description	<p>Comprises the three storey Aquatic Centre at the western end of the site and the Recreation Ground at the eastern end. The Aquatic Centre features glass-wall construction and extensive ceramic tile cladding. The U-shape design of the original building wraps around the main pool. It was extensively renovated in 1994 to provide facilities for recreational as well as sporting uses. The original building retains its original external character, which was characteristic of the Empire Games venues, with modular curtain wall facades with tinted windows and coloured spandrel panels.</p> <p>The Recreation Ground is an open grassed recreation area with perimeter plantings of mature trees, notably fig trees, which are a significant townscape element of the area. The main building is set diagonal across the corner. The setback areas comprise garden strips and hard surface driveways.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>From the 1860s, problems with drainage and sanitation were of increasing concern in Perth as the town grew through the 1970s and 1880s. In March 1882, by-laws were passed controlling the disposal of night soil. On 4 December 1890 the area on the north side of Vincent Street, from Charles to Oxford Streets, where the Beatty Park is currently located, was gazetted as a Government reserve (Reserve 884) under the control of the Perth Board of Health. The area east of Loftus Street was used as a rubbish tip for some years in the 1890s, while the area along Oxford Street was parcelled off as sites for public buildings such as post office, municipal offices, primary school and police station. In 1905, the remainder of the land was vested in the City of Perth for the purpose of recreation.</p> <p>In 1906, Reserve 884 was classified as a Class 'A' for Recreational Purposes. It is probable that the earliest plantings at the site and its use as a recreational area date from this period. In 1920s, Reserve 884 was named Beatty Park in honour of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty (later Earl), a World War One hero. In 1962, Perth hosted the British Empire and Commonwealth Games (known as Commonwealth Games from 1978) and the City of Perth Aquatic Centre, was built on the east side of Loftus Street as the venue for the swimming events. The newly-built centre incorporated every aspect of modern pool planning, including three pools, galleries for 5,500 spectators, a dramatic lighting system and a garden cafe. The chlorination plant was the most modern in Australia and an oil fuel heating unit kept the water temperature at 70 degrees Centigrade in all three pools.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>H. A. Doust, City of Perth Town Clerk William Allan McInnes Green, and City Architect Milton Boyce were responsible for planning the centre. An engineer and architect, W. A. McInnes Green designed the centre after months of study and an extensive overseas tour. The blue-tiled pool was 55 yards long, 24 yards wide, with 8 lanes. The diving pool was 30 metres by 20 metres with a depth sloping to 16 feet. It was a standard size for water polo events, had an air system to create artificial ripples, making it easier for a diver to judge his distances from the surface, and a special observation room with a 5ft square, 3 inch thick underwater window. An innovation for divers was an on-the-spot competitor's room at the 3-metre board level, eliminating much of the long climb to the high-tower and walks to and from the dressing rooms. A glass wall enabled resting divers to see rivals in action. The third pool was for children.</p> <p>After the Games, the City of Perth Aquatic Centre, as Perth's premier swimming venue, was a popular and well-frequented place for recreational swimming, as well as hosting uncounted numbers of school sports days, summer holiday swimming lessons and swimming club meets, and providing a training ground for competitive swimmers. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the Aquatic Centre was the venue for beauty pageants, such as Miss Western Australia, and musical performances.</p> <p>In 1977, the Albert Spencer Pavilion was built in the park for the City of Perth. The Aquatic Centre was upgraded, with additional leisure facilities, to designs by architect Peter Hunt, for the City of Perth in 1993-1994, and was re-named Beatty Park Leisure Centre. Beatty Park Leisure Centre was extensively renovated in 1994 to provide more modern pool facilities. In 2008 the Beatty Park Leisure Centre Conservation Plan and Beatty Park Redevelopment Concept Plans were adopted by the Town of Vincent. A \$17 million redevelopment was completed in 2013, with a new two-level building constructed on the eastern side of the site, a new entrance, foyer, reception and offices, studios and gym. In 2021, a \$2.9 million upgrade was undertaken in the indoor pool area.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Cultural and Entertainment Social Services: Health	
Associations	H. A. Doust William Allan McInnes Green Milton Boyce	H. A. Doust William Allan McInnes Green Milton Boyce
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Beatty Park Website 2024 www.beattypark.com.au P3553 Beatty Park Leisure Centre & Beatty Park Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2004.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Construction of Beatty Park, 1962. Courtesy SLWA image b3708090_3.



Construction of Beatty Park, 1962. Courtesy SLWA image b3708090_2.



Beatty Park, 1963. Courtesy SLWA image b5954920_1



Beatty Park, 1963. Courtesy SLWA image b5954920_1

CASSON HOUSE, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Casson House
Other names	Woodville Rest Home After Care Rest Home The Rest Home
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17955
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	2 - 10 Woodville St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 50 D/P: 65788
Vol/folio	2768/776
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the Inter War Stripped Classical style with later additions and modifications.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its bulk and prominence position in the street close to the junction with View Street.
	The place has historic value for its association with the provision of care and support for patients at this site from 1935 until the present day.
	The place is associated with Susan Casson M.B.E. J.P. who was the founder of what is believed to be the first charitable organisation formed for the benefit of psychiatric patients in Australia.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for the many members of the community who have been connected to this place as patients, staff, family, friends or volunteers since its foundation in 1935.
	This place is valued by the community for its continuity in the streetscape since 1935 and for its association with the provision of community services.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Health: Asylum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1939; 2010
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Stripped Classical
Physical description	The double storey face brick structure has a gable roof that is clad with tiles. The main street façade is symmetrical with a central ground floor recessed entry above which there is the name of the place applied to the wall, and a bracketed window box, window and decorative arched panel above the window that is infilled with herringbone patterned brickwork. The gable is further defined by an open pediment. The windows throughout are sets of two double hung sashes on concrete sills with louvred timber shutters.
	Medium height face brick wall with decorative geometric pattern along the top and pillars each side of the palisade gate. Extensive planting in setback gardens.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Woodville Street was originally named Parker Street, and was part of the Woodville Estate, a residential subdivision in North Perth developed on Swan Location 653 by Solomon Herman and Thomas Whitton Williams in 1898. The Woodville Estate was the second subdivision in the area and was in the triangle formed by Angove, Farmer and Parker Streets.

The subject place is first listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1912 as No. 2 Parker Street, with Thomas T. Baxter, builder, as the occupier. Joseph A. Thomson (J. & T. Ltd) is listed at No. 2 Parker Street from 1913 to 1914. In 1915, Parker Street changed its name to Woodville Street and thereafter the address of the subject place changed to No. 2 Woodville Street.

The subject place at No. 2 Woodville Street was occupied by Nurse Carslaw at that year. Mrs. C. H. Carslaw (Bute Private Hospital) and Stephen Carslaw are listed at the subject place between 1916 and 1917. Between 1918 and 1934, Joseph A. Thomson, JP (J. & T. & Co Ltd) is again listed at the subject site. A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan dated 1914 illustrates that No. 2 Parker Street was a single storey brick building with a verandah that ran the full width of the street frontage. A verandah was located at the rear central of the building. A brick stable was located at the north east corner of the site boundary.

In 1935, Mrs. Susan Casson purchased the subject property at No. 2 Woodville Street with the help of the Lotteries Commission for the sum of \$3,600, and the property was named Woodville Rest Home. Susan Adelaide Casson (1872-1952) was appointed by the Government in 1920 as a lay member of the Board of Visitors to Claremont Hospital. Mrs. Casson convinced the Board of the necessity for discharge and rehabilitation into the community of some of the patients and for this purpose instigated the foundation of the 'Mental Hospital After Care and Comforts Fund Association Incorporated'. The subject property was later named Casson House after Susan Casson.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In a letter to the City of Perth in 1939, Mrs Casson stated that 'the home was established for the reception and care of women suffering from nervous breakdowns, and discharged from Claremont and Heathcote, "to assist them until they are again well and fit to take their place in a well organised society."

When first purchased, the subject property accommodated seven patients. With the increasing demands for the beds, the subject place undertook several alterations and additions. In 1935, a hatched portion was added to the existing kitchen. In 1938, a side verandah, made of wood, asbestos and iron, was erected to the west of the Rest Home. Eventually, the association purchased the adjoining properties at No. 8 and No. 10 Woodville Street for future expansion over the years.

In 1939, the Board applied to the City of Perth to add a second storey to the existing building to provide more accommodation. However the application was opposed by some local residents and discussed at length by the City of Perth Council. Approval for the construction of a two storey front to the home was eventually granted in June 1939. A tender for the works of £2140 was accepted by architects Eales, Cohen and Fitzhardinge. It is probable that works commenced in late 1939. It is not clear how much, or if any, of the original building was retained.

The Wise's Post Office Directories list the subject place as the After Care Rest Home in 1935 and the Rest Home in 1940, with Sister Moncrieff and Nurse L. Enright as the person in charge respectively. Since then, the subject place is listed as Nos. 2-8 Woodville Rest Home until 1949. In addition to this, the Directories also reveal that Susan Casson is listed as the proprietor at No. 25 View Street, North Perth, which was proximate to Casson House. Mrs. Casson was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1920 and was awarded the M.B.E. in 1949.

In 1984, the name of the association was changed to Casson Homes Incorporated and continued to operate under the guidance of a member of the Casson family. In 2008, the Town of Vincent conditionally approved the planning application for proposed partial demolition of, and additions and alterations to the subject place.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate renovations and extensions on the subject place were built in the late 1950s, more in the early 1960s extending the middle structure on the block. Again in the early 1970s, two of the structures appear to have been connected through renovation. Through the 1990s new roofs was installed on the northern most buildings. The southern building's form remained visually unchanged from the 1950s until 2010 when an extension was added. No other changes are seen in the aerial images since then.

Historic theme	Social Services: Health Social Services: General Social Services Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Susan Adelaide Casson Eales, Cohen and Fitzhardinge	Founder and advocate Architects
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 23 May 1939, p. 17. The Western Mail, 15 June 1939, p. 48. Casson Homes website, https://cassonhomes.com.au/ accessed October 2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Drawing of facade of the after-carehome for mental patients, Woodville-street, North Perth, for which tenders will be called shortly. The architects are Messrs. Eales, Cohen and Fitzhardinge.

The West Australian, 22 April 1939, p. 4.

BAKER AVENUE PRECINCT, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Baker Avenue Precinct
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17967
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Jul 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1-19 Baker Ave
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	Baker Avenue Precinct has aesthetic significance as a cohesive row of dwellings exhibiting characteristics of the Inter-war bungalow style, providing a coherent character with varied detail.
	The dwellings contribute to the quality and setting of the surrounding area, and provide an important contribution to the vista of Birdwood Square.
	Its aesthetic qualities as a whole are defined by the overall form, style, height, setback and selection of materials of the place in contributing to the uniformity of the streetscape.
	Baker Avenue has historic value as the dwellings were developed at a time when there was a change of focus of suburban development from development driven by land speculation to planned communities with particular emphasis placed on amenity as encouraged through the Garden City movement as interpreted by the City of Perth.
	The precinct has social value for the community as it has been an intact and cohesive grouping since the 1920s and contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residence: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1927 onwards
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War California Bungalow
Physical description	The avenue comprises ten brick and tile Inter-war bungalows, which have a consistent setback and lot configuration, which responds to the slight curve in the avenue. Whilst all the dwellings along the street have different design features and presentations to the street there are several common elements, which include: gable ends with decorative battens in a vertical orientation; verandahs, which are supported by rendered brick piers with columns above, tiled roofs; timber casement window arrangements with mullion detail and consistent side setbacks.
	Most dwellings along the street have retained much of their original form, detailing and presentation to the street except for two of the dwellings. The dwelling at No. 1 (Lot 2) Baker Avenue, which is located at the southern end of the avenue and has a side frontage to Brisbane Street, is completely concealed behind a garage and brick wall. The place at No.3 Baker Avenue has had a second storey timber addition, which is well setback and comprises a white corner window and chimney.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	There are two high brick walls, which obscure the facades of Nos. 17 and 19 Baker Avenue.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Birdwood Square is a place of cultural significance to the Nyoongar people. Named Chalyeding, the area was once a system of inland lakes, swamps and lagoons which extended from East Perth across the northern part of the city. These wetlands sustained the Nyoongar people during the late spring, summer and early autumn months when fresh water reserves ran low and food was plentiful. The wetlands were important for accommodating gatherings where trade and ceremonies took place. Other lakes and swamps in the immediate northern vicinity of the early Perth township were Lake Kingsford (site of the current Perth railway station), Lake Irwin (Perth Entertainment Centre), Lake Thomson (Mews Swamp between Lake, Brisbane and Beaufort Streets) and Lake Henderson (parts of what is now Robertson Park and Dorrien Gardens).	
Birdwood Square was originally known as 'First Swamp' by the early European settlers. It was renamed Lake Poulett after the Fourth Earl of Poulett in the early 1800s, as it was fashionable for streets and parks to be named after English dignitaries at the time. It was also referred to casually as Lakey's Garden in later years. The lake was drained circa 1872 after severe flooding in the city. It was partially filled during one period of use as the town rubbish dump, but it is understood that there was a nursery established there at some stage Later Chinese market gardeners began growing produce there. The Chinese were the first ethnic group to move into the North Perth area during the Western Australian gold boom in the early 1890s. The fertile soil and plentiful water supply of the drained wetlands were ideally suited to traditional Chinese farming methods. This enabled them to meet the demand for fresh fruit and vegetables resulting from the expansion of Perth's population to the north. One of the Chinese market gardeners at Birdwood Square was Joes Kong. He farmed the garden at the intersection of Bulwer and Beaufort Streets, until it was purchased by the City of Perth in 1913.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

As can be seen from early Perth Water Department Plans, there were a number of structures built along the south-eastern corner of Birdwood Square at the junction of Brisbane and Beaufort Streets circa 1897. However, these dwellings were demolished presumably for the creation of Birdwood Square in 1913 when the surrounding Chinese market gardens were purchased by the City of Perth in 1913. By this time, the City of Perth was actively purchasing Chinese market gardens in the North Perth area for conversion into public parks and reserves. This was the result of the 'City Beautiful' philosophy promoted by the visionary Town Clerk, W. E. Bold, in the early 1900s. The philosophy was picked up in the City of Perth's General Purposes Committee report in 1906, which stated that there was 'no responsibility more important than attending to the parks and reserves, which in all the big centres of population add so materially to the beauty of the city and so much to the pleasure of people. These occasional splashes of green turf, umbrageous trees and cool waters, standing out in pleasant relief from the sordid monotony of dense settlement, dust and smoke, are well called 'lungs of the city'. No vision of the city beautiful - the ideal centre for comfortable, convenient and pleasurable living is without such oasis in the desert of grass-less roads of asphalt, closely packed houses and smoke vomiting factories.'

There was also deep feeling within the community that the Chinese gardens (partly because of their use of human manure) were unsanitary and a health hazard. Bold undertook a tour of Britain and North America to gather information about municipal experiments and improvements. On his return he further developed his 'Greater Perth' concept to embrace satellite garden and seaside suburbs, and an overall plan on 'City Beautiful' lines. The 'Greater Perth' movement was implemented during World War I when Leederville, North Perth and Victoria Park joined the city; the inner suburb of Subiaco resolved to remain independent. In the mid-1920s the Council, at Bold's suggestion, invited the architects Hope and Klem to design satellite towns on the new lands at Floreat Park, Wembley Park and City Beach.

It is understood that Birdwood Square was re-named in honour of Sir William Riddell Birdwood, who served as a Commander of the Anzacs in Gallipoli during the World War I. At this time, Sir William was a household name in Australia. London Plane trees (Platanus acerifolia) were planted along the street boundaries of Birdwood Square as typical of the period. 'At the time, interesting specimen trees were used in lawns and to close off and create vistas.' Jacaranda and Brush Box trees were planted along Baker Avenue as the latter were believed to be eminently suitable for street trees.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The City of Perth Metropolitan Sewerage Map Plans indicate that Baker Avenue was not extant at the beginning of the 20th century and formed part of a large area, which was used for Chinese market gardening. The Wise Post Office Directory first list Baker Avenue in 1928. One can conclude from the above discussion that Baker Avenue was developed at a time when there was a change of focus of suburban development from development driven by land speculation, to planned communities with particular emphasis placed on amenity as encouraged through the Garden City movement. There are no records or references, which suggests that the subject dwellings were directly associated with W.E Bold who promoted the concepts of the Garden City.

An article in The West Australian in September 1925 described how the City of Perth subdivided the 10 lots adjacent to Birdwood Square. The lots were to be auctioned on October 1925 with the condition that the lots could not be commercial uses and the new dwellings had to have tile roofs and be set 15ft (4.5m) back from the front boundary.

In April 1928, the West Australian described that the 'avenue is now nearly filled with tile roof brick residences facing the square'. It was also noted that the new home for Mr R.C. Leslie at 15 Baker Avenue was designed by architect Jack Learmonth Ochiltree and to be built by contractor F. Hahn for £1487. Interestingly Frank Hahn is recorded as living at 19 Baker Avenue which suggests he built this residence.

There are five people listed as occupants of the street in 1928, when it is first listed in the Wise Post Office Directory. The occupants were; Francis Green, John P. Waters, Oliver H. Crenllin, Henry Kell and Frank Hahn. No numbers were listed at this time It appears that by 1930 the whole street had been built out with the following occupants; Morris Hoffman at No. 1 Baker Avenue; No. 3 not listed; Sylvester Lane at No. 5; Dennis Fitzgerald at No. 7; John Waters at No. 9; Oliver Crenllin at No.11, Jesse Lawrence at No. 13; Robert Leslie at No. 15; Henry Kell at No. 17 and Frank Hahn at No.19. In 1938 the residents were Morris Hoffman (No.1), R.J Basstion (No.30, Mrs Elizabeth Gilligan (No. 5), Dennis Fitzgerald (No.7), John P. Water (No. 9), Charles I. Watson (No. 11), Ron Turville (No. 13), Mrs E Leslie (No. 15), Henry A. Kell (No. 17) and Frank B. Dungey (No. 19), who apparently worked in a salt refinery. In 1949 Bastion, Dennis Fitzgerald, the Waters family, Charles Watson and Frank Dungey were all still in the residence by the occupants of the other houses had changed.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the ten buildings that take up the Nos. 1-19 on Baker St. The early 1980s saw the addition of backyard pools in two residences, and the late 1980s No. 11 had an extension added. In the early 1990s the back portion of No. 7 was changed into a parking area, and the late 1990s a new roof was added to No. 3, and a second residential structure added to the rear of No. 1. Around 2006 an extension was added to the back of No. 3, and sometime around 2009 additional structures were added to the rear of No. 5. In 2010 further extension was added to the side of No. 3.

Starting in 2015, No. 15 had a large structure built on the rear of the block, finishing around 2017, as did No. 9. The street facing portions of the 10 buildings on Baker St have remained unchanged throughout the aerial photographs, with the exception of the roof on No. 3.

Historic theme	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
Associations	W. E. Bold Francis Green John P. Waters Oliver H. Crenllin Henry Kell Frank Hahn Robert Leslie	Town clerk Occupant Occupant Occupant Occupant Occupant, builder Owner and occupant Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 19 Sept 1925, p. 12; 21 April 1928, p. 10.	

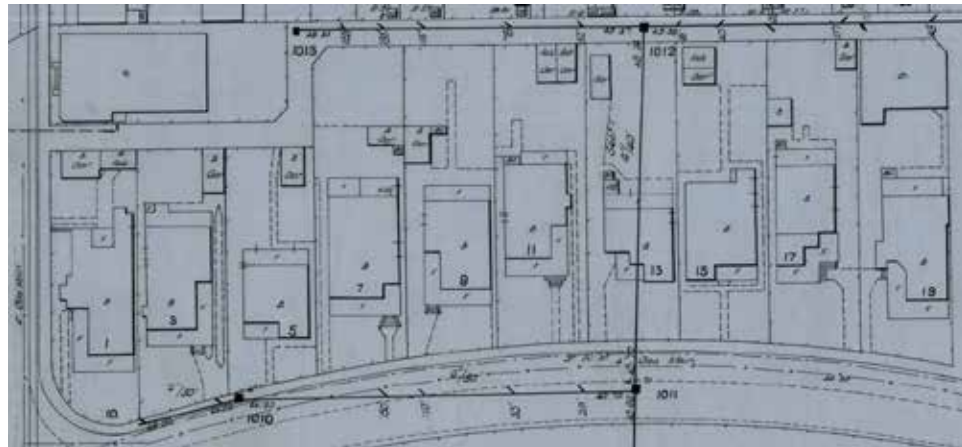
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1955. Courtesy SROWA Series 634 cons 4156 item 0093

WELD SQUARE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Weld Square
Other names	Moreton Bay Fig Trees
Place type	Urban Park

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	08728
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Perth Draft Inventory 31 Dec 1999 Classified by the National Trust Classified {Trees}

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	180 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1271 D/P: 30904
Vol/folio	2221/9
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as an open planted square in an urban location and is representative of public parks established in Perth prior to 1900.
	The place was set aside by Governor Weld as public recreational space in 1873. Weld was responsible for the creation of a number of recreational parks in Perth during his term of office 1869-1875. The place has been a site of ongoing association for the local Noongar community.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Park/Reserve
Current use	Park/Reserve
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1873-1899; 2011-12
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Park/Reserve
Physical description	Grassed park bounded by Beaufort, Newcastle, Parry and Stirling streets.
	Contains several mature Moreton Bay fig trees, pine trees, several palms and several native trees.
	The only built form is a salmon brick toilet block with metal deck roof.
Condition	The southern half of park is grassed and low shrubs in garden beds.
	Good
	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
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Governor Frederick Weld officially gazetted Weld Square as a public recreational space in 1873. Weld held office from 1869-1875 and was responsible for the establishment of several parks in Perth.

By the turn of the twentieth century the park had been planted with a variety of trees, including Moreton Bay and Port Jackson Figs. A fountain was built in the centre of diagonal crossed paths, and flowerbeds were planted through the park.

The parkland had been a site of importance for the Noongar community and continued as a meeting place for the Noongar people.

In 1925, a bandstand was built and the park was used for performances and public meetings.

In 1980, the original fountain and pathways were removed.

In 1996, the Northbridge Tunnel Development threatened the park and a tree management strategy (including relocation of trees) was put in place.

In 2011/12, new pathways, street furniture and lighting, a small basketball court and play equipment were installed as well as new perimeter landscaping.

The place is still a public park and is regularly used as a meeting place for local Aboriginal people.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: General Social Services	
	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006.	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Aerial photograph 1976, SLWA image b2453421_1.



View from Newcastle St 1919, SLWA image b2216203_1



Weld Square 1912, SLWA image b4302924_2.



Weld Square 1912, SLWA image b4302924_1.

HOUSE, 185 BEAUFORT ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 185 Beaufort St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Central Perth Heritage Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	185 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	Lot 650, DP49287
Reserve	2685/796

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a modest example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick which demonstrates details of the style.
	The place forms part of a group of residential and commercial buildings and contributes to the historic character of the area
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
Statement of significance	The place represents the changing character of the city fringe of Perth as expansion of transport services enabled the more well-to-do members of society to move further afield to newly developed suburbs.
	This place represents the changing character of the local community from the typically heterogeneous population of the gold boom of the 1890's to the increasing concentration of ethnic minorities in the course of the twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Residence: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1897
Walls	Face brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	A single storey brick Federation Bungalow building with a grey corrugated iron hipped roof, and two brick chimneys with stuccoed detailing. The building is built with Flemish bonded facing brick. The symmetrical front façade has a replaced central door with an aluminium frame with stuccoed detailing around the frame and a transom window above the door. On either side of the door are timber framed sash windows with stuccoed windowsills.
	Over the front façade, under the roof line is a bull nosed verandah supported by painted timber posts. The building has a generous setback from the street that is lined with brick paving and a concrete path. The front boundary is distinguished by a new white aluminium fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
This section of Beaufort Street was subdivided for town lots during the years following the gold boom in the 1890s. The area housed a mix of small business owners and tradespeople, in either privately owned or rental properties. The population changes during the twentieth century reflected the diverse migration to Western Australia. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930's, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrants groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.		
From the readily available information this residence was built c1897 for the owner William Truran (c1866-1935) as an investment property. It was first occupied by Mrs Simonds, followed by a series of tenants. William Truran was a miner and did occupy the property during some years of the early 20th century. The property was first identified as 205 Beaufort Street, then 185 Beaufort St before being renumbered to the current address.		
Previous research has established that the property was used as a lodging house until at least the mid 20th century.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time. The building was originally clad in red corrugated iron and reclad in the current zincalume in the late 1980s.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic development	
Associations		
Sources	Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps Wise’ Post Office Directories Landgate aerial photographs Australian Electoral Rolls MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 187 BEAUFORT ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 187 Beaufort St
Other names	House, 191 Beaufort St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	187 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Property ID/landgate pin	
Survey	Lot 651, DP49287
Vol/folio	2685/797
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a modest example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick which demonstrates details of the style.
	The place forms part of a group of residential and commercial buildings and contributes to the historic character of the area
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
Statement of significance	The place represents the changing character of the city fringe of Perth as expansion of transport services enabled the more well-to-do members of society to move further afield to newly developed suburbs.
	This place represents the changing character of the local community from the typically heterogeneous population of the gold boom of the 1890's to the increasing concentration of ethnic minorities in the course of the twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Residence: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1898
Walls	Face brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A single storey brick Federation Queen Anne styled building with a grey corrugated iron hipped roof, and two brick chimneys with stuccoed. The property has Flemish bonded facing brick separated by contrasting horizontal white stucco detailing.
	To the left of the frontage is a canted bay with three timber framed single sliding windows. The front façade also has a central timber framed door with sidelights and a transom window encasing the door. To the right side are two timber framed single sliding windows with stuccoed windowsills.
	Above every window on the facade is an exposed brick feature lintel that disrupts the stuccoed detailing. Over the door is a large flat roof porch supported by two Tuscan styled columns. The building has a generous setback from the street boundary that is distinguished by a cream painted wooden picket fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This section of Beaufort Street was subdivided for town lots during the years following the gold boom in the 1890s. The area housed a mix of small business owners and tradespeople, in either privately owned or rental properties. The population changes during the twentieth century reflected the diverse migration to Western Australia. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930's, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrants groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.	
From the readily available information this residence was built c1898 for civil servant James Halliday and his wife. The couple lived at the house for only a few years before leasing the house to a series of tenants.	
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the original residence can be determined. The building was originally roofed in red corrugated iron and reclad in the current zincalume in 2005.	
Renovation and restoration works to the building were undertaken in 2008, including demolition of the rear sleep-out room and roof, construction of a new addition at the rear of the building, relocation of internal and external openings, internal modifications and conservation works.	
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic development
Associations	
Sources	Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps Wise’ Post Office Directories Landgate aerial photographs Australian Electoral Rolls MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



CHINESE LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS (FMR) PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Chinese Laundry & Dye Works (fmr)
Other names	Shop, Manchester Dye Works, Lung Cheong Laundry Ellingtons
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	15786
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Perth Draft Inventory 99-01 YES 31 Dec 1999 Central Perth Heritage Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	193 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 652 D/P: 49287
Vol/folio	2685/798
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has interest as a fine example of a Federation Free Classical style of commercial buildings.
	The place is a local landmark. The place forms part of a small group of residential and commercial buildings and contributes to the historic character of the area.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place represents the changing character of the local community from the typically heterogeneous population of the gold boom of the 1890's to the increasing diversity of the population.
The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place. Since its conversion to a small bar and music venue it has attracted clientele from across Western Australia who value the specialist offerings at the venue.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Laundry and Dyeworks
Current use	Commercial: Tavern
Other use	Commercial: Retail

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1895
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	A two-storey brick building with glass shop fronts on the street level. A large parapet conceals the roof and is decorated along the top with a central finial and painted concrete moulding detailing the face of the parapet.
	A central vertical concrete, rusticated detail separates a pair of casement windows. The corners of the building also have this vertical concrete detail.
	Above the shopfront awning, at the windowsill and head height are concrete strong courses creating a variation in the facing brick façade.
	The words ‘MANCHESTER DYE WORKS’ and ‘LUNG CHEONG LAUNDRY’ are painted below the parapet along the top of the principal façade.
Condition	The sides of the building are facing brick with a weather board extension to the first floor at the rear.
	Good
	High
	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
This pair of shops appears on the early c.1895 Water Map of the City of Perth. Lung Cheong’s Laundry operated at No.193 and the Manchester Dye Works at No. 191.		
Previous research has determined that the building was designed by architects M.F. and J.C. Cavanagh.		
Post Office directories indicate the building continued to be used for these purposes for a number of years. In 1890, Mrs. Alice Bollard taught music at No. 193 (then No. 213), possibly in rooms rented upstairs.		
In 1935-36 the premises were used for mixed businesses. Mr Con Gourdes, a fruit seller, is listed at No. 191.		
Renovation and restoration works were undertaken to the building in 2008, including the demolition of the rear skillion roof and laundries as well as the bathrooms on the first floor, construction of new extensions on the ground and first floors, internal modifications including repositioning of doorways and conservation works. These works were to enable the creation of a small bar and performance venue which has been named 'Ellingtons'.		
Since the completion of those works there have been minimal changes to the form or extent of the place.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Cavanagh and Cavanagh	Architects
Sources	Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps Wise’ Post Office Directories Landgate aerial photographs MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



TERRACE HOUSES, 225-227 BEAUFORT STREET PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Terrace Houses, 225-227 Beaufort Street
Other names	Two Terrace Houses
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3133
State Heritage Register:	17 Jan 2012
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	225-227 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 134 D/P: 613
Vol/folio	873/74
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a very fine and relatively intact example of terrace houses in the Federation Filigree style.
	The place has some very fine and unusual distinguishing features such as the side entry of No. 227. This unusual and intact element distinguishes Terrace Houses, 225-227 Beaufort Street from terrace houses elsewhere in Western Australia and contribute to its rarity value.
	The place was constructed in 1897 as some of the large number of new boarding houses constructed in the State in the 1890s to accommodate the population increase associated with the gold boom, and provides evidence of the historical provision of lodging in the North Perth area, an inner-city residential function that is no longer common.
	The place is likely to contain archaeological deposits which, through archaeological investigation, will provide a rich source of information about the over 100 years of occupation of the terraces.
The place is important to the local and wider community as a prominent architectural landmark, as demonstrated by its inclusion in the City of Vincent's Heritage List and the State Register of Heritage Places and in national publications relating to architecture of the period.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Two Storey Residence
Current use	Residence: Two Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897
Walls	Painted brick and stucco
Roof	Corrugated Sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree
Physical description	An attached pair of two storey terrace dwellings which share a party wall, expressed for the full height of the building. Each has matching two storey verandahs with symmetrical arrangement of bays separated by paired turned timber posts. On the ground floor the verandah bressemer is constructed with plain spindles, whilst on the upper floor the verandah balustrade is constructed with plain timber balusters, the side bays are topped with open arches below bressemer and the central bay with an open arch, without bressemer, rising to the underside of the beam. The gabled pediments have horizontal string courses counter to the vertical emphasis of the verandahs. The face brickwork has been painted. The building is set back from the Beaufort Street frontage where there is a low rendered fence. The building does not address Monger Street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lake Thompson, situated immediately west of Beaufort Street and north of Newcastle Street, was used for farming and market gardening into the 1880s.
In 1892, Harry Anstey subdivided part of the reclaimed lake area, creating Money, Lindsay, and Monger Streets and Robinson Avenue. While workers housing was generally constructed in the inner streets of the subdivision, housing for the middle classes was built on the major thoroughfares of Beaufort and Newcastle streets.
The area's appeal was further enhanced by the construction of the Barrack Street Bridge over the railway line and its opening to traffic circa 1894.
This site formed part of a large grant made in 1873 to James Cowle, Surveyor. The land was purchased in 1891 by the Perpetual Trustees Executors and Agency Company of Tasmania Ltd and subsequently subdivided.
James Orchard Oxley of Narrogin, Surveyor purchased Lots 134 and Lot 30 in 1893 and in 1897 both were transferred by endorsement to his wife Ethel Oxley. The houses were then numbered 229 to 239.
A building permit was issued in November 1896 for the construction of the terraces, with the builder to be William McDiarmid. It is probable that the architects were Drake and Whitwell who designed the adjacent building, 235-241 Beaufort Street for the same owner and constructed by the same builder.
By 1898 the terraces were listed as boarding houses with No. 231 being listed as 'Forest Lodge', a name that does not appear again in the records. By 1915, Ethel Oxley is listed as owning the numbers 225 - 241. Throughout Oxley's ownership the terraces were rented out to tenants. A high proportion of the occupants listed in Rates Books are women and there appears to have been a rapid turn-over of tenancies and the place functioned as a boarding house for many years.

Historical Information	
Following Ethel Oxley's death in 1922, the titles returned to her husband, James, then recorded as a resident of Darlington. James Oxley, married Elsie May Hort in 1923 and following his death in 1925, the titles were transferred to his widow. Elise May Oxley retained ownership of Nos. 225 - 227 Beaufort Street for over forty years, but was never resident there.	
From the 1930s, Nos. 225-227 Beaufort Street is listed with only one tenant, Mrs Olive Solomon. Mrs Solomon operated the place as apartments until the early 1940s. By 1946, the tenant is listed as Olive Oakley.	
In 1966, ownership of the property was transferred to Frances Thomas, single woman of Rockingham who owned the property for many decades with another family member.	
In 1989, Terrace Houses, 225-227 Beaufort Street was included in Towards Dawn: Federation Architecture in Australia 1890-1915. It was noted that the terraces featured elements that were not only rare but also possibly unique in Australia. These included the prominent Monger Street side-entrance to 225-227 Beaufort Street, described as creating a Shavian effect, or being reminiscent of the work of George and Peto. Overall, it was stated that the competency of the design work implied an architect rather than a builder being responsible for the plans.	
In 1999, 225-227 Beaufort Street were again included in a national publication on architecture of the period, Terrace Houses in Australia. The terraces are described as being ‘unmatched in their generosity of scale’. The roofscape and fine timber detailing are noted as significant features.	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
Associations	Francis Charles Mackay	Owner
	James Thomson	Owner
Associations	Oldham Boas and Ednie-Brown	Architect
	Jesse Reeves, nee Thomson and Rowland	Owner
	Vivian Slee	Architect
	Powell, Cameron and Chisholm	Builder
	Hawkins and Son	Owner, builder, developer
	Colgan Industries	Architect
	Philip McAllister	General Manager
	George Natt	General Manager
Sources	James Natt	General Manager
	Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr) Conservation Plan, Palassis Architects, December 2002. P8728 Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr) Assessment documentation.	

Additional Photographs



TERRACE HOUSES, 235-241 BEAUFORT STREET PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Terrace Houses, 235-241 Beaufort Street
Other names	Terrace Houses, Residences and Goodridge Galleries
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3134
State Heritage Register:	17 Jan 2012
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	235-241 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 109 D/P: 63744 LOT: 106 D/P: 63744 LOT: 103 D/P: 63744 LOT: 100 D/P: 63744
Vol/folio	1639/901 1685/934 1685/933 1630/399
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a very fine, substantial, and relatively intact example of terrace houses in the Federation Filigree style.
	Nos. 235-241 are rare as a group of three-storey terrace houses constructed in the State in the Federation-period.
	The place is a distinctive set of buildings, with Nos. 235-241 being a significant visual focus and the tower of No. 235 being a very prominent and well-known landmark in the context of Beaufort Street.
	The place was constructed in 1897 as some of the large number of new boarding houses constructed in the State in the 1890s to accommodate the population increase associated with the gold boom, and provides evidence of the historical provision of lodging in the North Perth area, an inner-city residential function that is no longer common.
Statement of significance	For at least twenty years from 1899, 237 Beaufort Street was used as one of a small number of nurses' homes in Perth, which provided accommodation, employment services and advocacy for private nurses, in a central area close to the city.
	The place is likely to contain archaeological deposits which, through archaeological investigation, will provide a rich source of information about the over 100 years of occupation of the terraces.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place is important to the local and wider community as a prominent architectural landmark, as demonstrated by its inclusion in the City of Vincent’s Heritage List and the State Register of Heritage Places and in national publications relating to architecture of the period.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Multi Storey Residence
Current use	Residence: Multi Storey Residence Commercial: Offices
Other use	Health: Housing or quarters
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897
Walls	Brick and stucco
Roof	Corrugated Sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	Four adjoining three storey terrace houses. The Monger Street corner is marked by a four storey square tower, the upper storey has a rough cast render band, separating the red brick of the lower three storeys from the surmounting rendered belvedere, with three arched windows in each face, under a bracketed hipped peak. The Monger Street façade continues the four storey theme with a prominently decorated ground floor entry doorway set symmetrically in three storeys of red brick punctuated by regular rectangular window openings. This is surmounted by a tall rendered gable set between red brick chimneys in the plain of the wall face.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The Beaufort Street façade consists of the tower and 3 1/2 terrace houses. A half width of terrace house adjoins the tower whilst the other three are complete terraces, three storeys in height with expressed dividing walls. The two storey verandahs reflect the verandah details of the terraces at 225-227 Beaufort Street. The third storey is expressed as a pair of double hung sashes placed centrally above the verandahs, surmounted by bracketed gabled pediments, complete in relief detail for shadow effects. Tall chimneys separate the two pairs of terraces and further enliven the skyline. The tower is a landmark identifying the Beaufort/Monger St corner.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Lake Thompson, situated immediately west of Beaufort Street and north of Newcastle Street, was used for farming and market gardening into the 1880s.

In 1892, Harry Anstey subdivided part of the reclaimed lake area, creating Money, Lindsay, and Monger Streets and Robinson Avenue. While workers housing was generally constructed in the inner streets of the subdivision, housing for the middle classes was built on the major thoroughfares of Beaufort and Newcastle streets.

James Orchard Oxley of Narrogin, Surveyor purchased Lots 134, comprising the terraces at 225 - 227 Beaufort Street, and Lot 30 comprising the subject terraces, in 1893. In 1897 both were transferred by endorsement to his wife Ethel Oxley. The houses were then numbered 229 to 239.

In July 1896, architects Drake and Whitwell called for tenders for the construction of four three storey residences for James Oxley in Beaufort Street.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A building permit was issued in November 1896 for the construction of two buildings on the corner of Beaufort and Moore Street.

In 1897, James Oxley is listed as having land and buildings in Beaufort Street with a value of £2,000. The following year three houses are listed, although no tenants are noted, with a further two houses under construction. One of these was at Lot 134, on the corner of Beaufort and Monger Streets. Lot 134 (225-227 Beaufort) is valued at £1,600 at the time, suggesting that construction was substantially underway on the new residence. All six terraces are shown on an 1897 sewerage plan for the area.

The houses were then numbered 229 to 239.

The rapidly expanding population following the Gold Boom of the 1890s created a high demand for temporary housing, especially rental accommodation close to the city. By the late 1890s, the City of Perth was issuing up to 150 lodging house licences each year. By 1898 No. 233 (now No. 235) was listed as boarding house and the others were still vacant. By 1899 all terraces were occupied.

By 1915, Ethel Oxley is listed as owning the subject terraces at No. 235 - 251. Although the managers of the boarding houses changed the terraces at Nos. 235 - 241 Beaufort Street remain listed as primarily as boarding houses into the 1930s. The majority of occupants listed during this time are women.

From 1899, what is now No. 237 Beaufort Street was listed as the Trained Nurses Home. It continued to be listed under this name until around 1910, under the direction of Miss A Stronach, Matron. Mrs Stronach remained in residence until at least 1919, and the place presumably continued to operate as a boarding house under her direction.

In 1923 following the death of Ethel Oxley, the terraces at Nos. 235 - 241 Beaufort Street was purchased by Barnot Rogalasky of the Sandringham Hotel, Belmont, a retired hotel keeper, who retained ownership from 1926 until his death in 1956. Subsequent owners have continued the practice of leasing the properties to tenants.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In the 1980s the properties were subdivided and each of the 4 terraces have individual owners. Some have since become used for commercial purposes.

In 1989, Terrace Houses, 235-241 Beaufort Street was included in Towards Dawn: Federation Architecture in Australia 1890-1915. It was noted that the terraces featured elements that were not only rare but also possibly unique in Australia. Terrace Houses, 235-241 Beaufort Street was described as being probably the only three-storey domestic architecture in the State at the time. The stepped windows following the staircase at 235 Beaufort Street’s Monger Street elevation and prominent tower at the corner are identified as rare features.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Drake and Whitwell William McDiarmid James and Ethel Oxley	Architects Builders First owners
Sources	P3134 235-241 Beaufort Street Assessment Documentation. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



JOSEPH CHESTER'S COTTAGE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Joseph Chester's Cottage
Other names	Residence, 238 Beaufort St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	16174
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 01 Apr 1999

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	238 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 900 D/P: 301680
Vol/folio	166/164
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a rare Victorian Georgian cottage in central Perth with original detail intact.
	The addition to the rear in 1929 is a rare simple expression of a multi storey dwelling house.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the area north or central Perth in the late 19th century by working families.
	The place has historic value for its association with Joseph Chester who was a radical figure of the period for promoting the role of working men in the Mechanics Institute.
	The addition constructed in 1929 has historic value as a demonstration of the type of accommodation available for single people in the Inter War period.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for its continued presence in the streetscape since the 19th century and contributes to the community sense of place.
	This place demonstrates the type of accommodation available for single working people in the 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Multistorey residence
Other use	Commercial: Hotel

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1884; 1929
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting Timber Shingle
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	A single storey brick and iron house to which a two storey addition was added to the rear circa 1929. This wide fronted house is symmetrically ordered with symmetrical chimneys protruding from the ridge of the large hipped roof.
	Wooden shingle roof is thought to still exist underneath the iron roof. The front façade has a wide verandah covered with a low pitched skillion, punctuated with a gabled central porch set on paired posts.
	The verandah has a rendered balustrade, which was a common detail when the house was set very close to the street boundary.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Joseph Chester's Cottage is one of the oldest places remaining in the Town of Vincent. It appears on the 1884 City of Perth Rate Books, the earliest surviving rate records for the city. It is recorded as being owned and occupied by Joseph Chester.
Chester was born in England in 1807 and migrated to WA in 1848 with his second wife, Susannah and two of his five children. Chester was an upholsterer and cabinet maker who was active in the Swan River Mechanics' Institute, established in 1851. He was a radical of his time who believed that working men should be able to decide the course of their own lives and not be subject to the control of the gentry. He wanted the lectures at the Mechanics' Institute to be delivered by the working men themselves, on topics of their own choosing, and not by gentlemen who spoke on poetry, British liberty, and ecclesiastical architecture.
Chester ran a discussion group, choosing subjects which were often critical of British politics and society. The gentry did their best to close these down, as they considered them to be divisive and to impede the growth of harmony and brotherly love. They eventually succeeded so that, by 1875, the Mechanic's Institute had become a literary and entertainment society for the elite. At that time, more books were borrowed by the gentry women of Perth than by the working men for whom the Institute had been founded.
During the mid-1860s, Joseph Chester spent some time as a publican in Guildford before returning to Perth. In 1867, he was advertising his workshop in Hay Street. As well as upholstery and cabinet making, he also offered his services to hang wallpaper, make Venetian blinds and re-silk pianofortes. Joseph Chester died in 1886.
From 1885, the Cottage had a number of owners and occupants, including investor James Graves, who sold off the remaining vacant portion of Lot W104. Alexander Forrest, in his capacity as a financial agent and provider of mortgages, owned the property on two brief occasions when the current owner could not meet the mortgage repayments.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

From 1895 to 1904, the Cottage was owned by Mrs Elizabeth Thompson, and then by Phillip Keane until 1924, before it was finally purchased in 1929 by contractor James Collins. Collins added a two-storey addition to the rear of the cottage, comprising thirty-seven rooms, five bathrooms and a laundry at an estimated cost of £4500.

The rear verandahs of the extension were later enclosed with weatherboard to create three more rooms. Two rooms in the two-storey extension have been altered for use as kitchens. Joseph Chester's Cottage and extension has been occupied as a boarding house since 1929.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th to early 21st century indicate that the roofing was replaced around 2004 but had sustained no visible exterior changes up until that point. The photographs also show the addition of two structures at the back of the block in 2007-2008. The subject place has visibly changed little since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Social Services: Education	
Associations	Joseph Chester and family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	
	The West Australian, 16 March 1929, p. 8.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MEADE HOUSE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Meade House
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8589
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	290 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 10 D/P: 59211
Vol/folio	1580/5
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	Despite some later changes the place has aesthetic value as a good example of a Federation Free Classical style of commercial building executed in rendered brick.
	The place is a local landmark because of its location on a prominent corner and contributes to the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place represents the changing nature or retail offerings throughout the 20th century, from simple services to more specialist goods and services.
This place has been part of the retail shopping precinct in Perth since the early 20th century and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commerce: Shop / Retail
Current use	Commerce: Shop / Retail
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1915
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The single storey rendered building is in a prominent corner location and its design reflects the narrowness of its site. The central pediment is stepped on the Brisbane St frontage and the remaining pediments area divided into sections containing stucco design elements including a balustrade and scrolls.
	The original shop front on the truncated corner has been remodelled. The date 1915 is moulded into the pediment.
A convex verandah is in place on part of the Brisbane Street frontage and truncation. Situated opposite Brisbane Hotel, it occupies a triangular site.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The shop and residence known as Meade House is situated on part of Lot W109, opposite the Brisbane Hotel. The earliest Title Deed dated 1870 reveals that Perth Town Sub Lot W109 bounded by Stirling, Brisbane and Beaufort Street was granted to carpenter William Sloan.
The property changed hands and was subdivided several times as the city grew, particularly following the mid 1890s when gold discoveries led to significant development north of the City.
The subject building is shaped to fit into the triangular shaped corner created between a drainage reserve and Brisbane Street, where it angles north-eastward past the corner of Stone's Lake to link with Bulwer Street. A Building Licence Plan dated 1915 shows that architect E.H. Hamilton, who resided at No. 5 Lane Street, Perth, submitted a plan to construct a Shop, Billiard Room and Hall at the subject lot for A. Blain Esq. a businessman who operated a Picture Framers (A Blain and Co) along Chatsworth Road and later Beaufort Street. It is probable that Blain was an absentee landlord.
The Wises Post Office Directories show that the first entry for the subject property is 1916 with a Mr Frank Sparrow operating as a hairdresser and a tobacconist. From this time until at least 1949 a hairdressers and tobacconist continues to operate from the property, at times also including a Billiard Saloon in the listings.
Those operating the business turn over rapidly with a Mr Bert Keast in 1925, Mr Johnston in 1932, Mr Hicks in 1935, Mr Arthur Batten in 1940 and from 1944 to at least 1949 Mr William Docherty.
The property continues to be used for commercial purposes and has not changed significantly in form since the mid 20th century.
The origin of the name is not known.

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Ernest Hugh Hamilton A. Blain	Architect Original Owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

Additional Photographs



BRISBANE HOTEL, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Brisbane Hotel
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	1964
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	292 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT 1, DP: 501 LOT 10, DP:5740 LOT 11, DP: 5740 LOT 12. DP: 5740
Vol/folio	1712/69
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	Brisbane Hotel is a flat iron shaped landmark at the junction of Beaufort and Brisbane Streets in the Federation Free Classical style. This hotel has operated continuously as licensed premises since 1898, providing a social focus for the neighbourhood and demonstrates the development of the area in the late 19th century. The hotel has been the attended by many members of the community from the late 19th century and is valued for its contribution to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Hotel
Current use	Commercial: Hotel
Other use	Social/Recreational: Theatre

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The flat iron, or wedge shaped, two storey corner hotel addresses both frontages of the converging streets. It has a truncated corner. The street frontages have a string coursed parapet with pediments facing Brisbane Street and mouldings to all window openings. The original one storey verandah has been removed and replaced with a cantilevered awning. The external face brick work has been painted. Prominent landmark with zero setbacks on a wedge shaped corner lot. Single storey extensions are located to the rear.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Brisbane Hotel was built in 1898, on part of Perth Town Lot N97 at the corner of Beaufort and Brisbane streets. The building was fitted into the triangular shaped corner created where Brisbane Street angled north-eastward past the corner of Stone's Lake to link with Bulwer Street. The hotel was originally constructed in Federation Free Classical with a Filigree style two-storey verandah.</p> <p>Beaufort Street was the main thoroughfare to the rapidly developing residential areas of Highgate and immediate surrounds. Mixed residential and commercial development was spreading along Beaufort Street and in December 1897, a tramline was gazetted to run the length of the street from the Barrack Street jetty to Walcott Street.</p> <p>The Brisbane Hotel was built for G. & A. Y. Glyde. In 1898, the publican was A. H. Woodgate. In 1905, it was William Ireland, in 1910 Marian Haines, and in 1915 P. M. O'Donahue. The upstairs guest rooms attracted travellers as there were horse stables at the rear.</p> <p>In 1929, tiles were added to the front of the hotel, during a period when many existing hotels were undergoing modernisation and attempting to present a sleek modern look. In 1933, architects Oldham, Boas and Ednie-Brown redesigned the public bar.</p> <p>The ground floor public areas were refurbished in the 1990s with a Theatre operating for a number of years on the upper floor, which originally provided bedroom accommodation.</p> <p>Birdwood Square is opposite the hotel and in the 1950's and 1960's it was the home ground for the Surf Hockey Club. 'When the women - the girlfriends, the wives - were playing hockey in those days, the men would either drop them off or get off the tram with them. The girls would go onto Birdwood Square and play and the guys would be straight into the front bar at the 'Brizzie', occasionally looking at the talent or to look at the form (John Hyde). At least one couple were known to have met and married through such a liaison. In the 1960's the hotel housed a prestigious restaurant.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The hotel and the theatre were closed for extensive renovations in 2003 and the hotel reopened under new management at the end of 2004. A major change was the creation of a large outdoor area for patrons with extensive planting.

Since that time the place has not changed significantly in form or extent.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Oldham, Boas and Ednie-Brown	Architects
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Inquirer and Commercial News, 10 September 1897, p. 15.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Image Dated 2003, Source City of Vincent



Image Dated 2003, Source City of Vincent

WOOD BROS SUPER SERVICE STATION (FMR),PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Wood Bros Super Service Station (fmr)
Other names	Caltex Service Station Ezy Fuel Garage Woodsome Garage and Engineering Co Woodsome Service Station Ltd O'Reilly's Service Station
Place type	Historic site
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	4175
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	342 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 100 D/P: 84234
Vol/folio	2197/95
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some Lower degree of integrity / authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	The reconstruction of the canopy in the Interwar Art Deco style demonstrates the progressive approach of the original owners in the Inter War period.
	The service station was constructed by the innovative Wood family as one of the earliest examples of a Super Service Station in the Perth area.
	The place represents early associations with the burgeoning motor vehicle industry in the Inter War period.
	The place has social value for its contribution to the community sense of place as it has been part of the streetscape since the Inter War period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communication: Road - Other
Current use	Transport/Communication: Road - Other
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1929; demolished and rebuilt 2001
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Metal deck
Architectural Style	Inter-War Art Deco
Physical description	The current service station has a canopy cantilevering over the fuel pumps. It has been recreated and painted with new materials accurately alluding the original Inter-War Art Deco style.
	The main building structure housing the original workshops, facing Beaufort Street, is discernible but considerably altered.
	The original fabric is discernible within the largely reconstructed service station on the site.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>William Henry Wood was a pioneer of the service station industry in Western Australia. His three eldest sons, William, Eric and Albury Wood, built the Wood Bros. Super Service Station on the corner of Beaufort and Bulwer streets in 1929 to a design by architect C.L.E. Harrison.</p> <p>Other of William Wood's service stations were on the corner of Albany and Great Eastern Highways in Victoria Park (1923) and on Lord Street, on the City side of the Mount Lawley Subway.</p> <p>William's sons, trading as the Wood Bros, opened another service station on Adelaide Terrace, East Perth, in the late 1920s, in a converted house.</p> <p>The Beaufort Street Service Station was sold in 1930 and traded afterwards for some years as Woodsome Garage and Engineering Co. and then as Woodsome Service Station Ltd.</p> <p>By 1960, the place was trading as O'Reilly's Service Station. The service station originally consisted of the canopy and a building partially contained under the canopy. Other structures were added over the years, including a parking and garage building to the north-east (1929), a lubritorium on the eastern side (1960), and a retail/display area (1964).</p> <p>Some of these buildings have since been removed or altered as were the bowzers, which were manually operated, the fuel having to be hand-pumped up into a glass bowl at the top of the bowser and then gravity-fed into the vehicles' petrol tank.</p> <p>In 1983, Black and White Taxis took over the service station as a 24-hour taxi base and refueling depot. Much of the canopy, which was considered the remaining most authentic part of the structure, was demolished early in 2001, and has been rebuilt in similar style with modern materials. The form and extent of the canopy structure was largely in the position and scale of the original.</p> <p>The place continues to operate as a petrol station with contemporary fitout and services.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications	
	Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Economy: Workers and Working	
	William Henry Wood and family	Original owner and manager
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 29 April 1929, p. 3	



BOWRA AND O'DEA BEAUFORT ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Bowra and O'Dea Beaufort St
Other names	Pensioner Funeral Services Arthur E. Davies & Co.
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8586
State Heritage Register:	15 Dec 2009
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Art Deco Significant Bldg Survey Completed 30 Jun 1994 Classified by the National Trust Classified 12 Mar 2001

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	359 Beaufort St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 103 D/P: 92080
Vol/folio	2106/55
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street exhibits a streamlined effect that implies cleanliness and efficiency, reflecting the modernisation of the funeral industry at the time of its construction; while preserving a sense of solemnity, restraint and discretion essential to the sombre nature of its intended business.
	Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street, is a good example of a small scale building designed in the Inter-War Functionalist style of architecture.
	Being of a distinctive design and located on a prominent corner site, Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street has strong landmark qualities and contributes to the community's sense of place.
Statement of significance	Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street was built at a time when the professionalism of the funeral industry was consolidated in Western Australia. In the first decades of the twentieth century the trend was for undertakers to specialise in the provision of funeral services, phasing out the prior practise of providing other services, such as cabinet making or wheelwrighting, from the same premises. At the same time they increasingly provided modernised services, such as embalming, motorised hearses and refrigeration.
	Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street is associated with two of Western Australia's most prominent and longest running firms in the funeral industry, Arthur E. Davies and Co., and Bowra and O'Dea.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street was designed by Samuel Rosenthal, a significant architect in Western Australia in the inter-war period, known primarily for his cinema designs.
	The windows in the chapel at Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street were to a design by Barnett Brothers, a firm known for their stained glass and who provided the windows in several notable religious buildings in Western Australia.
	It is likely that Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street holds a special place in the memory of the community of families and friends who have lost loved ones and mourned that loss at the premises over the many years of its operation.
	Bowra and O'Dea, Beaufort Street contributes to the local community's sense of place for its iconic presence since its construction. Its social value is evidenced by its inclusion in the City of Vincent's Municipal Inventory.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Health: other
Current use	Commercial: office
Other use	Religious: chapel

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1937
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Moderene

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	A single storey building in the Inter-War Moderne style. It is mostly symmetrical about the street corner, with prominent heavy stucco banding.
	Elements of the Moderne style include the cantilevered window awning, moderne cartouche with horizontal banding, rippled moulding on the parapet, and the vertical element on the parapet that supports a cross. The underside of the suspended awning is pressed metal from Bristile. Zero setbacks to the street frontages.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The area on the southwest corner of Beaufort and Bulwer streets was the site of Lake Poulet, (named after [possibly]Lord Poulett, whose wife Mary was married to Lord Beaufort) and also known as First Swamp. The area was occupied by Chinese market gardens where locals could purchase fresh vegetables until about 1920, when the lake bed was filled in (this was partly achieved by using it as a rubbish dump). The site was redeveloped as Birdwood Square (named after General Birdwood who was a prominent general in World War I). Even though it was used regularly for hockey matches and other sports, it was still 'very sloppy in winter' (Eleanor Jefferies), with some surrounding residential development.	
In February 1915, Lot N117 was subdivided and Lot 5 (the portion on the corner) was transferred to Arthur Pemberthy who was described as a 'land owner of Perth'. In 1923 it was purchased by a group of three men, one of whom was Patrick Andrew Connolly. On 17 August 1936 the land was purchased by Wallace Arthur Harold Green (undertaker) and Jasper William Green (commercial manager), owners of Arthur E. Davies & Co.	
Arthur Davies had set up in business in Fremantle in 1888. From the 1890's on this firm was one of the three main undertaking firms in Fremantle and Perth. Their annual advertisement in Wise's Post Office Directories stated 'the oldest firm; the newest methods'.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The firm was sold to William Jonas Green in 1904 and on his death in 1913, was taken over by one of his sons, Jasper William Green. Two of Jasper's brothers, Wallace Arthur and Horace Leslie Green later joined him in the business. The building on the northeast corner overlooking Birdwood Square was purpose built as a funeral parlour in 1937 at a time when increasing professionalism was changing the industry. Prior to that, undertakers had also been involved in wheelwrighting and cabinet making; and the hearses were horse-drawn, necessitating the keeping of horses and carriages. In the early part of the 20th century, undertakers were beginning to provide a more modern service which included refrigeration and embalming and motorised hearses. Cremation was also gradually becoming accepted and this practice grew in popularity after the 1929 Cremation Act.	
The place was constructed for funeral directors Arthur E. Davies & Co, and was designed by architect Samuel Rosenthal of Perth, who had gained a reputation as a cinema specialist. Barnett Brothers, who were noted for their stained glass, provided the 14 windows for the chapel and two in the original mortuary. After these new premises were completed the firm inserted a new advertisement in the Post Office Directories which featured this new branch and offered 'continual service day and night at all branches and a complete and efficient funeral service'.	
In 1948, Wallace Arthur Harold Green took over the business on his own. On 8 June 1954, the property was sold to a Victorian company which opened at Amgoorie Tea warehouse. Several other businesses followed and then on 17 April 1972, the premises were purchased by the undertakers, J .D Green Pty Ltd.	
On 22 November 1977 the name was changed to W.A.H Green Pty Ltd. W.A H Green's businesses, which included these premises at No. 359 Beaufort Street, was purchased by the firm of Bowra O'Dea on 1 September 1978. This too was a long-established undertaking firm, the partnership having being formed by Michael O'Dea and William Bowra in 1892. (The partnership had actually been dissolved in 1913 upon William Bowra's retirement but Michael O'Dea retained the name.) The firm operated the Beaufort Street premises under the banner of 'Pensioner Funeral Services'. The mortuary was not used at this time as all this preparation took place in the in their main branch at No. 68 Stirling Street, Perth.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Renovations were carried out in 1992 (architect Walter Hunter, then of South Perth) and in 1997 a very large modern mortuary was built on the block next door (the firm had purchased the house on the northern side in 1995). This new mortuary became the firm's main preparation area and the one in Stirling Street was decommissioned. Following this, the place became the main office of the firm and the residence of the mortuary manager.		
Historic theme	Social Services:Health Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Samuel Rosenthal	Architect
Sources	P8586 Bowra and O'Dea Beaufort St Assessment Documentation, Department of Planning Lands and Heritage. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



BEAUFORT, LINDSAY & MONEY STREET PRECINCT, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Beaufort, Lindsay & Money Street Precinct
Other names	
Place type	Precinct or Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11263
State Heritage Register:	Refer to individual place records Place 8723; 8728; 0996; 15786
Other Listing:	Perth Draft Inventory 99-01 YES

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	12-18, 13-19 Lindsay St; 10-22 Money St; 185-187 and 191-193 Beaufort Street
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has interest in providing streetscape with important examples of a substantial Victorian Georgian style Mill, an Art Deco style factory building, a Federation Free Classical style commercial building, Federation Queen Anne style residential buildings, and substantial stables, dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, and from the mid twentieth century.
	The place comprises groups of industrial, commercial and residential buildings and contributes to the historic character of the area.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place demonstrates the characteristics of a type of industry (flour mill/bakery) - important in the economic development of the State, found in the early part of the twentieth century, with ancillary buildings.
	Buildings within the Precinct are associated with people prominent in Western Australian commercial and industrial activities.
	The place is rare in containing examples of a late nineteenth or early twentieth century industrial building and a 1940's Art Deco style factory building still extant within close proximity to the Perth City centre.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place is rare as in providing an example of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century complex of industrial, commercial and residential buildings still extant within close proximity to the Perth City centre. The groupings of industrial, commercial and residential buildings form streetscapes that contribute to the community's sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Industrial / Manufacturing: Other Transport/Communications: Road: Other - Stables
Current use	Residential: Multistorey Residence Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn Commercial: Office
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1890-1910
Walls	Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical Inter-War Functionalist Federation Queen Anne Federation Bungalow
Physical description	This Precinct is comprised of four places that have been described individually.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Place 8723 Stables (fmr), 17 Lindsay Street - included on the State Register of Heritage PlacesPlace 8728 Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr) - included on the State Register of Heritage Places

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Place 0996 Lindsay Street Flour Mill and Bakery Complex - included on the State Register of Heritage PlacesPlace 15786 Chinese Laundry and Dye Works (fmr)
	Lindsay Street is a varied streetscape including a three storey former mill/bakery, an industrial building, single storey residential buildings and former stables. The mill/bakery has no setback, while the stables are set well back from the street. The south eastern corner is vacant land, cleared during the construction of the Northbridge Tunnel.
	There are concrete paver footpaths and grass verges on both sides of street. Street trees on both sides are long-established, medium-sized Australian native Paperbarks.
	The residence attached to the mill has a large mature Moreton Bay Fig tree which dominates its front garden.
	Most of the eastern side of Money Street is taken up by the substantial former factory building which has no setback. The western side of the 'street has predominantly single storey former residential buildings now used as commercial premises. These buildings are set back from the front boundary by approximately 1- 2m. Street trees are severely-pruned mature London Plane trees, with Native Paperbarks to the southern end of the street. There are also concrete paver footpaths, and wide grassed verges on both sides of street.
	The precinct consists of buildings which include a substantial Victorian Georgian style Mill, an Art Deco style factory building, a Federation Free Classical style commercial building, Federation Queen Anne style residential buildings, and substantial stables, dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, and from the mid-twentieth century.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Lindsay (formerly Parker) and Money Streets were established sometime after 1880; neither street appears on a pre- c.1880; Subdivision map for the City of Perth, with Parker Street being renamed in 1895. During the mid-1890s settlement in the area was scattered between Beaufort and Money Streets with large areas remaining vacant.

The 1890’s gold boom which resulted in a dramatic increase in the city’s population led to this area becoming more densely settled. Various types of cottages, and a few commercial premises, which provided a range of goods and services, began to appear along the streets during the latter half of the 1890’s. Significant buildings were the Beaufort Arms Hotel on the corner of Beaufort and Newcastle Streets (since demolished), and Hary Moore’s bakery and flour mill in Lindsay Street. Another commercial industry was MacKay & Co’s Aerated Water factory in Money Street.

Over time the area also attracted a large number of migrants who settled and established businesses. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and apart from their market gardens were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930’s, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrant groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.

As a group the places have a relationship as former industrial and manufacturing places and the development of industry north of Perth from 1890 to 1910.

The precinct was considered for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places in 2007 but was considered to be below threshold for inclusion. Three of the places are included on the State Register of Heritage Places and have statutory protection under the Heritage Act 2018.

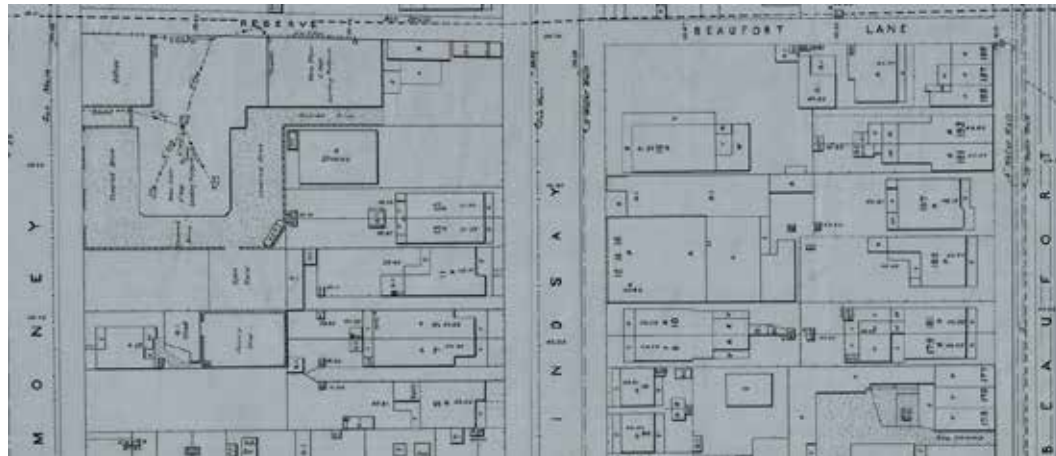
The history of each of these places is included in the individual place record forms.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Economy: Commerce	
	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry	
	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
Associations	Charles Oldham, Harold Boas & Ednie	Architects
	Brown and Powell	Architects
	James Hine & Selby	Architects
	James Cameron and Michael Chisholm	Architects
	James and Michael Cavanaugh and Harold Boas	Architects
Sources	P8728 Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr) Assessment documentation.	
	P8723 Stables (fmr), 17 Lindsay St Assessment documentation.	
	P0996 Lindsay Street Flour Mill and Bakery Complex,	
	Assessment documentation.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1954. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0061.

HOUSE, 21 BREWER ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 21 Brewer St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11433
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	21 Brewer St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 28 D/P: 2456
Vol/folio	2139/909
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a modest example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in stone which demonstrates details of the style.
	The place forms part of a group of residential and commercial buildings and contributes to the historic character of the area.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1908
Walls	Stone
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The house at No. 21 Brewer Street is a good example of a workers home built in the contemporary fashion of the Federation Queen Anne style in the period immediately prior to World War One constructed of stone with quoining.
	The place retains a high degree of integrity complete with decorative detail and likely original colour schemes.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Four Perth suburban lots, numbered 12-15, were surveyed on the south edge of Stone's Lake, north of Edward Street in 1866. The lake was named Alfred Hawes Stone, a wealthy Adelaide terrace lawyer and prominent businessman who originally took up Location A3.
In 1898, these four lots were owned by Zebina Lane, an engineer and mine owner at the Great Boulder mines, and one of many people who made money in gold mining and reinvested it in land developments during this period of rapid residential growth in Perth. Lane formed his own company and was involved with the Perth (WA) Estate Company Limited, which had developed the adjoining Westralia and East Norwood Estates. Suburban Lots 12-15 were subdivided for residential development circa 1902, and Brewer Street was created on the northern side of the development in 1903. This road was formerly in the locality of East Perth, but due to boundary changes it is now in the locality of Perth.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
In 1905, Frederick Owen - dairyman, is listed in the street and Chinese market gardens were still being cultivated. By 1910, there were 12 residences listed for the south side of the street. The caretaker of Loton Park, James Noyce, was occupying the caretaker's house on the north side of the street, within the park boundaries.		
The house at No. 21 Brewer Street was built circa 1908 by builder Mr Jonathan Kalish. After the builder Mr Kalish completed the subject dwelling he commenced building his own dwelling next door at No. 25 Brewer Street. In 1912 the house at No. 21 Brewer Street was one of 17 houses in the street and it was occupied by James Pilgrim. In 1915, there were 16 houses in the street with No. 21 being occupied by Edward E. Meyers. In 1949 it was still listed to the Meyers family, this time Mrs Margaret Meyers.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since 1949, maintaining the Federation Bungalow roofing and fencing.		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Jonathan Kalish Meyers family	Builder Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SHOP AND SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, 99-103 BRISBANE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shop and Semi-detached Houses, 99-103 Brisbane St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	17973
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	99-103 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 48216
Vol/folio	2591/194
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The residence has aesthetic value for the remaining form and some detail of the Federation Bungalow style, and the former shop has less original detail.
	The place has landmark value for its contribution to the streetscape on this prominent corner.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The shop has historic value for its demonstration of the common practice of small corner stores located throughout the suburbs of Perth.
Statement of significance	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place demonstrates the style and scale of housing and small corner stores built in the late 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined residence Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Current use	Residential: Conjoined residence Residential: Two storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1899
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Georgian
Physical description	99 to 103 Brisbane Street comprises a shop on the corner of Lindsay Street (No. 99) and a semi-detached pair at Nos. 101 - 103. The former shop on the corner of Lindsay Street, opened on the corner truncation. The windows have been infilled and any awning/canopy has been removed. The neighbouring single storey detached pair is symmetrically arranged about a central fire place, in a Federation Georgian style.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate/High
Authenticity	Moderate/High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Brisbane Street was named Sir Thomas MacDougall Brisbane, a Governor of New South Wales. Part of this road was formerly in the location of East Perth, but due to boundary changes, it is now all in the locality of Perth. Numbers 99 to 103 Brisbane Street comprises a shop on the corner of Lindsay Street (No. 99) and a semi-detached pair of houses at Nos. 101 - 103.
The subject places were built on Perth Town Lots N34, on the northern edge of Lake Thompson opposite the south-western corner of Lake Poulett (First Swamp), which was later drained and renamed Birdwood Square, after Lord Birdwood, a prominent General during World War I.
In 1881, Perth Town Lots N33, N34 and N41 were under the ownership of Fremantle Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George Thompson. In 1882 the land comprising the three Perth Town Lots was transferred to Henry Passmore and in 1884 to Septimus Burt. In 1886 the land was no longer in sole ownership and John Arnold, storekeeper became the proprietor of Perth Town Lot N43, Part Lot 4.
On 10 February 1899 this smaller portion of land in which the subject properties are located was transferred to Alice Wren. In this same year a Building Licence was issued to Mrs Wren for development Perth Town Lot N43, Part Lot 4. Following the construction of the properties they were transferred to Walter William Sloane in 1902. This information corresponds with Wises Post Office Directories with P. Foley as the first listed resident at Part Lot 4 is in 1900.
The first entry of three residents within Part Lot 4 is 1907 with Alfred Aarons listed as a confectioner on the corner of Brisbane and Lindsay Street and Alfred Atkins at No. 15 (now No. 101) and Mrs H. Fish at No. 17 (now No. 103). In 1908 the numbers change again with a Moss Hart at No. 25 (now No. 99), William Foster at No. 29 (No. 101) and Mrs H. Fish at No. 31 (now 103). In 1910 Mrs A. Arnold, dressmaker is listed as occupying No. 25 (No. 99), Mrs Catherine Delaney at No. 27 (No. 101) and Arthur Wynne at No. 31 (No. 103).

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

By 1920 the street numbers appear as they do today with a John Smith, store keeper at No. 99, Mrs Mary Dhu at No. 101 and Mrs Clara Ingle at No. 103. In 1930 Mrs Annie Ebberson is listed as operating a store from No. 99, Mrs Mary Dhu is still resident at No. 101 and Mrs Leah Clifford occupied No. 103. In 1940 Mrs W O'Meara operated a grocery from No. 99, Mrs Mary Dhu remains at No. 101 and G. Mellowship is resident at No. 103. In 1949, the last year of the Directories H. and M. Budd operate a mixed business from No. 99, Mrs Kirby Stevens resides at No. 101 and W. H. Smith occupies No. 013.

The 1897 PWD sewerage plans indicate that along this section of Brisbane Street from Lindsay to William Street the properties at No. 105 and No. 107 Brisbane Street had been constructed on Perth Lot N34 and the Brisbane Street Post Office at No. 115 was operating at this time. All these properties remain in situ today and contribute to the historical development patterns of the area. The former corner shop at No. 99 Brisbane Street would have provided a service for the residents of the new homes being constructed in the area at that time, including those in Wade and Irene Street on the western side of Lake Poulett.

In 2000 the Town of Vincent received a Development Application for the proposed demolition of Nos. 99, 101 - 103 as well as No. 105 Brisbane Street and No. 91 Lindsay Street. At the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 7 November 2000 the proposal was refused. The decision was appealed, but dismissed by the Minister on 18 April 2001. In October 2002 the above properties, excluding No. 105 Brisbane Street were again considered by Council for the proposed demolition, again the proposal was refused.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards that the form of the subject place have changed little during that time. New roofing was added around 2004, and a large renovation on the No. 99 portion of the lot was started around 2007, leaving only the exterior in its original state, and was completed by the taking of the 2008 photographs.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic development
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1953. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 101

CO-MASONIC TEMPLE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Co-Masonic Temple
Other names	St. Cuthbert's Lodge No. 408
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8590
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	110 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 27 D/P: 6645
Vol/folio	1247/681
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	St Cuthbert's Co-Masonic Temple is a fine representative example of the Interwar Beaux Arts style with a notable street presence. The place has continuing historic and social associations with the Co Masonic Association and their events for both men and women. The place has historic value for its association with architect William G Bennett, a prominent architect of the Interwar period. The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Masonic Hall
Current use	Social/Recreational: Masonic Hall
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1936
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Beaux-Arts
Physical description	<p>The one storey building is symmetrical about the central entry. The prominently massed entrance portico has composite Roman columns and a stepped parapet which are common features of Masonic buildings.</p> <p>Prominent street presence with varying shades of blue as a paint finish to doors, windows and façade.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

When Freemasonry came to Australia in the 1840s, it was no longer a requirement that its members were part of the building trade. Freemason meetings were an opportunity for men of differing religions to share their moral and spiritual values through rituals, lectures, teaching and practices.

The first meeting of St Cuthbert’s Co-Masonic Lodge No 408 was held in 1916 by Brother Olive Jay Farmer, at her residence in Meadow Street, Guildford named ‘St Cuthbert’s’. The Co-Masonic lodge was open to both men and women, its membership swelled to 30 within the first year, and included Edith Cowan, Australia’s first woman parliamentarian; Dame Florence Cardell-Oliver MLA, the first woman to obtain a cabinet rank; Muriel Chase, a co-founder of the Silver Chain Nursing League; and, Edith Priest, the Principle Mistress for Cottesloe Infant School.

Meetings of the Co-Masonic Lodge were held at Farmer’s residence for the first 10 months, until moving to a rental premises on Hay Street, west of William Street. The building has since been demolished.

In 1919 the lodge moved to the Temperance Hall in Museum Street in Perth, where they remained until 1936 when a purpose-built Masonic Lodge was built at Brisbane Street. While at the Temperance Hall, in 1927, St Cuthbert’s Lodge established a Daughter Lodge – Memphis Lodge No. 433 – and from 1928 the two lodges shared the Museum Street Building.

For a short while, St Cuthbert’s owned two residential properties in James Street, Perth and intended to convert the buildings into a lodge facility. These properties were later sold, and the money put towards a Co-Masonic Building Fund.

St Cuthbert’s Lodge purchased the site on Brisbane Street for £265, and in 1936 employed architect William G. Bennett to design the new lodge. Bennett had only two years previously completed the Nedlands Park Masonic Hall, and designed St Cuthbert’s Co-Masonic Lodge as a replica with a number of improvements. A two-storey building with caretaker’s cottage was planned, but when tenders were called and came back too high, the plans were reduced and single storey design was accepted, excluding the cottage.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Bennett was also known for the Peace and Memorial Rose Garden (1948) in Nedlands, Applecross District Hall (1934), and Beverley Infant Health Centre (fmr) (1954).

The foundation stone of St Cuthbert’s Co-Masonic Lodge No 408 was laid on 25 April 1936, by the Rightful Worshipful Brother Stanley Sprott Fisher. The first meeting was help in the Co-Masonic Temple on 2 August 1936, officially opened on 15 August and consecrated on 7 February 1937. At Brisbane Street, St Cuthbert’s continued to share the use of their building with their Daughter Lodge, Memphis.

In the early 1990s the asbestos roof cladding was replaced with corrugated metal sheeting.

The building continues to be used as a Co-Masonic Lodge, at its peak, the Lodge is reported as having 100 male and female members. In 2007, the Lodge was noted to have 25 Brothers.

In an interview with the Perth Voice, the Rightful Worshipful Master of St Cuthbert’s Co-Masonic Lodge reports that in Western Australia, the male-only Freemasons do not want to know about the Co-Masons.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	William Garnsworthy Bennett	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



BRISBANE STREET POST OFFICE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Brisbane Street Post Office
Other names	North Perth Post Office
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	1971
State Heritage Register:	30 Sept 1994
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 08 Mar 1994 Statewide Post Office Survey Completed 01 Mar 1992 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	6/115 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 6 STR: 29323
Vol/folio	2048/191
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The post office demonstrates Temple-Poole's efforts to architecturally express civic and domestic functions in a modest sized suburban building.
	The Brisbane Street Post Office (fmr) is the most intact example of a late 1890s inner suburban post office, in Perth.
	The post office demonstrates Temple-Poole's efforts to architecturally express civic and domestic functions in a modest sized suburban building.
	The building demonstrates the state government's provision of postal services to a suburban population rapidly expanding north of the railway line in the late 1890s.
Statement of significance	The building demonstrates the operation of a inner suburban postal office and the living conditions of a postal officer in Perth at the turn of the century.
	The building has social value as a demonstration of an earlier way of life in a rapidly changing neighbourhood and contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport & Communications: Post or Telegraph Office
Current use	Commercial: Other
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1896;
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Romanesque Federation Arts and Craft
Physical description	The single storey building is residential in scale with a hipped iron roof, face brickwork and a distinctive brick verandah with three unadorned arches facing the street. The integral former post master's residence faced a side yard and is distinguished with an Arts and Crafts style side verandah. The post office triple arched entry is at zero setback. The residential section is setback behind a low cyclone mesh fence with lawns and garden in the setback area.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The place is one of only 5 remaining examples in Metropolitan Perth of a suburban post office which incorporated a post master's residence. It was one of a series built to serve the rapidly expanding suburban area during the gold rush period. Other post offices built in the same period included Aberdeen Street, Leederville, Victoria Park and Hay Street (now demolished). All exhibited a similar style, adapted for their sites.</p> <p>George Temple-Poole was the Government Architect at the time, responsible for the design and construction of the post offices. Temple-Poole held the title of 'Colonial Architect' from 1891 until he retired at the end of 1896. These postal buildings were amongst the last government buildings he designed.</p> <p>Tenders were called for the North Perth (Brisbane Street) Post Office in April 1896, and a contract was let on 27 May 1896 to James Finlay for £1,111. Finlay was one half of the contracting partnership of Franklin & Finlay (contractors and timber merchants), which also constructed the North Perth Police Station in Angove Street in 1908.</p> <p>The Post Office was completed on 28 September 1896. It was renamed Brisbane Street Post Office in 1897, when the Perth North-West Post Office (later known as Northbridge Post Office) was built on the corner of Aberdeen and Brisbane streets.</p> <p>It is was first listed in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1898 when Mrs F. W. Stokes is recorded as postmistress. She was there for a number of years.</p> <p>In 1915, it was listed as Post and Telephone Office and Commonwealth Savings Bank, with Thomas Donahoe as postmaster. The Commonwealth Post and Telephone Stores Department was also listed as being either at the same address or right alongside and John Saunders was in charge of that. In 1949 it is just listed as the Brisbane Street Post Office. The trend toward centralizing public services eventually brought about the closure of the Brisbane Street Post Office.</p> <p>The building was sold and converted to commercial premises c.1994. Across the back of the site five residential units were constructed, and a carport now occupies the side yard facing Brisbane Street.</p>

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	George Temple Poole	Architect
Sources	P1971 Brisbane Street Post Office Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 1994.	



SEMI-DETACHED PAIR OF HOUSES, 120-122 BRISBANE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached pair of houses, 120-122 Brisbane St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8591
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	120-122 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 9672 LOT: 2 STR: 9672
Vol/folio	1608/44 1608/45
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a semi-detached pair of cottages that demonstrate the Federation Queen Anne style in brick.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its location on a prominent corner.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
Statement of significance	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1936
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Beaux-Arts
Physical description	The one storey semi-detached pair of dwellings has the appearance of a single large residence.
	The building has a complex roof form with distinctive vertically banded chimneys and stepped banding on the walls. The original bullnose verandahs to both residences remain as does the spindle supported awning to the front window.
	The place addresses both streets. It is setback from the corner and there is a residential garden setting behind an intrusive high brick perimeter fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The semi-detached non-identical pair of dwellings at 120-122 Brisbane Street, on the corner of Lane Street, were constructed on Perth Town Lot N93. Lane Street, together with Wade Street to the west, was on the edge of Lake Poullet (First Swamp), part of Perth's original chain of lakes which had been drained.</p> <p>The development in these two streets comprised smaller homes but those on Brisbane Street, being a main thoroughfare, were often larger. No 120-122 Brisbane Street is a more substantial building which is designed to take advantage of its street corner location.</p> <p>The place does not appear on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans. There were six residences in this section of Brisbane Street in 1900, one with attached shop on the corner of Wade Street. The land on the corner of Lane Street was vacant. The residence was originally numbered 62-64, and No. 64 appears in the 1910 Post Office Directory as being occupied by William Ekins. The Perth Rates Books indicate that the owner at this time (1909) was James Hardwick, who also owned the adjacent properties at 66 (124) and 68 (126) Brisbane Street. It is probable that Hardwick built the properties for investment.</p> <p>In 1915, No. 62 was occupied by Mrs Annie Adams, and No. 64 by Conrad Kollman and his wife, who was a music teacher.</p> <p>The places were renumbered in 1918 and the Kollmans were still living in No. 64 (120)</p> <p>In 1949, Mrs Edith Fell occupied No. 120 and Mrs Sarah Cook No. 122.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the place was originally clad with red corrugated iron and was replaced with the current corrugated metal sheeting in the early 1990s. Since that time there have been no significant change to the form and extent of the two cottages.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books.	



DUPLEX, 140-142 BRISBANE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplex, 140-142 Brisbane St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	17974
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	140-142 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 240 D/P: 33194
Vol/folio	1396/86
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The duplex pair have aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Italianate style of residences executed in brick.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined residence Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Current use	Residential: Conjoined residence Residential: Two storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1898-1899
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	<p>A single storey terrace pair designed in the Italianate style, brought to Western Australia with the Gold Boom, mainly from eastern states sources, including eastern states architects relocating to Western Australia.</p> <p>The terraces are set close to the street boundary with a narrow fenced front garden, before a full width verandah set between flank walls.</p> <p>The front façade was the dominant elements with its prominent parapet, in three bays, with a raised central bay set between scrolls and surmounted by a pair of stucco finials. The parapet is further decorated with swags which link all bays below the string course.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The semi-detached pair at Nos. 140-142 Brisbane Street is located on Perth Lot N91, one lot from the northwest corner of William Street. The PWD Sewerage Plan dated 1897 reveals a property occupying the lot at this time. During this time William Street terminated at Brisbane Street. The City of Perth Building Licence cards indicate that the earliest licences issued for Perth Lot N91 were in 1897 for J. F. Schramm and W. Reeves in 1901.</p> <p>Unfortunately as the plans for the building licences are missing and several lots form part of Perth Lot N91 the exact construction date of the subject properties cannot be clarified with certainty.</p> <p>The Wise's Post Office Directories first list the semi-detached properties at Nos. 140 and 142 in 1918 with Mr Joseph Nissenson at No. 140 and Mr Harry Hoffman at No. 142. In 1917 and 1916 the properties are listed as No. 88 and No. 90 with Mr Joseph Nissenson at No. 88 in both years and Mr Solomon Hartstein at No. 90 in 1916 and Mr Harry Hoffman at No. 90 in 1917. Prior to this time the street numbering along Brisbane Street between Wade and Lake Streets changed frequently and it is difficult to ascertain the occupants of the subject places during this time.</p> <p>During the 1920s the occupants change regularly suggesting that the property was tenanted. In 1925, Mr Thomas Harris occupied No. 140 and Mr Rueben Menouchin occupied No. 142. The Hardings were residents of No. 142 for a number of years with H. C. Harding listed in 1935 and 1940 and Mrs Kath Harding listed in No. 145 and 1945. Mr Max Sles occupied No. 140 in 1935 and 1940 and Mrs Evans was in residence in 1945.</p> <p>In more recent times the subject dwelling was owned by C. and G. Carzolo in the 1970s, Michael and Susan Scrutton in 1980 and the current owners since 1995.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 2003, the Town of Vincent approved a change of use to the properties to accommodate a home occupancy and alterations and two-storey additions to the rear of the property. The two storey addition did not proceed although the change of use has been undertaken with 142 currently [2024] being used for offices.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the renovation of the building on the subject place in the late 1980s including a new roof. Since then there have been no changes to be seen from the aerial viewpoint.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic development
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.



HOUSE, 156 BRISBANE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 156 Brisbane St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	17975
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	156 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 2 D/P: 7176
Vol/folio	1115/425
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a residence that demonstrates the Federation Queen Anne style in brick.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
Statement of significance	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903
Walls	Rendered brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey place is of brick construction with a high pitched hipped U roof featuring twin gables. The frontage is symmetrical with a central entry flanked by facetted bay windows with gables above. The gables have roughcast infill with vertical and diagonal timber battening. The roof features tall face brick chimneys with bands of stucco moulds.
	The verandah across the front has a separate bullnose verandah, set between flank walls, and features a decorative valence with delicate circular fretwork. The verandah posts of paired square fluted columns are set on rendered plinths.
Physical description	The front brick wall features a double horizontal band of render and decorative render beneath the windows. The front door has sidelights and a fanlight. Small setback behind low rendered pillar and palisade fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

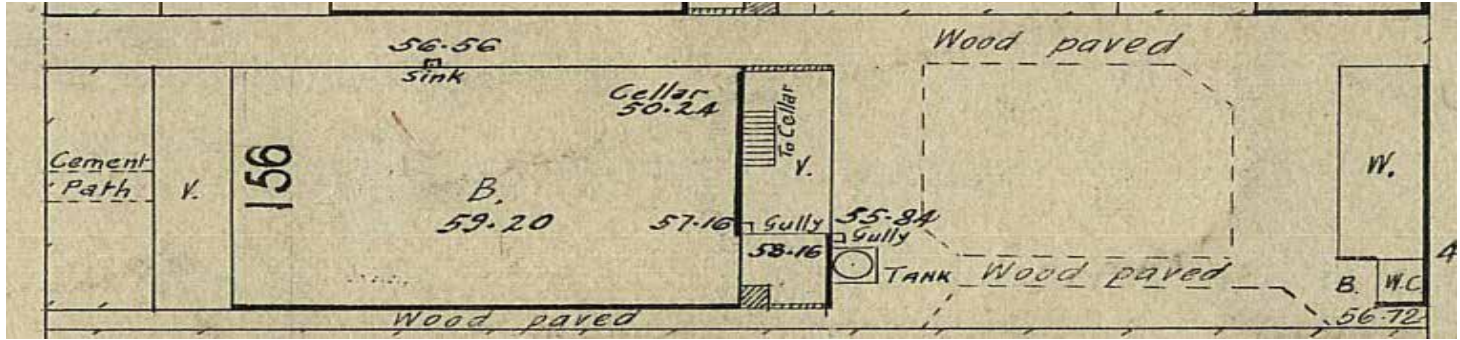
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject property is located on the northern portion of Brisbane Street between William and Lake Streets. The property formed part of Perth Lot N90 which at the turn of the 20th century was believed to be owned by building contractor Thomas Worsick Firth.</p> <p>The City of Perth Building Licence Cards indicated that four building licences were issued to Thomas W. Firth in the first decade of the 20th century for development in Perth Town Lot N90. The first was in 1902, two in 1903 and one in 1911. As all original plans are missing it is difficult to ascertain with certainty which of the licences relate to the construction of the building.</p> <p>The Wises Post Office Directories indicate that prior to the construction of the subject place Thomas Firth resided along Myrtle Street from the mid 1890s until 1903, in close walking distance from the subject dwelling. In 1904 Thomas Firth (1865-1925) is first listed residing along Brisbane Street, when at the time the subject property was number 68. By 1905 it was numbered 72 and by 1910 numbered 106. Thomas Firth and his wife Eliza Dean (1865-1959) lived at this house with their five children.</p> <p>In 1918, the dwelling becomes known as No. 156 Brisbane Street. Thomas Firth died in 1925 and the following year Mrs Eliza Firth is listed as the resident. This is the last year that the Firth family are listed as being associated with the subject dwelling. The following year Mrs Eliza Firth is listed as occupying No. 388 Charles Street, North Perth.</p> <p>From 1929, within the business section of Wises Post Office Directories, the Firth Bros building contractors, are listed at No. 11 Ruth Street, essentially to the rear of No. 156 Brisbane Street. It can be assumed that this is perhaps the sons of Mr Thomas Firth who followed their father to also become building contractors.</p> <p>During the 1930s the Wises Post Office Directories list Mrs Mary Haggerty (1930), Mrs Ellen Pidgeon (1935) and Ern Mercer (1939) as residing at No. 156 Brisbane Street. Throughout the most part of the 1940 Mrs Letitia Davies is listed as residing at the subject dwelling.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate there were little changes on the property until the early 1990s when a new roof was installed, and then additions to the back of the building and renovations to the structure at the back of the block in the late 1990s into the 2000s. Since then there have been no changes visually identified from the aerial photographs.

Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic development
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ARCHIVAL IMAGERY



Sewerage Plan 1953. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 92.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



FOUR SEMI-DETACHED DWELLINGS, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Four Semi-detached Dwellings
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group


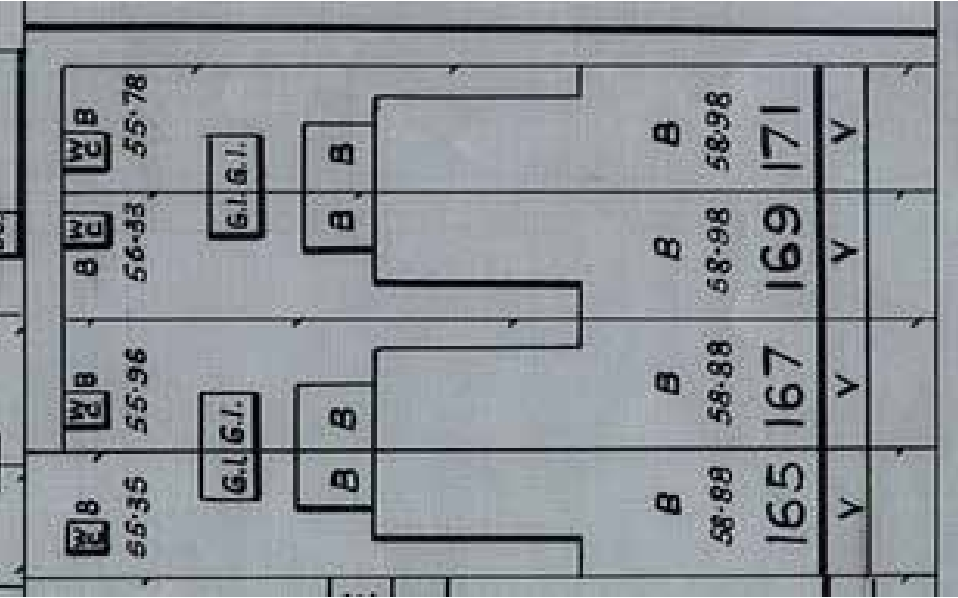
HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	11434
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Dec 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	165-171 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The four conjoined dwellings is a good intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick.
	The place contributes to the streetscape quality and character of Highgate.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1897
Walls	Painted brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	This group of 4 dwellings is designed in the form and style of a single Victorian Georgian house. Originally there was little to distinguish the dwellings from each other.
	The form of this group of dwellings is one of the oldest residential forms still existing in the district.
	The group has an extended hipped iron roof, with brick chimneys to the rear at either end.
	A detached skillion verandah runs the length of the façade, which is an extended Georgian exercise of well proportioned door and window openings set as symmetrically as possible. The remaining and form of the front elevation is difficult to determine because of the high brick wall on the front property boundary.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Low/Moderate
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The lots on the south side of this section of Brisbane Street bordered Lake Thomson (Mews Swamp) and the Brookman Street/Moir Street residential development of 1897. This development was carried out by William Gordon Brookman's Colonial Finance Corporation between Brookman, Moir and Lake Street and Forbes Road. Brookman, Lord Mayor of Perth (1900-01) had made his fortune in gold mining in Kalgoorlie. He was also deeply involved in the racing industry and later ran into financial troubles and his properties had to be sold off to meet his debts.</p> <p>The two semi-detached pairs at Nos. 165-171 Brisbane Street appear on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans, but not on the 1897 City of Perth rate books. In the 1898 rate books they appear under the ownership of Goodman Nicholl. They are shown at this time as being on Perth Town Lot N17, as were 14 other houses and cottages. The correct lot number appears to be N14 or N15 (even though the City's rate inspectors had trouble figuring out where they were at times).</p> <p>In 1898, the residences were numbered 65-71, and each semi-half was valued at £500. Tenants were Charles P. Burk (No.65), Alex Ross (No. 69) and George E. Watson, typist (No.71). No. 65 was vacant.</p> <p>Between 1907 and 1916, the houses were re-numbered 117-123. In 1916 they were given their current street address of Nos. 165-171 Brisbane Street and in 1918, the first year that they are listed in Wise's Post Office Directories, as the current address, the residents were Mrs Ruby Oldfield (No. 165), Mrs Albinia Johanneson (No. 167), Henry Holland (No. 169) and Francis E. Tippet (No. 171). In 1949 the residents were Mrs Gwen Adams, Mrs Hazel Larsen, Alfred Snow and William Morphew.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the late 20th century indicate the roofing was replaced in stages through the 1980s and was completed by the early 1990s. A small addition was added to the back of No. 165 and No. 167 parts of the Lot in 2002. A similar addition was added to the No. 169 part of the Lot in 2017. There have been no visible external changes since then.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS


Sewerage Plan Sheet 66, 1951. Courtesy SROWA.

LOTON PARK TENNIS CLUB, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Loton Park Tennis Club
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3536
State Heritage Register:	7 Oct 1997
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Register of the National Estate Nominated 17 May 1991 Register of the National Estate Registered 27 Oct 1998 Classified by the National Trust Classified 05 Dec 1988
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	27 Bulwer St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 50 D/P: 182
Vol/folio	2064/391
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Loton Park Tennis Club has some aesthetic value for its interpretation of the Inter War Arts and Crafts style in a simple utilitarian building.
	The place has a strong contextual relationship with the tennis courts and together the two elements are a landmark in the streetscape.
	The building has historic significance as one of the oldest clubhouses still in operation in Western Australia.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the former extensive property holdings of Sir William Thorley Loton, politician, merchant and landowner and for his association with the development of Loton's Paddock as Perth Oval and Loton Park.
	The building has social value as a demonstration of the importance of recreational sport to the Australian community throughout the 20th century and is a modest yet representative pavilion typical of a suburban tennis club.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
Current use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1905; 1922
Walls	Fibrous cement sheeting
Roof	Metal cladding
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The pavilion has a gable roof with a gable facing south (over the tennis courts), and a verandah. The timber framed building is set into the bank so that it sits above the tennis courts. The wide verandah has timber posts with a simple timber valance, and a simple rail that allows spectators to watch games.
	The original cladding has been replaced with fibre cement sheeting. The roof is slate, with terracotta ridge capping and finials. Timber stairs lead from each end of the verandah to the courts. The building faces south with the rear elevation facing Bulwer Street. The tennis club consists of six turf courts and two concrete courts and several mature palm trees around the perimeter.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Loton Park, an area of land at Location 114, was originally owned by William Thorley Loton, Mayor of Perth (1901-2), MLC and well-known pastoralist. Loton, who was knighted in 1923, had his home 'Dilhorn' across the road at No. 2 Bulwer Street. The 1897 City of Perth & Suburbs PWD sewerage plants indicated a shed or small building near the tennis club site and four more on the north-western side of what later became Perth Oval. Loton offered the land to the Perth City Council on 12 September 1904 with the stipulation that it be used for public recreation and named Loton Park.</p> <p>Residential subdivisions were being carried out on the northern side of Perth at the time and it is possible that one of the reasons for the sale was the low lying nature of the ground which meant it would have required very expensive filling to make it suitable for residential purposes. By the time of the sale the land that became Loton Park Tennis Club had been excised and was no longer part of Loton's Paddock. By 1910 the recreation area was known as Perth Oval. Among the recreation facilities provided by the City were four tennis courts, constructed in 1913-14. Lawn tennis was first played in Western Australia at Government House and Sir John Forrest's house where early courts were constructed. Lady Forrest was a keen player and was often involved in the competitions held at Government House.</p> <p>The first club formed was the Perth Tennis Club in 1896 with courts on the Perth Esplanade, adjacent to the Perth Bowling Club. Others soon followed and the Loton Park Tennis Club was established in 1916 after City of Perth agreed to allow a private group, whose spokesman was Mr Hatfield, to use three of the courts. The club held its inaugural meeting on 4 December 1916 where the Hon. R. J. Robinson was elected as the inaugural president and J. Broadway as secretary. It chose blue and white as its official colours and adopted the South Perth Tennis Club's rules. (These changed over the years to purple and green in the 1920s and then stripes were added.) The official opening of the club's courts was held on 16 December 1916.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1917 it was granted the use of two more courts and in 1919, it joined the Western Australian Lawn Tennis Association. This had been inaugurated in 1899, reformed in 1902, and finally established in 1903 with seven founding clubs as members. The club applied twice for permission to build a pavilion. This was granted in 1920. It was erected in 1922, to one of two designs proposed by architects Eales & Cohen, and consisted of two rooms and a wide verandah to accommodate spectators. Exotic planting along the bank at the rear was carried out at this time and the pavilion was officially opened on 5 June, with a mixed doubles tournament being held in celebration.</p> <p>In 1932, the pavilion was extended to provide extra changing facilities. New wire fences were erected in 1937, again with assistance from the City of Perth. In 1939 it was connected to the sewer and toilets and showers installed in 1953. Details appeared on the 1953 revised MWSS & DD plans for the area. A tea-tree hedge, first planted in 1939, was extended in 1955 to complete the area's division from Perth Oval. In 1995 a Conservation Management Plan was commissioned with the aid of Lotteries money for repairs. Renovations were carried out with the aid of a Lotteries Commission heritage grant of \$26,425, included re-stumping, re-roofing and re-wiring and the replacement of a number of exterior wooden features. The tea-tree hedge, which was on the Town of Vincent's Trees of Significance Register, was replaced in 2006 at a cost of \$1,200. New fencing and a retaining wall were also erected at a cost of \$14,000.</p> <p>In more recent times members of the Polish community played there regularly and donated the Polish Cup. In 1995 the Loton Park Tennis Club altered its constitution to be a LGBTI managed club. Many of the clubs members have been from Perth's LGBT+ communities, though it is not an exclusive tennis club, accepting anyone from any background. The club's motto is 'Diversity is Our Advantage'.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the building on the subject site has changed little since its construction. As mentioned above, a new roof was installed in the late 1990s which was then replaced again in 2021 which used a product which replicates a slate profile. There have been no visible changes since that time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	William Thorley Loton Hon. R. J. Robinson J. Broadway Eales & Cohen	Original land owner and Perth Lord Mayor Inaugural club president Club secretary Architects
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P3536 Loton Park Tennis Club Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 1997.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGERY



Loton Park Tennis Club 1924. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, image 101491. PH 03445.

BULWER AVENUE PRECINCT, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Bulwer Avenue Precinct
Other names	
Place type	Precinct of Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	18497 8594
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	3, 5-7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19 Bulwer Ave
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

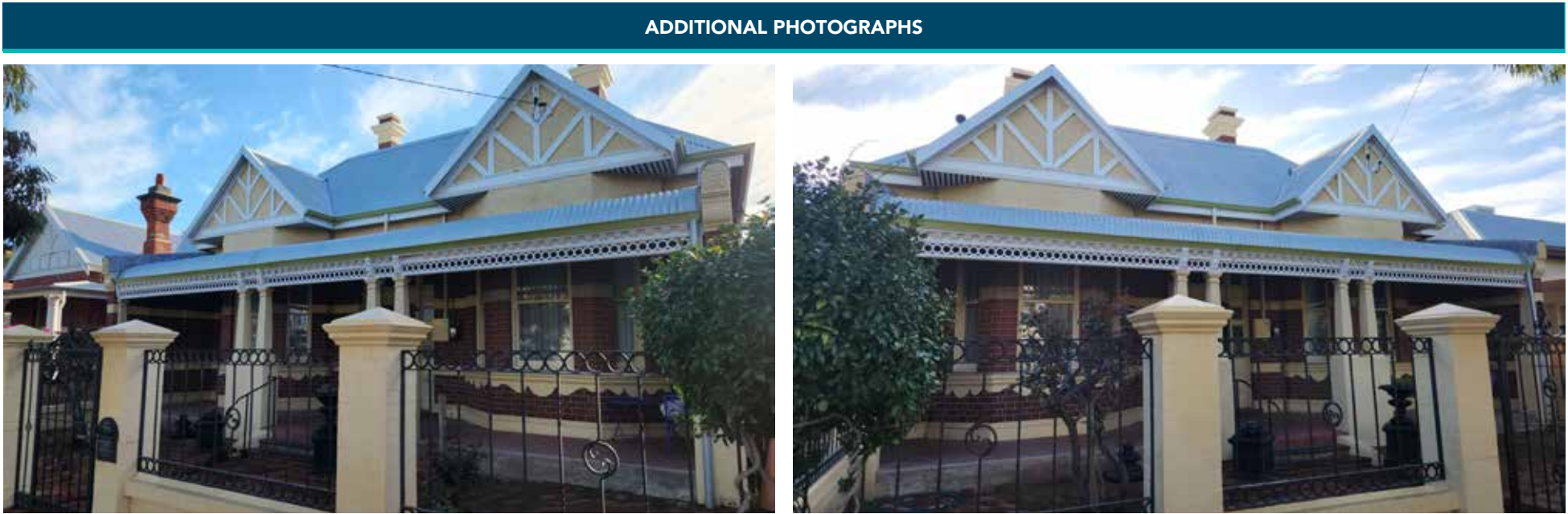
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>Bulwer Avenue Group is a notable and intact turn of the twentieth century development of detached houses in the Federation Anglo Dutch and Arts & Crafts styles.</p> <p>The group of residences are a landmark in the suburb.</p> <p>This group of residences have historic value for their association with the development of Perth in the late 19th and early 20th century as a result of the gold discoveries in the colony.</p> <p>These residences demonstrate the scale and detail of homes typically built for professional workers and their families in the late 19th and early 20th century.</p> <p>The street is a landmark in the suburb since 1895 and as such contributes to the community's sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1895-1922
Walls	Brick Stone
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Anglo-Dutch Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The houses were all built in either one of two distinct building styles. There are two sets of three almost identical Federation Arts and Crafts style houses at each end of the block, and a set of four Federation Anglo Dutch style houses in the centre of the street. The houses are all double fronted, with gabled projections and simple verandahs.
	The Federation Anglo Dutch style houses are of stone, with brick quoins and a faceted bay window under a Dutch gable. The houses have pairs of chimneys and four paneled timber front doors. Original windows are double hung.
	The Federation Arts and Crafts style influenced houses are of a similar design but their front bays are treated as low parapeted towers roofed with a mitred hip. The group has a continuous setback from the street with residential garden settings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Bulwer Avenue and Bulwer Street were named in 1858 after Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, first Baron Lytton, a 19th Century novelist. Lytton was Secretary for State for the Colonies during the years 1858 - 59, part of this road was formerly in the locality of East Perth, but due to boundary changes, it is now in the locality of Perth.</p> <p>Ten houses were built on the west side of Bulwer Ave between 1895 and 1898, on part of Lots N115 and N139, in the area known originally as Highgate Hill. Opposite was the Highgate Primary School, which opened in 1895. The rapid rise in resident numbers in the area was reflected in a rapid increase in principals at the school. So much so that a separate infants's school was built in 1900 and addition to both schools followed until 1913.</p> <p>The land on Bulwer Avenue was owned by Anastasia Murphy. Anastasia and her husband Michael, with their six children, had established a market garden in the area. Following Michael's death in 1880, Anastasia continued to lease out the land for gardening.</p> <p>In the early 1890s, she subdivided some of it, creating the Bulwer Park Villa subdivision. Hall, Dallen & Todd Ltd, land and real estate agents, handled the sale of the lots. H. C. Ashton, of Ashton Brothers Contractors, built No. 1, and may have been responsible for the other houses of the same design.</p> <p>A number of the houses were given names, such as 'Dovedale' (No.11), 'Lytton' (No.15), 'Atherstone' (No. 1), 'Roylyn' (No.3), 'Boscobel' (No.5) and 'Bronte' (No.17).</p> <p>In the Post Office Directory for 1897 Harry L. Hall, Joseph Hine and Hentry G. Trenchard are listed as living in the street plus George R. Turner at 'Lytton'. No numbers are given. In 1901, the occupants of the houses were a manager, agent, clerks, a civil servant, solicitor, engineer and gentleman. These people were representative of the middle class in Perth at this time. In 1922, a shop was added to the residence at No 1 and leased to Ida James, who ran a confectionary business for a short time. In 1949, the residents were Arthur Cochrance, a painter (No.3), Mrs Flora A .Goddard (No. 50, Mrs Mary Thornton (No. 9), H.J Hartshorn at No. 11 and Mrs M.E Detrich at No. 11a, Edward G. Lewis and Mrs Lilly Lee at No. 15, Mrs Maria and Burns Noble (No. 27) and Mrs Ivy Wiley (No. 19).</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>European migrants occupied some of the houses in the 1950s and 1960s, and celebrated pianist David Helfgott's family lived at No. 13 during this period. A number of the houses have been upgraded in recent years, and more are owner-occupied.</p> <p>Since the mid 20th century there have been minor additions and alterations although the group remains largely intact. At No. 5-7 new premises have been built at the rear.</p>	
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic development
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.



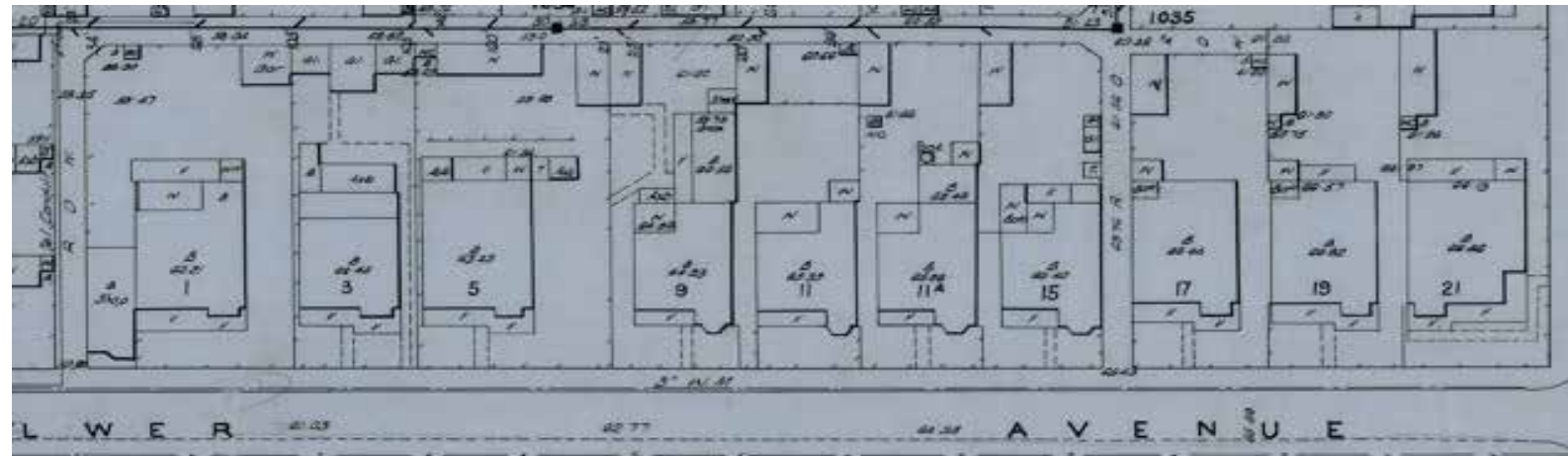
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGERY



Bulwer Avenue Sewerage Plan 1955. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0093

FIVE SHOPS, 197-205 BRISBANE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Five Shops, 197-205 Brisbane St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	8592
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	197-205 197-205 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>This row of 5 shops is a fine intact example of the Federation Italianate style located on a prominent corner.</p> <p>The shops have historic value for their association with the establishment of the shopping precinct at the same time as the former Royal Standard Hotel to form a new neighbourhood centre.</p> <p>The changing activities of the shops reflects the changes demographics and economy in the neighbourhood during the century of their continued operation.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shopping Complex
Current use	Commercial: Shopping Complex
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1905
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	<p>A row of 5 shops in a prominent corner location, with an elaborate parapet. The parapet is surmounted by pediments and the corner pediment is infilled with elaborate stucco decoration including the year, 1905. Some of the original shop fronts remain.</p> <p>The original verandah has been replaced with a cantilevered awning.</p> <p>Zero setback to both streets and truncated corner.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>While a corner shop was often one of the earliest retail establishments in a newly developing residential area, the more substantial retail and commercial developments tended to follow after an area was established. The row of shops on the corner of Brisbane and Lake Streets, directly opposite the Royal Standard Hotel (1897), now known as the Northbridge Hotel, was no exception as by 1897 the housing estate between Lake, Brookman and Moir Street had been developed.</p> <p>The land on which Nos. 197 - 205 Brisbane Street is located was known as Perth Town Lot N17, lots 1 - 3 and was transferred to Henry Wells in 1901. Wells also referred to himself as Harry Wells and was a bricklayer and carpenter. He subsequently owned a brick making yard in Bellevue and became a building contractor.</p> <p>A Building Licence was issued to Mr Henry Wells in 1904 for the construction of the complex of five shops, with residences at the rear on Perth Town each valued at £90. The date of construction of the shops is further confirmed by the year 1905 on the corner pediment.</p> <p>In March 1926, Harry Wells died and the property was in the hands of executors until December 1928 when it was transferred to his widow Jane and his son Frederick. Jane Wells died in August 1929 and the properties transferred to Frederick Wells and his wife Doris.</p> <p>In 1956, Frederick Wells died and the property was transferred to Doris Wells. She maintained ownership until 1970 when it was transferred to Domenico and Soccorsa Italiano. Domenic Italiano died in 1988 and the property transferred to Soccorsa Italiano.</p> <p>The shops are first listed in the Wise Post Office Directories in 1906, with no street numbers given. The first tenants were G. W. Stubbs, butcher, A. Withy, general store keeper, Musa Khan, bookseller, Song Lee, greengrocer and G. S. Reynolds, grocer. Over the first part of the 20th century the tenants change regularly, although some consistency in the businesses. For example No. 197 was a butcher's from 1906 until the 1930s when it is converted to a chemist. Arthur Rooke operated the butcher during the most part of the 1920s and J. C. Hamilton operates the chemist at No. 197 throughout the 1940s.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No. 205 on the corner of Lake Street continued to operate as a grocery store from 1906 until at least 1949 when it is known as Central Provisions Store. No. 201 was a bookseller in 1906, a newsagency and stationer in 1920 and then up until the 1940s a tobacconist and hairdresser.

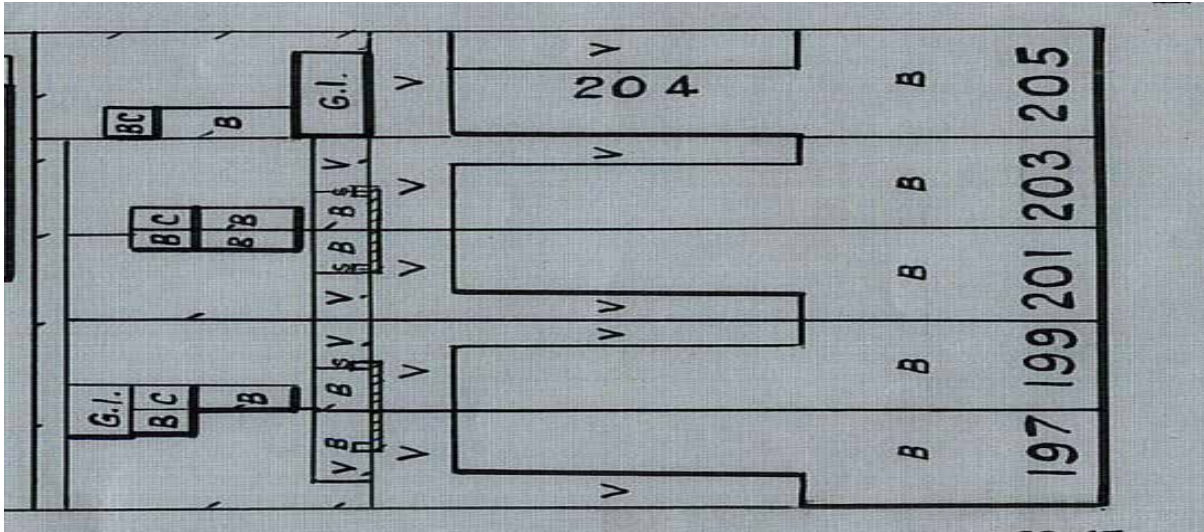
Some of the tenants at No. 201 included David Smith in 1930, Harry Stine in 1935 and Patrick O'Callagan in 1940. No. 203 operated as a fruit shop from 1915 until at least 1949. In 1920, Norman Lunt was a fruiterer from the shop, in 1930 Frederick Palmer, in 1935 Mrs Maria Protos and in 1949 Michael Pappas.

The first recorded changes to the shops are in 1931 when three brick wash houses were built to the rear of the property. As the 1930s brought greater prosperity and new ideas of style and decoration, the shop fronts received a major makeover for the total cost of in 1937. Later that same year minor alterations costing £400 were completed. The contractor for both these jobs was Frederick Wells who was a building contractor like his father. There is less information on the patterns of occupancy during the second half of the 20th century however it is believed that it was most probably retail premises.

By the end of the 20th century the shops were in a poor condition. In 2000, the shops were used as a butcher, a video shop, an eating house, a deli and a tailor. In 2001, extensive works were undertaken to the properties with the intent to retain the historic frontage of the existing buildings and removing the rear residential components to make way for additional commercial space and new residential properties to the rear. Over the years the shops have continued to be used for retail purposes, adapting to the changing demographic of the neighbourhood.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Henry Wells and family Original owner and builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SROWA Sewerage Plan sheet 66, 1951.

DILHORN, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Dilhorn
Other names	Army Museum Loton House Loton Park
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2168
State Heritage Register:	11 March 1997
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 06 Dec 1982 Register of the National Estate Permanent 25 Mar 1986 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	2 Bulwer St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 50 D/P: 182
Vol/folio	2519/598
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Dilhorn is an elegant and well composed example of a large Federation Queen Anne house and due to its location on a major intersection in Perth and its substantial size in an area of predominantly single storey, modest dwellings, Dilhorn has status as a local landmark.
	Dilhorn displays many innovative and distinctive aesthetic elements that are a hallmark of J. Talbot Hobbs' domestic buildings between 1890-1910 and develops his architectural themes.
	Dilhorn has historic value for its associations with the growth and evolution of the Perth metropolitan area following the gold rush of the 1890's and, in particular the settlement and suburbanisation of the inner suburbs.
	Dilhorn demonstrates the way this early suburban development modified the existing site and illustrates attitudes to site planning and landscaping in the first quarter of the twentieth century for larger scale domestic architecture.
Statement of significance	Dilhorn is associated with its first owner, William Thorley Loton, a prominent Perth identity who was involved in the commercial, cultural and political life of his times and with J. Talbot Hobbs, Dilhorn's designer, a prominent Perth architect, who was responsible for building many of Perth's grand homes at the turn of this century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place has association with service personnel as it served as a military headquarters for various army divisions for over thirty years, and for the wider community when it housed the Army Museum from 1978 to 1995.
	Dilhorn has association with the Perth Football oval, previously part of Loton's estate and was known as Loton's paddock, and Loton Park Tennis Pavilion and tennis courts built on the northern boundary of Perth Oval opposite Dilhorn. Loton sold the land to the Perth City Council in 1904 on the condition that the land was used for recreational purposes.
	Dilhorn is located on a major intersection in East Perth. Its substantial size in an area of predominantly single storey structures has local landmark status that contributes to the communities sense of place.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Two storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Offices
Other use	Military: Administration Military: Museum

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897;
Walls	Face brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The substantial two storey mansion has an ornate two storeyed timber verandah with two gables facing Bulwer Street and incorporating a central brick-and-stucco entrance porch on the front elevation.
	The name of the building and other decorative features are incorporated into the porch. The red-brick building has horizontal stucco banding and a decorative frieze beneath the eaves line. The secondary (Lord Street) façade also incorporates a gable and an arched window on the upper floor. The tiled roof includes decorative timber vents.
	The original widow's walk is missing from the crown of the roof, which is still served by an internal staircase. In 2002, the Bulwer Street setback showed remnant evidence of a circular drive and a mature palm. This has been modified in recent landscaping works. There is a series of white gum trees along the Lord Street side. Much of the yard around the dwelling is hard surface. Various internal modifications and rear ablutions extensions.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Dilhorn was built in 1897 for William Thorley Loton (1839-1924), who had arrived in Western Australia in 1863. He became a merchant and together with William Padbury were business partners until 1889. He amassed large land holdings in the north-west of the State and became a prominent member of Perth society and Mayor of Perth.
Loton subdivided Perth Town Lots N126 & N127 into nine smaller lots, and Dilhorn was built on Lot 2 (this was amended to Lot 16 in 1953), a very large block of 2,833 square metres. The grand residence incorporated servant's quarters and entrances. Staff included a cook, two maids, and a chauffeur. The house cost £4,684 to build, and architect J. J. Talbot-Hobbs was paid £234 for his services. The name of the house 'Dilhorn' originates with the home town of Loton, Dilhorne in Staffordshire, England.
William Loton married Annie Morris (1840-1923) in 1868 and the couple had six children and some of the younger children would have lived at this house.
The palm tree in the front yard had been planted by around 1914-19. Dilhorn overlooks Perth Oval, which was part of Loton's landholdings and formerly known as Loton Park. Loton sold a portion of Loton Park to the City of Perth in 1904 for £8,500 on the condition that it remain in use for recreation.
William Loton was knighted in 1922, and died in 1924. Lady Loton died three years later and Dilhorn was sold to Annie Bannon, who ran a boarding house in the place until 1940. In 1949 Dilhorn was sold to Florence Isabel Lavan and then to Madelone Gladys Frybery.
In 1952, it was purchased by the Commonwealth Department of Defence and was occupied as Army Headquarters for the 13th Infantry Brigade (1952-1960), the 1st Royal Western Australia Regiment Battle Group (1960-1965), the 2nd Task Force (1965-1976), the Army Museum and the 5th Military District Detachment of the 4th Army Quality Assurance Unit (1978-1988). Then solely by the Army Museum (1988-1995).
Following the relocation of the Army Museum to Fremantle the property was sold to private owners. Also included in the purchase were two cottages: one built for Sir William Loton's chaffeur and the other for a caretaker in the 1970's.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
In 1999, the new owners carried out a large restoration/renovation program under the Heritage Council's guidelines and the place was converted to professional rooms. The place continues to be used for that purpose.		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Governing: Law, order and Defence Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Sir William Loton and Loton Family Army Museum J.J. Talbot Hobbs	Owner and occupiers Occupiers Architect
Sources	P2168 Dilhorn Assessment Documentation	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGERY



Dilhorn 1903, Courtesy SLWA b2412058_8.

PERTH OVAL. PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Perth Oval
Other names	Loton Park Members Equity Stadium NIB Stadium Perth Rectangular Stadium
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2992
State Heritage Register:	2 Sept 1998
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	27 Bulwer St 310 Pier St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 100 D/P: 7039 LOT: 350 D/P: 302839
Vol/folio	965/70 2064/390
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The north-west entry gates building (c.1932) is a good and uncommon example of the Inter-War Mediterranean architectural style.
	The main grandstand, administration and clubroom building (1956 with extensions 1966) is a meeting place for athletes and patrons.
	The place, with its variety of building styles, is characteristic of its class, that of home football ground for an Australian Rules Football League side;
	The place has historic value for its association with organised sport in the district from 1910, and specifically the East Perth Football Club, one of the oldest clubs in Perth.
	The place has historic value for its association with former Lord Mayor of Perth William Loton who originally owned the land and designated that it should be used as a park and recreation ground.
Statement of significance	As the former home of the East Perth Football Club, the place contributes to the local community's sense of place.
	The place as a whole, and the north-west entry gates building in particular, characterises a way of life and activity, that of community enjoyment of Australian Rules Football.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGERY



Rear view of the Perth Oval Grandstand c1950s Courtesy City of Vincent.



Front view of the Perth Oval Grandstand c1950s Courtesy City of Vincent.

OLD STREET SIGN, 114 BULWER ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Old Street Signs, 114 Bulwer St
Other names	
Place type	Other

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	18083
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	114 Bulwer St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 2 STR: 81173
Vol/folio	2976/154
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The former street sign has aesthetic value for its demonstration of former fonts and signage style. The former sign has historic value for their demonstration of former methods of street signage, particularly in built up areas. The former street sign has social value for its continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communications: Road
Current use	Transport/Communications: Road
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1925
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	Early street signs were enamelled metal, in various colourways and with a variety of type faces. The signs are artefacts of their period and gain significance by remaining in location. Early street signs also remain at Lake Street and Dangan Street. The street signs are fixed to the exterior of buildings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Modern street signs are generally attached to poles erected specifically for the purpose. Early street signs were traditionally attached to the side of the residence which occupied the street corner site. Remaining signs attached to residences are also located at No. 2 Dangan Street, Perth and in nearby Lake Street at No. 189 (corner of Hope Street).</p> <p>Initially the poles used for the street signs were timber, cut from tall trees of Western Australia's south-west, and in more recent times metal has been used. In some cases the poles used for the street signs were those previously erected for the tram and later the trolleybus wires or for the other signage.</p> <p>It has been suggested that some areas of Perth had their street signs removed during World War 11 in case of an enemy invasion. It is no known whether this was the case in this district.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

BULWER PARK FLATS, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Bulwer Park Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	8595
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	196 Bulwer St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOTS: 1 - 8 STR: 7408
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	Bulwer Flats are a good and representative example of the International Art Deco style, as practised in Perth and is a landmark in the streetscape.
	Bulwer Park Flats is one of the earlier and more distinguished examples of Interwar flat building designed by architect Harold Krantz
	In the late Interwar period there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats. In the postwar period Harold Krantz, and later his son, became notable architect/developers of residential flats, financed by syndicates which they formed. This block of flats has social value for its demonstration of the sale and type of housing built for working couples and singles in the Inter War period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential:Flats /apartment block
Current use	Residential:Flats /apartment block
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1940
Walls	Rendered brick Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Art Deco
Physical description	The two storey block of flats is constructed of brick and tile. The lower façade facing William Street is rendered and painted. The building features lower storey concrete eyebrow awnings over the windows. The timber casement windows have horizontal lights, the verandahs are an integral part of the main structure, and there are port hole window features. The hipped roof has boxed eaves and the building name is applied to the upper floor facing William Street. The staircase up the side of the building has a brick balustrade. A low brick perimeter wall delineates the boundary and a small garden area within the setback.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Perth Town Lot N111 was previously occupied by a residence with extensive grounds. It was the only dwelling in the section of Bulwer street between Irene and William streets. The residence is not shown on the PWD sewerage plan series of 1900. In 1910, it was occupied by contractor Sydney M. Stansmore. In 1932, the place was owned and occupied by Mrs Agnes Canavon.</p> <p>In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments.</p> <p>In 1940, the Bulwer Park flats were under construction. Owners of the property at that time were architect, Harold Krantz, and Sonia Grodeck. Builder John (Jack) Hawkins is recorded as occupying the site.</p> <p>In January 1939, the proposed flats were described in The West Australian.</p> <p>Four of the flats will each contain a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, kitchen and breakfast room, and a verandah. The other four will have similar accommodation, except that there will be one bedroom. All will be fully furnished, mostly with built in jarrah furniture.</p> <p>Architect Harold Krantz was a prolific and influential architect in the 20th century. His architecture practice undertook a range of projects but is most well known for his design and construction of apartments. It is believed that between the 1930s and the 1960s, around ninety percent of the flats built in Perth were designed by architect Harold Krantz, later in partnership with Robert Sheldon and subsequently joined in practice by their sons David and George.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Harold Krantz designs were largely based on the premise that the form of a building should suit its function or purpose was a basic principle. He advocated always thinking about architectural design in three dimensions focusing on structure, appearance and economy. He sought to eliminate ornamentation, keeping simple, clean lines of symmetry and often included built in furniture. Maximising use of space and ordering materials in bulk to effect economies of scale were all part of Krantz's approach to design and minimising waste. Its cost-effectiveness however was particularly desirable in the 1930s post-Depression years in Perth.</p> <p>His business model was also innovative as he brought together investors with minimal funds and formed syndicates to enable the construction of larger projects. Such projects were often blocks of flats comprising six or eight flats. The Bulwer Park Flats are typical of the scale and form of a Krantz designed project. As he is also listed as one of the owners it demonstrates his commitment, financially and professionally to this type of development.</p> <p>In 1949, the occupants of the flats were E. Strudwick, Miss Joan M. Maldon, Miss B Balfour, Miss Mainstone, Miss Tyler, n. McVeigh, Phil Jarrick, Mrs I.M. Rogers and Mrs Ashby - a preponderance of female tenants, many of whom were single.</p> <p>Since that time there have been minimal changes to the form, external detail and extent of the building.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Harold Krantz Architect John Bearne Hawkins Builder
Sources	Museum of Perth, Perth Apartments: The Krantz Legacy, https://www.thekrantzlegacy.com/ Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 21 January 1939, p. 12.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



TWO HOUSES, 214-216 BULWER ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Two Houses, 214-216 Bulwer St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	18077
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	214 - 216 Bulwer St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 1257 LOT: 2 D/P: 1257
Vol/folio	1473/779 1142/480
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The two residences have aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the small scale property development undertaken by individuals in the gold boom period, in this circumstance the Reverend Thomas Bird who developed these properties.
The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897-1899
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	No. 214 is a single storey face brick building featuring twin horizontal bands of lighter coloured bricks. The projecting front room is surrounded on three sides by a dropped pitch verandah with turned timber posts and a circular patterned timber detail in its valance. It has stucco bands on its red brick chimneys, and has several features in common with its neighbour at 216. A small flight of steps lead up to the elevated verandah. The timber windows are double hung and the front windows are a narrow pair set into a square bay.
	No. 216 is similar in basic form and style. It may once have had the same roof form as No. 214, which could have been modified into the current simplified crippled bungalow roof form. The verandah decoration is cast iron valance which may or may not have been modified.
	The adjacent residences at 218 and 220 appear to be the same design but are not clearly visible from the street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Nos. 214- 216, together with Nos. 218 - 220 were constructed on Lot N109 between 1897 and 1899. Three of the houses appear in the 1898 City of Perth Rate Books, but it is not certain which of the four these are. They are all shown on the PWD sewerage plan series of 1900 and are listed in the 1900 Post Office Directory. The four houses were built in two designs, with 214 and 216 being of similar design, and 218 and 220 another.	
All four houses were built for the Reverend Thomas Bird so it is most likely that the same builder was involved. The houses were originally numbered 348- 354, and later 286-296. They appear to have been given their current street numbers by 1910.	
In 1905, No. 214 was occupied by Frederick Bull and No. 216 by P. C. Booty.	
Reverend Thomas Bird who had organised the construction of the residence was a member of the Methodist Church and served throughout Western Australia after migrating from England. Sadly Rev Bird took his own life in 1908 and his unwise investments in real estate was believed to have been one of the reasons for his suicide.	
In 1949 the residents were Mrs Margaret Clancy (No. 214) and Miss Margaret Menzies (No. 216). No. 214 was extensively renovated prior to 1996.	
The roof cladding of 216 is the only roof cladding of the four residences that has a red corrugated metal sheeting, the others are all grey. Aerial photographs indicate that all the roofs were originally red.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Reverend Thomas Bird Original owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Albany Advertiser, 5 Feb 1908, p. 3. The Geraldton Express, 5 Feb 1908, p. 3.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 286 BULWER ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 286 Bulwer St
Other names	Hiawatha
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	8598
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	286 Bulwer St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 31 D/P: 1417
Vol/folio	2076/65
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>This place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of a residence that demonstrates the Federation Queen Anne style in brick.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1899
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>The single storey brick house features a large faceted bay surrounded by a three sided verandah. The peak of the roof is capped with a columned and domed belvedere, which is an unusual detail to find on residences in Perth. The drop pitch verandah is supported by turned timber posts and a fret-work valance.</p> <p>The double hung windows are full height. A bracketed cornice/ frieze decorates the area under the eaves of the main roof. Brick work including the chimneys has been painted.</p> <p>Garden setting behind a spaced horizontal timber fence.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1890, Sheriff J. B. Roe owned the land in which the subject property at No. 286 Bulwer Street is located, which formed part of Perth Lot Y283.</p> <p>In 1898, a Building Licence was issued to Mrs J Edgcumbe for the construction of the dwelling on Lot 31 Y283. She is presumed to be Florence Edgcumbe (1858-1932), the wife of agent Edward Francis (Frank) Edgcumbe (1857-1930). The dwelling is first listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1900 with the occupant being Frank Edgcumbe and the house named 'Hiawatha'. This name has its origins in American Indigenous culture.</p> <p>The development of nearby Hyde Park took place during this period and this attracted new people to the area as did the introduction of electric trams along Bulwer Street, while those residents who worked in Perth could walk to work, transport in the area was much improved with the introduction of the trams. This was the No. 22 tram which followed Barrack Street north from the Swan River and turned westwards at the Bulwer Street intersection. It then ran along Bulwer Street to the Fitzgerald Street corner where it then turned up towards North Perth.</p> <p>The dwelling remained occupied by Frank Edgcumbe from first construction until 1909. During this first decade of the twentieth century the dwelling was known as No. 378 Bulwer Street.</p> <p>In 1909, the dwelling became known as No. 286 Bulwer Street and was occupied by William Scott. Throughout the 1920s H J Teague was in residence and then into the 1930s it was occupied by Mrs Bothroyd. In the latter part of the 1930s Mrs Ethel Fenton resided at the property. From 1940 until at least 1949 when the Wises Post Office Directories cease Mr James Pinkus owned and occupied the property.</p> <p>In 1951, a Building Licence was issued to Mr Pinkus for the construction of a sleep out, indicating that he was still the owner of the property at this time.</p> <p>In 2008, a Building Licence was issued to undertake alterations and additions to the rear of the property including modifications to the kitchen, the installation of a new laundry and a new timber decking.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Since that time aerial photographs indicate there have been no changes in the form or extent of the residence and the original residence can still be determined.

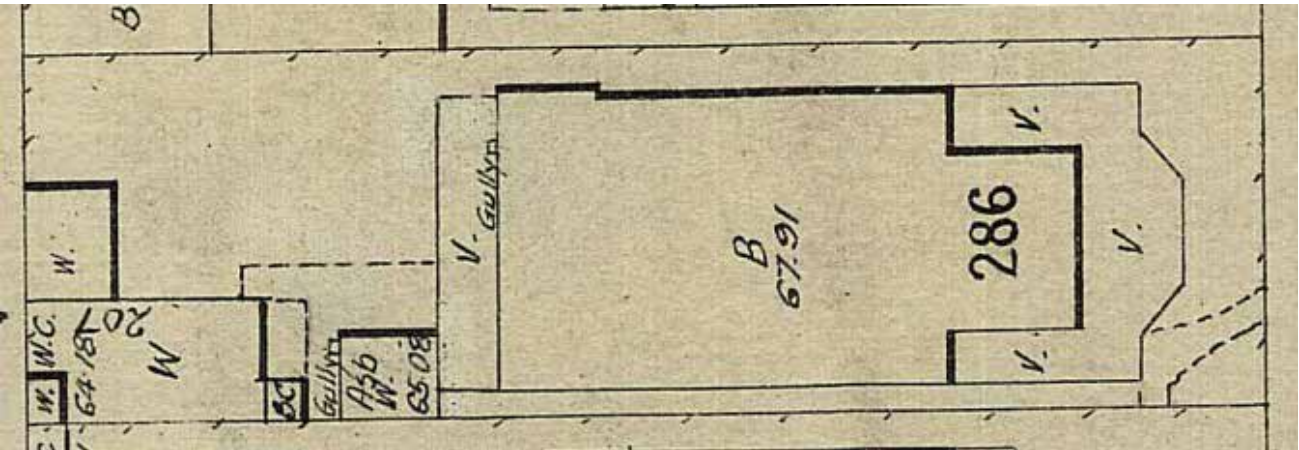
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Reverend Thomas BirdOriginal owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Albany Advertiser, 5 Feb 1908, p. 3. The Geraldton Express, 5 Feb 1908, p. 3.



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGERY



Sewerage Plan 1952. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 88.

FIVE HOUSES, CHURCH ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Five Houses, Church St
Other names	Row of 2 semi-detached houses & 1 detached,house
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	8702
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	14-22 Church St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The group of terraces is a fine, rare intact example of cottages in the Federation Queen Anne style.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the small scale property development undertaken by individuals in the gold boom period. The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1899
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The group is comprised of two semi-detached pairs and one detached single storey house arranged to form a formal row.
	The buildings all have elaborate Italianate parapets featuring rusticated ashlar façades, balustrades, ball finials, festoons, circular vents and a central pediment.
	Originally, the verandahs would have been curved, possibly bull-nosed, however these have mostly been replaced with simple raked roofs.
	Minimal street setback- various applications of gardens, paving and grassed areas behind a variety of low fences.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Perth Town Lots N48 and N49, on Palmerston Street, were owned by the Church of England (Reserve 69). Part of the land was subdivided and the narrow street that cut through the subdivision between Palmerston and Lake Streets was named Church Street. The dwellings at Nos. 14-24 Church Street were built in 1899. They appear on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans and are listed in the City of Perth Rate Books in 1899.</p> <p>The five dwellings comprise two semi-detached pairs (Nos. 14-16 & 20-22) and a detached dwelling (No. 18). The dwellings were originally owned by Mary Wells, and were valued at £18 each. A similar detached dwelling at No 24, which is separated from the terrace by a narrow access way, was built at the same time and was owned by Joseph Lee.</p> <p>In 1902, the places were owned by Joseph Moore, and occupied by an accountant, ironmonger, civil servant, clerk and grocer, indicating that this was a middle class area at that time. Factories and other commercial places were scattered amongst the houses in this and the surrounding streets and opposite Nos. 14-22 were Harris Scarfo's stables until 1924 when Goode Durrant & Murray Ltd's Lion Boot Factory was established, which was later known as the Goodura Boot Factory. Given the locality of the factories to the cottages it is known that they employed a number of workers from this area, possibly from the subject cottages.</p> <p>A survey of the Wises Post Office Directories indicates that the dwellings presumably mostly tenanted had a high turn over of residents. From 1945 until 1949 the last year of the Directories William Pilling resided at No. 14, John Sneddon at No. 16, Geoff Makeham at No. 18, Mrs Ellen Murphy at No. 20 and Thomas Iles at No. 22.</p> <p>In 2013, a second storey was constructed to the rear of 2013.</p> <p>Today [2024] the properties are individually owned and predominately owner occupier. The Church Street terrace is a popular subject for artists, who drew the buildings in charcoal and pen. The drawings of the terrace could often be seen at the art displays in Hyde Park.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic development
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SHOPS, 318-330 BULWER ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shops, 318-330 Bulwer St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17977
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	318-330 Bulwer St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 1 SP 1417
Vol/folio	2079/52
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The retail strip at 318-330 Bulwer Street are a neighbourhood group of strip shops of the Federation Free Classical style, that complement the Hyde Park Hotel.The tenancy history of this group of shops demonstrates the changing demography, needs and multiculturalism of the area.The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.The group of shops is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shopping complex
Current use	Commercial: Shopping complex
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1909
Walls	Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The row of single storey shops comprises five identical shops with simple rendered parapets with pilasters each side, and one extensive shop front on the east end that features a higher parapet with moulded cornice line and a central semi circular pediment. The shop frontage of the larger shop is symmetrical about a central arched doorway flanked by rendered piers and extensive shopfronts each side. The other five shops have various shopfront configurations with some evidencing original fabric. A suspended boxed canopy extends along the entire street length of the shops and around the truncated corner shop. These shops are situated opposite the Hyde Park Hotel.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
These shops are situated diagonally opposite the Hyde Park Hotel, on Lot Y281. They are not shown on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans but are listed in 1910 Post Office Directory. Three occupations - bootmaker, greengrocer and butcher - are given in that year. In 1915, the shops were occupied by two drapers, a hairdresser, greengrocer, and supplier of dairy produce. One shop was vacant. J. McCusker was running the dairy produce shop in 1915. He later had a mixed business which was still operating at No 328 in 1930. There were three mixed businesses in the complex in the 1920s, indicative of times when people shopped at small local stores for their everyday grocery and general needs. In 1949 there were still two mixed businesses operating within the group. A mixed business operated in No. 318 for many years. It was run by Awcock & Kloppe in 1930 and then by Walter C. Hille from at least 1938 to 1949. In 1939 Miss B. Wedgewood, a dressmaker, is listed at No. 320 and Ray Peterson, a bootmaker, at No. 320a. In 1949 it was just No. 320 and occupied with Albert R. Nelson's boot repairs. Samuel Rappaport had the hairdresser and tobacconist shop at No. 322 in 1938. By 1947 he had moved across Fitzgerald Street to occupy larger premises on the next corner at Nos. 332 - 334 and in 1949 No. 322 was a ladies' hairdressers run by G.T. Rosekelly and at No. 332a there was a Mrs Ivy Hogan. The appearance of Max Papalazaros' Fish Shop (later the Greek Fish Shop) at No 326 in 1925 illustrated the changing demography of the place due to migration between the wars. According to the Post Office Directory for 1949, this shop was vacant at the time. No. 328 was occupied by Leonard Brown, a green grocer in 1938 and he was still there in 1949. The shop on the corner, No. 330, was a butcher's shop for many years. In 1938 it was occupied by George D. Butcher, which must have caused some amusement to his customers. By 1949 it was occupied by C.T Armstrong, a chemist, and there was still a pharmacy operating there until 2007. In 2007 Nos. 318 - 322 were occupied by Frank Torre gourmet butcher (Nos. 318 - 322), Amore, The Men's Room, Lotus Deli, and Trinh's Pharmacy. The latter shop with its name on the exterior of the building in English and Vietnamese, and Frank Torre, famous for his Italian meats, reflect the multicultural demography of the area.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that there were renovations to the shops at the subject place in the late 1950s, though it is difficult to see from the images, the shape and size of the building changed dramatically. The site then remained unchanged until the early 1980s when new roofing was installed, and again in the early 1990s when the roofing once again changed. Since then there have been very few visible external changes, with the exception of solar panels being installed in 2017.

Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



OLD STREET SIGN, 2 DANGAN ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Old Street Sign, 2 Dangan St
Other names	
Place type	Other

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	18078
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	2 Dangan St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 30 D/P: 547
Vol/folio	1907/338
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The former street sign has aesthetic value for its demonstration of former fonts and signage style. The former sign has historic value for their demonstration of former methods of street signage, particularly in built up areas. The former street sign has social value for its continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communications: Road
Current use	Transport/Communications: Road
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1925
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	Early street signs were enamelled metal, in various colourways and with a variety of type faces. The signs are artefacts of their period and gain significance by remaining in location. Early street signs also remain at 189 Lake Street and 114 Bulwer Street. The street signs are fixed to the exterior of buildings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Modern street signs are generally attached to poles erected specifically for the purpose. Early street signs were traditionally attached to the side of the residence which occupied the street corner site. Remaining signs attached to residences are also located at No. 2 Dangan Street, Perth and in nearby Lake Street at No. 189 (corner of Hope Street).</p> <p>Initially the poles used for the street signs were timber, cut from tall trees of Western Australia's south-west, and in more recent times metal has been used. In some cases the poles used for the street signs were those previously erected for the tram and later the trolleybus wires or for the other signage.</p> <p>It has been suggested that some areas of Perth had their street signs removed during World War 11 in case of an enemy invasion. It is no known whether this was the case in this district.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006

SHOP AND HOUSE, 296 FITZGERALD ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shop and House, 296 Fitzgerald St
Other names	Carmel Corner
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	8706
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	296 Fitzgerald St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 8 D/P: 2411
Vol/folio	1978/955
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as an intact and good example of a combined shop and premises built in the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark on a prominent corner.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population in the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place demonstrates the common practice of combining a shop and premises in the first half of the 20th century, and represents the change in shopping practices whereby small corner stores were no longer viable. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Other use	Residence: Single Storey Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1914
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey corner store with attached residence has an ornate parapet with ball finials and other decorative elements around the street fronts and corner truncation. The name of the building that was on the corner pediment has been gouged off, but has been covered up with the current residents, Circles. The cantilevered bullnose verandah appears to be original. The brickwork has been painted. The single storey bungalow residential section is of the most basic form of bungalow, with a large hipped roof, separate dropped down bullnose verandah, and symmetrical distribution of openings. Prominent corner location.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Fitzgerald Street developed with a mixture of residential and retail/commercial premises, as expected of a major thoroughfare. Perth Town Lot Y285 was still vacant land in 1910, and was owned by George Throssell (1840-1910), a merchant, former Premier of Western Australia and Mayor of Northam. Throssell had arrived in Western Australia in 1850 with his parents on 'Scindian', the first of the convict transport ships. His father was a convict guard and became a police sergeant in Perth. George represented Northam in the West Australian Parliament from 1890 - 1904. He succeeded John Forrest as Premier in 1901 for a period of a little over three months before resigning and returning to the back bench. Throssell purchased the land on the corner of Fitzgerald Street and Glendower Street in 1902. It was situated very close to his Perth residence at 15 Throssell Street.</p> <p>George Throssell died in 1910 at his home in Northam as a result of a fall and the property in Fitzgerald Street was developed either by his executors or by a later owner.</p> <p>The residence and shop at No 296-298, on the corner of Fitzgerald and Glendower streets, was constructed c1914. The building first appears in the Wises' Post Office Directories for 1914. The tenant of both the shop and the house at that time was recorded as draper Joseph Abramovich.</p> <p>In 1932, dressmaker Madame Gotlieb occupied both the shop and residence and in 1940 it was D. Nazarow, umbrella repairer. In 1949 the tenants were Mrs R. Ross 'frocks retail' at No. 296 and M. Segal, tailor at No. 298. As small retail premises were overtaken by larger shopping centres, the need for small businesses declined and the place became rundown.</p> <p>It restored and adapted for use as an office in the early 1990s with a small addition to the rear, new roof cladding and the creation of a car park in the rear of the lot.</p> <p>Since that time there has been no significant change in the form or extent of the original building.</p>

Historical Information	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce
Associations	Joseph AbramovichFirst occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ROBERTSON PARK AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites
Other names	Lake Henderson
Place type	Urban Park

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8705
State Heritage Register:	8 May 2007
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	176 Fitzgerald St, Randell, Palmerston & Stuart Sts
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of a visually attractive urban park laid out mainly in the Inter-War City Beautiful style, with fine mature and adolescent trees scattered over most of the park's area.
	The mature Norfolk Island Pines and, to a lesser extent, the Port Jackson Fig Trees and Moreton Bay Fig Trees at the place are notable in the urban context and are a local landmark.
	The place is recognized as a site containing potential archaeological evidence relating to a complex and diverse range of activities including Indigenous occupation prior to European settlement, construction of a convict-built drain in the 1870s, and British and later Chinese farming and market gardening from the 1870s to the 1920s.
	The place has importance for the density and diversity of its cultural features, illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the area from its use by Noongar people prior to 1829 European settlement through to the present.
The place is valued by the Perth community as a recreation area and community asset, including the tennis courts and the AIDS Memorial, the first such memorial in Perth.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Farming/Pastoral: Other Park/Reserve
Current use	Park/Reserve
Other use	Governmental: Other Social/Recreational: Other Educational: Library

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1913; 1926; 1940; 1970; 2003
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	Refer to the assessment documentation for P8705 Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites for a detailed description of this site.
	Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites comprises a filled in lake, a tennis club with all weather and grass courts, children's play areas, Lee Hop's Cottage, former Bottle Yard, Halvorsen Hall, AIDS memorial, open grassed areas and groups of tree plantings representing an extensive period of the park's history. The park contains evidence of activity since before European settlement to the present.
	Robertson Park is not a uniform landscape, but rather comprises a number of separate areas with a range of different characters relating to a range of distinct uses, as noted above. Open grassed ground and the tennis club take up by far the largest area.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Refer to the assessment documentation for P8705 Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites for further detail of the history of this site.
Robertson Park was established on the reclaimed area of Lake Henderson in the 1920s. Market gardening and farming activities were carried out on the area after the Lake was first drained in 1852 for this purpose. European market gardener James Fox, an ex-convict, worked the land there and by 1893, when it was sold to John Chipper, several farm buildings had been erected. It was sold to Dr Daniel Kenny in the 1890s, who built a four-roomed brick and iron cottage there in 1903.
The European gardeners were followed by Chinese market gardeners, who worked the area from about 1895 to 1928. Altogether around six Chinese men worked the 18 acres of market garden, some of them occupying the house built for Dr Kenny for their use and which became known as Lee Hop's Cottage.
Later residents of the cottage included the park's first caretaker, James Imray. In 1900, the Perth City Parks and Gardens Committee was set up to beautify the city. W. E. Bold, appointed Town Clerk in 1901, was a major advocate of the 'City Beautiful'. He convinced Perth City Council to purchase various Chinese market gardens for conversion into public parks and gardens.
The Lake Henderson area was one of the former lakes that were purchased. Apart from Lot Y232, which had been obtained by the City of Perth in 1873 for a drainage reserve and was gazetted part of Reserve 21, Robertson Park itself was not gazetted a Reserve but was vested in the City of Perth for municipal purposes.
Robertson Park was established as a Council reserve in 1913 and development of the park began in the 1920s with the filling of the lake basin. In 1926, the first six lawn tennis courts, of a planned thirty four, were opened. They were situated at the Randell Street end of the Park. A tennis pavilion was also constructed in 1929 and regular tennis parties were held there.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Local residents Reg Axford and Harold Mundy recalled sitting on the outside of the fence as young boys waiting for discarded cool drink bottles so that they could return them to the shop across the road and collect the refund. A recycling bottle factory operated on the south-eastern corner of the park and during an archaeological dig around the year 2000 a number of early bottles were recovered. As the basin was filled, gardens and a children's playground were established on the Fitzgerald Street frontage, and a women's playing field. Although the main part of the lake basin was filled, the slope of the land around the outskirts of Robertson Park still attests to its origins as a lake. By 1937, City of Perth had acquired all the land fronting Fitzgerald Street, which left only the land on Palmerston Street in private hands.

In 1940, a children's library was established in the house on the corner of Stuart and Fitzgerald streets. Another of the buildings on the Stuart Street frontage was used by the City of Perth Band. On 28 November 1970, a specially built facility for the Band, known as Halvorsen Hall, was opened by Premier Sir Charles Court and Lord Mayor Sir Thomas Wardle. The hall was situated on the Fitzgerald Street frontage of the Park. The Band occupied the premises until December 1999, when they relocated to Queen's Gardens. In more recent times the hall has been occupied by a group of craftspeople.

Robertson Park was increased in size between 1965 and 1987, with the acquisition of the Palmerston House site, Perth Jewish Association site, and the bottle yard. The buildings on the bottle yard have recently been demolished.

In 1990 and again in 2004 there were extensive upgrades to the tennis facilities, which now attract players from a wide area and in 2006 an international seniors' competition was held there. Conservation works on the Lee Hop's cottage were completed in 2003 by Central TAFE students from Aboriginal Programs Centre. Following this it was leased by the Town of Vincent to Great Mates WA, an organisation which assists disadvantaged and at risk youth.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1998, the Hyde Park Precinct Group put forward an improvement plan for Robertson Park, and the Lee Hop's Cottage and Halvorsen Hall were the subject of a conservation plan in 2000. Conservation work and recreation of the wetland areas began in 2005 and following that it became part of a Town of Vincent Wetlands Trail which links seven wetland areas in the region from Smith's Lake to Banks Reserve on the river in East Perth.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned conservation work in the early 2000s. There had been little change to the subject place before then. With the conservation work also came the increase in size of the buildings in the park, including the tennis areas, and additions of paths through the park. The park has changed little since that time.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Governing: Government and Politics Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
Associations	James Fox John Chipper	Owner and gardener Owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P8705 Robertson Park and Archaeological Sites, Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2007.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Commencement of works, 1926. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, Acc No PH00397, image 103794

BULWER PARK FLATS, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Glendower Flats
Other names	Triplex, 15 Glendower St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	8711
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	15 Glendower St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 4 D/P: 9992
Vol/folio	1713/704
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a rare and intact example of triplex development in the Inter War Art Deco style in rendered brick and tile.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings in West Perth during the Inter War period.
	In the late Interwar period there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats, of which this is an example. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1940
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Art Deco
Physical description	Three dwellings, with the corner dwelling orientated towards Glendower Street and Hyde Park, and the others with entrances from Irene Street.
	The brick and tile building exhibits Art Deco elements such as walls rendered in the style of ashlar block work, bubble glass windows and slab awnings over the windows.
	The corner dwelling has a stepped pediment façade and curved verandah with concrete column supports. The Irene Street dwellings each have a small entrance porch.
	The property is defined by a low brick wall that curves around the corner. The place is setback from both streets behind a low face brick wall. The setback area has a number of mature shrubs that obstruct views of the place. Glendower Street frontage obscured heavily by an abundance of vegetation in the front curtilage.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Glendower Street was developed adjacent to Hyde Park. The houses shown on the 1897 PWD sewerage plan, on the southern side facing the Park along what is now Glendower Street between Lake and William streets, have all been replaced with later constructions.
The residences on Glendower Street developed between 1900 and 1940. There was a cottage on the corner of Glendower and Irene streets in 1897, but this place did not appear in the City of Perth Rate Books by 1930. Those residences in the section between William and Throssell streets facing the park became more attractive following the upgrading of Hyde Park (which had previously been known as Third Swamp.) Originally this wetland has been an Aboriginal hunting and camping area and it was developed as Hyde Park from 1898 onwards. Two lakes were developed with a causeway and an island in the middle and shelter sheds, picnic areas, two playgrounds for children (many of the locals also climbed the trees or made cubbies in those shrubs and trees with low hanging branches) and a rotunda were all added in subsequent years. Glendower Street was first listed in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1898 when there were four houses (not numbered) listed between Palmerston and Fitzgerald Street.
The following year (1899) their numbers had doubled to eight but there were still no numbers allocated. It is believed that the first residence west of Irene Street and facing the park was No 33, an 1890s dwelling occupied by George B Glossop and it appears that Mary Glossop lived next door shortly after.

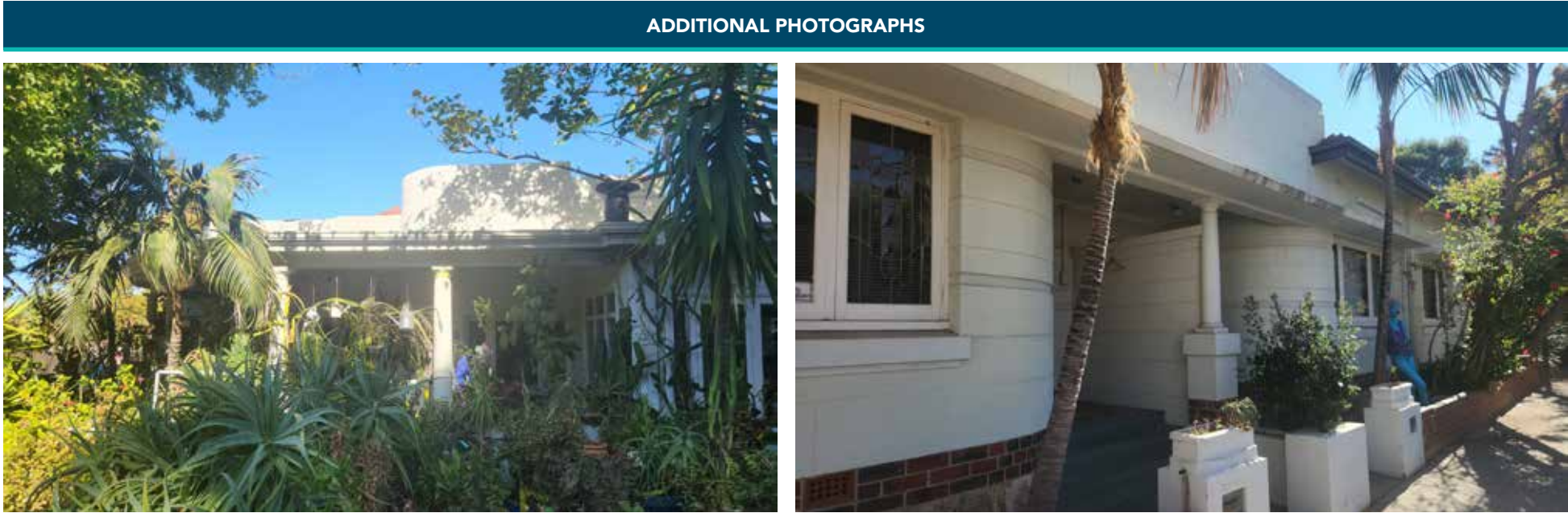
HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1910 Wise's Post Office Directories listed Mrs Mary Glossop as the resident of No. 15 and George Glossop at No. 33 and the 1920 edition indicated that they were both still there. By 1930, No. 15 was occupied by Railton T. Street but George Glossop was still at No. 33 and he remained there until at least until 1949 when the Directories ceased. In 1937 Edward J. King was shown as being in residence at No. 15 but the property was not listed again in Glendower Street.

In 1940, a triplex was under construction on the corner of Irene Street. It was owned by Mendel Brown, and in 1941 it was as 3 to 7 Irene Street. The occupants at the time were Mrs T. Goster, Mrs Helen Elliot and Mrs Sarah Brown, who was possibly a relation of Mendal Brown.

No details of the architect or builder have been found in this research. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the form and extent of the building have not changed.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.



HOUSE, 109 GLENDOWER ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 109 Glendower St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	8713
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	109 Glendower St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 18 D/P: 1417
Vol/folio	1280/987
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings for the affluent members of the community in North Perth during the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897; 1980s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The substantial single storey dwelling is a mirror image of No. 107 Glendower Street constructed in 1900 in the Federation Queen Anne style. The dwelling features Dutch bond brickwork on the façade and heavily moulded stucco bands decorating the prominent arched front window. Under the arched window is a green detailed impost that wraps around the prominent face of the front façade. The projecting roof gable is half timbered with rough cast stucco infill and a bracketed frieze that extends under the eave line across the front. The dwelling has a return bullnosed verandah and the chimneys are topped by corbelled stucco. Garden setting behind street front fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Glendower Street was developed adjacent to Hyde Park. The houses shown on the 1897 PWD sewerage plan, fronting the park along what is now Glendower Street between Lake and William streets, have all been replaced with later constructions. The residences along Glendower Street developed between 1900 and 1940. Glendower Street was first listed in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1898 when there were four houses (not numbered) listed between Palmerston and Fitzgerald Streets. The following year (1899) their numbers had doubled to eight but there were still no street numbers allocated. The subject dwelling was first listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1898 with accountant Mr Robert J Knox-Peden occupying the dwelling. In 1900, street numbers were listed for the first time, confirming that Knox-Peden lived at No. 109. By 1915 the resident had changed to Thomas Wheatley and in 1925 it was Robert Fitzgerald Hamilton. Robert Hamilton died in 1932 and his family continued to live at the house. The 1935, listing indicated that tailor, Miss Grace Hamilton was in residence, R. F Hamilton's daughter. In 1949, the last year of the Directories, Miss Hamilton was still the occupant suggesting that the Hamilton family resided at the subject place from 1925 to at least 1949. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the roof cladding was originally green. This was changed to the current grey when an addition was undertaken in the late 1980s.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



DUPLEX, 123 GLENDOWER ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplex, 123 Glendower St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18007
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	123 Glendower St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 36789 LOT: 2 STR: 36789
Vol/folio	2168/266 2168/267
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some Lower degree of integrity / authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	The duplex, at 123 Glendower Street, is a fine example of the Late Modern style. It was commended in the RAIA (WA Chapter) Awards - Multi Residential program in 2000.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1999
Walls	Concrete Glass
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th century Late Modern
Physical description	This late modern duplex dwelling comprises residences with two floor levels. The upper floor contains four bedrooms and two bathrooms in each duplex half with the living areas accommodated on the lower level. The building has carports at ground level, under a steel framed cantilever roof. The first floor walls extend to two stories high in steel framed glass panels and concrete panels with a triangular concrete slab wing dividing the concrete deck. The roof is a skillion sloping from the front to the rear.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>Glendower Street was developed adjacent to Hyde Park. The houses shown on the 1897 PWD sewerage plan, fronting the Park along what is now Glendower Street between Lake and William Streets, have all been replaced with later constructions. The majority of residences along Glendower Street were constructed between 1900 and 1940. A weatherboard bungalow was built at No. 123 Glendower Street in 1916, for A. McDonald and the Wise's Post Office Directories indicated that the first tenant was J. H. Schutts, a carrier. In 1935 the occupant was Mrs Gladys Smith and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, it was Mrs Alice Reid.</p> <p>Planning Approval for the demolition of the original single storey timber dwelling was issued in 1998 and subsequently the original building was removed for the new development which now occupies the site. No. 123 Glendower Street is a modern duplex designed by David Hillam Architects and erected in 1999 by CME Constructions. It was designed by David Hilliam for his own family who occupy one duplex half which is a mirror image of 123A. The place was commended in the Multi Residential category of the RAIA (WA Chapter) architectural awards in 2000 because of its style and fun-loving group.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show the original residence, subsequent demolition and aforementioned 1999 development. There have been no visible changes since then.</p>		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	David Hillam CME Constructions	Architect Builders
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



TERRACE HOUSES, GRANT ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Terrace Houses, Grant St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	3994
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified Register of the National Estate Nominated 23 Apr 1991 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	4-10 Grant St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine, rare and intact example of the Victorian Georgian style which is a landmark in the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1906
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	Four modest single storey attached dwellings in the Victorian Georgian style, reminiscent of the pre Gold boom era.
	No 4 has a wider frontage than the other three, which have similar width frontages. No 4 has a central front door with a room either side, whereas the others are single fronted.
	The terraces are of brick construction with dividing firewalls. The roof is hipped on its free ends and stepped in the middle. There are separate skillion and bullnose verandahs.
Condition	The Victorian Georgian style is rare in Western Australia and 4-10 Grant St are very late examples of the use of this style.
	Good
	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Grant Street is a small 'no through ' road running from Bulwer Street to the rear of the Highgate Primary School. The terraces at Nos. 4-10 were built on the eastern side of the street in 1906 for Mark Day. The dwelling at No. 4 with a wider frontage and greater depth than the other three had the rear of four separate blocks bordering it on the Bulwer Street. It was initially occupied by the owner himself. In 1906, No. 6 was vacant, and police constable John Sergeant, and ironmonger Mark Keddy occupied No 8 and No 10 respectively.</p> <p>The attraction of the area for the tenants would have been the transport facilities (the Beaufort Street trams had been operating since the early 1900s), although many preferred to walk into the City; and the existence of the school at the end of the street. Highgate School although built in 1895, had already expanded with a separate infant's school being established in 1900. Churches of both the Roman Catholic and Anglican denominations were also close by (Sacred Heart and St Albans) and a shopping strip was beginning to develop along Beaufort Street.</p> <p>According to Wise's Post Office Directories in 1915, Mark Day was no longer in residence. The tenants at this time were Ernest Haigh (4), George McCartney Allday (6), Mrs Mary Haynes (8) and Thomas W. Ball (10). There were no other houses on the east side of the street, and only two on the west side at this time. By 1925 there were eight houses altogether in the street and No. 4 was occupied by Albert E. Serrell, No. 6 by William Osborne, No. 8 by Reginald A. Eastwood and No. 10 by Frederick Washborne. In 1949 William Osborne was still at No. 6, but the other occupants had changed: Edward Guy at No. 4, Alex Clamp at No.8 and Arthur H. Green at No. 10.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward indicate that there were few changes to the residences until the late 1980s, and 1990s when new roof cladding was installed. The residences have changed little visually since that time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Mark Day Owner and occupier John Sergeant Occupier Mark Keddy Occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 39 KNEBWORTH AVE, PERTH



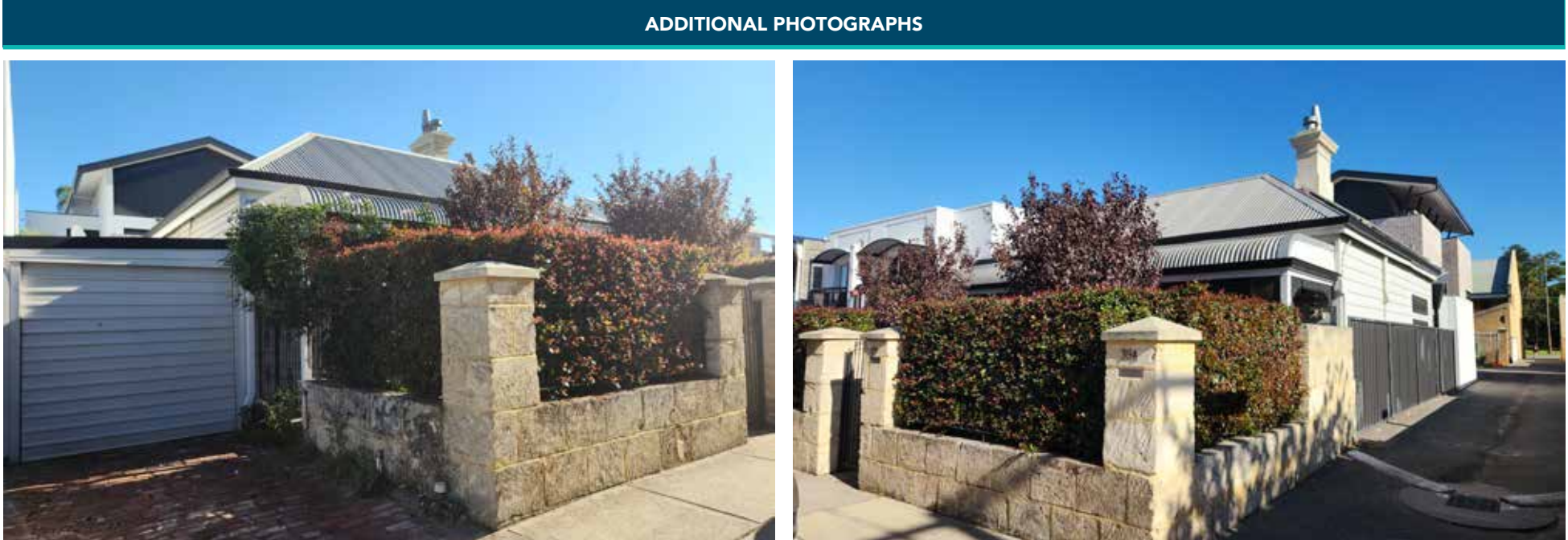
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1896; 2008
Walls	Timber framed weatherboard cladding
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The bungalow is a simple symmetrical form with a hipped roof and a bullnose verandah, to the full width of the principal façade, supported on plain posts and Bessemer.
	The walls are timber with a stepped plinth at sill level, double hung sashes and a central door with fanlight. Previously one of three similar neighbouring houses, now lost.
	The front curtilage with its symmetrical vegetation is enclosed by a spear headed palisade fence.
	The property has a large two storey contemporary brick extension added to the rear with cantilevering low pitched gable roof supported with metal beams.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Knebworth Street developed as workers housing, tucked in behind William Street as it was redirected to join Clifton Street on the east side of Hyde Park.		
In 1896, a building application was submitted by T. A. Cooper for Lots 27 and 29 (No 31 and 39 Knebworth Ave). The 1953 MWSSDD sewerage plan shows No. 39 Knebworth Avenue as one of three identical houses, numbered 31, 35 and 39. These same houses appear on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans.		
The residence at Lot 28 (No 35) may have already been under construction at this time. In 1915, the residences were occupied by Henry Philpott, Frank Kalman, and Mrs Martha McCartney (No 39).		
The residences at 31 and 35, have been replaced with a two-storey developments in the late 1990s and early 2000s.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the subject place had the roofing replaced in the late 1990s and some remodelling done to the rear of the residence in the early 2000s.		
The images also indicate that the block at the subject place was divided around 2011 and another residence was added to the rear of the property, beginning in 2019 and completed the next year.		
The original portion of 39 Knebworth Ave has changed little in form since the early 2000s.		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Mark Day	Owner and occupier
	John Sergeant	Occupier
	Mark Keddy	Occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 39 Knebworth Ave
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	18020
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	39 Knebworth Av
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 63474
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The house is a good intact example of a weatherboard dwelling in the Federation Bungalow style.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>



WEST AUSTRALIAN BOOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	West Australian Boot Manufacturing Company (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	8717
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	117 Lake St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of robust Federation/Interwar Warehouse style adapted for contemporary residential development.
	This place is a landmark in the streetscape for its bulk, scale, prominent façade and location on the front property boundary.
	The former West Australian Boot Manufacturing Company structures have historic value for their association with the major manufacturing operation and employer which operated at this site throughout the majority of the 20th century.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value as a demonstration of manufacturing which was common north of the city centre. Its adaptation to residential use provides an understanding of the change of uses in the district.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Other
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1910; c1920; c1925; 1999
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Warehouse
Physical description	The former factory building is a typical utilitarian factory and warehouse building of its time, with red brick pilasters and a stucco parapet into which the company's name is embossed.
	The two storey building is partially set below street level, so that the first floor is set just above street level and the ground floor appears as a basement, possibly for the storage of leather.
	Entry is gained through a door at street level. The door has a moulded stucco surround embellished by an entablature. The adjoining yard and warehouse has a grandly scaled brick wall the width of the street frontage, with a rendered base to the height of the office building's first floor level, rendered pilasters and a rendered capping with parallel label moulds running the length of the façade.
	The wider third bay of the wall houses sliding doors, solid to the bottom half and open in the upper half. The original factory building was a simple single storey brick building in Newcastle Street. The place has been converted into residential units.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Western Australian Boot Manufacturing Company was established in 1907, in King Street, Perth under Managing Director William Robert Taplin. The other directors were Messrs Robinson, Edgar, Lilliam, Arcus, William Smight, Rochard Logan and William Dudley. The early success of the company was mainly due to Taplin's energy and expertise.</p> <p>In 1910, the Company purchased part of Lot N42 (Lots 1-4), 274 - 280 Newcastle Street, beside the Newcastle Club Hotel (fmr) (P2082). The PWD sewerage plans, City of Perth & Suburbs 1897 shown this block as the only one vacant along this portion of Newcastle Street.</p> <p>A single storey brick factory with 4,000 square feet (370sqm) of floor space was built on this block with a cellar at the rear for storing leather in a cool atmosphere. The factory itself was equipped was 'modern' machinery driven by a 5.25 horse-power motor.</p> <p>By 1913, the Company employed around fifty people and was producing over 100,000 pair of boots a year. It produced heavy and medium weight footwear for men, women and children, including the Harvester brand boot, which was popular in rural areas. The factory building was extended to the rear of the lot by the 1920s and the adjoining land at No. 117 Lake Street (Lots 5-9) was acquired.</p> <p>A two-storey building was constructed on the new site and in 1925 Wise's Post Office Directories listed the company on this site. No. 117 Lake Street was for the first time, indicating it was erected in 1925 or just before. The original single-storey factory building at No. 274 Newcastle Street and the new two-storey building at No. 127 Lake Street formed an L-shape around the Newcastle Club Hotel on the corner. The Boot Manufacturing Company occupied the premises until the 1980's. No details of the architect or builder for the various stages of the factory have been determined.</p> <p>The buildings (a factory ,warehouse and office/showroom) were then vacant for some years until the late 1990s, when they were recycled for a residential development by the Giorgi Group. The Giorgi Group, which had owned the premises for some time, developed 16 townhouses in all, eight of which were inside the shell of the old boot factory and 10 more on the adjoining site, which was formerly the Napoli Pasta Factory.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>The architect for the conversion was Brian Kloppe of North Fremantle. The project received approval to go ahead in 1998 and was completed in 2000. Since that time the place has undergone minimal change and remains a residential complex.</p>		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Mark Day John Sergeant Mark Keddy	Owner and occupier Occupier Occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



LAKE STREET ORANGE ORCHARD ESTATE PRECINCT, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lake Street Orange Orchard Estate precinct
Other names	Ensenada and Coronada, 165-167 Lake St Duplex, 169-173 Lake St Duplex, 181-185 Lake St Duplex, 175-179 Lake St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18024
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	165-185 Lake St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The semi-detached pair (Ensenada & Coronada) at 165-167 are a fine and unusual example of a Federation Filigree terrace pair. It makes a significant contribution to the streetscape particularly with the considerable plantings in the front garden. It demonstrates changes in the social status of the area.
	The semi-detached pairs, 169-173, 175-179 & 181-185 Lake Street, are good and representative examples of the Federation Bungalow style that contribute to the streetscape and character of the area.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

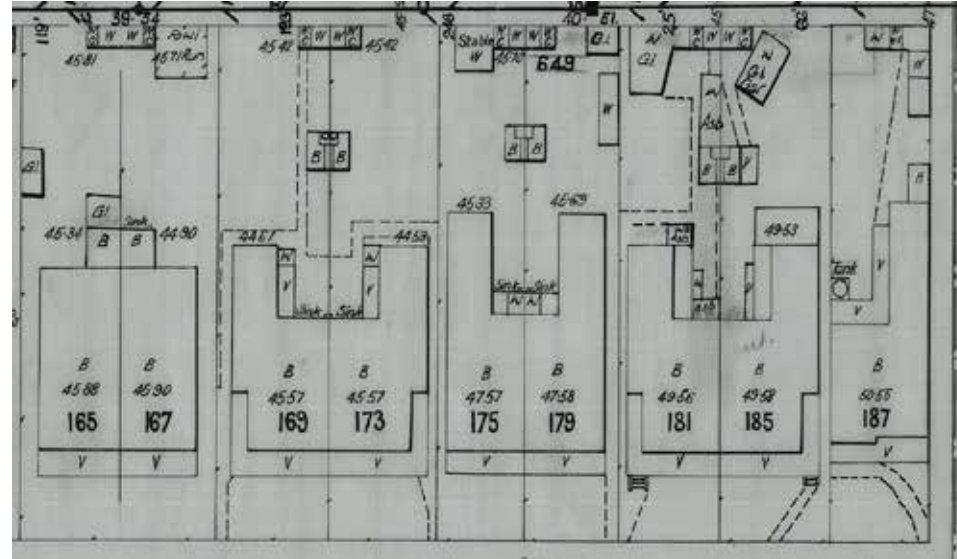
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Other use	Residential: Two storey residence
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903 onwards
Walls	Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The pair of two storey houses (165-167) was built in 1902 opposite the similarly styled Baker's Terrace. The building has a parapet with balustrade and a pediment over each dwelling bearing the date and the names “Ensenada” and “Coronada” respectively.
	The three pairs of single storey semi-detached dwellings (169-173, 175-179 & 181-185) have a turned bullnose verandah supported by stop chamfered posts with timber brackets. The gables have finials and are half timbered with roughcast infill and a timber bracketed frieze. A small gablet has a timber ventilator inset. Each has a brick chimney with a corbelled stucco trim. The casement windows have square lights above.
	The places are setback from the street, behind fences, but are mostly obscured by dense and plantings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The residences at Nos. 165-167 Lake Street were built in 1902, and were given the names of 'Ensenada' and 'Coronada'. They were built on the Brooking Park Estate which was developed in 1896. The estate was named for surveyor J. S. Brooking, whose home 'Lakeside' at No. 106 Palmerston Street was on part of the Estate. The Estate included Suburban Lot 1, on the corner of Lake and Brisbane Streets, on which an orange orchard and associated residence were situated. (Nearby Orange Avenue was so named because of this.) This orchard was planted by early settler, Richard Gallop, who was granted four acres in 1885 on land between Palmerston and Lake Streets. Gallop who arrived in Western Australia in 1829 as an indentured labourer, also grew vegetables on the site.</p> <p>In the estate subdivision, the orange orchard and residence were sited on Lots 9-17 on Lake Street, between Stuart and Hope streets, and were offered for sale as one parcel.</p> <p>The existing residence, on Lot 17 (shown on the 1897 'City of Perth & Suburbs Sewerage Plans', 1897), then No. 239 was shown in the Wise's Post Office Directories as being occupied by Frederick Sandeman in 1901. It was later numbered 163 Lake Street.</p> <p>Four semi-detached pairs and one detached dwelling (Nos. 165-187 Lake Street) were built on the remainder of the site, replacing the orange orchard.</p> <p>In 1902, the land was owned by William Henry Vincent and was recorded as vacant. By 1904, there were six residences completed: two numbered 227-229 (Nos. 165-167) and four numbered 231-241 (No. 169-179). No 243 (No. 181) was occupied by the contractor, Fred James Vincent (also referred to as James Fred) and the rest of the land was still vacant.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>William Henry Vincent came to WA from Victoria in 1899. He had worked in his father's building company in Victoria and the USA in the mid 1880s. In WA, the company, R. P. Vincent & Son, built the Supreme Court, extensions to Government House, and Royal Perth Hospital. After his father's death William Vincent also built the Horseshoe Bridge and bought two brick companies. His other activities included terms as president of the Master Builder's Association, chairman of the Children's Hospital Board, Art Gallery Trustee, and member of the Weld Club. Fred James Vincent, was one of the brothers of William Henry Vincent.</p> <p>The dwellings at Nos. 165-167 Lake Street, named Ensenada and Coronada, were originally occupied by a doctor and a retired person, and were valued at £47 each. They were the grandest of the four semi-detached residences in the group. Each have four bedrooms and a 10 metre long central hallway. The names Ensenada and Coronada appear to originate with the towns in Mexico.</p> <p>In 1915, No. 165 was occupied by Mrs L. Allen and No. 167 by William Thomson and Charles Patterson. In 1932, both residences were listed as 'apartments', with No. 165 occupied by Mrs Rita Traynor and No. 167 by Mrs Milly Allen. The difference between apartments and a boarding house is not clear. It may have involved the provision, or not, of meals, but more likely 'apartments' was simply a more refined name for a boarding house.</p> <p>In the 1960s and 1970s, No. 165 was still operating as a boarding house and had become run down. In 1981, it was purchased as a private residence and restored. The work included the removal of parts of walls to open and brighten the interior. No. 167 was also purchased for restoration in 1981.</p> <p>Nos. 169-173, 175-179 & 181-185 are identical. When constructed they were valued at £39. No. 169-173 were occupied by a contractor and manager in 1904.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>In 1915, they were occupied by Mrs A. King and Myer Sharp. No. 181-185 were occupied by Thomas Kane and Meyer Jacobs in that year. The semi-detached pair situated between these two semi pairs (Nos. 175-179) has a narrower street frontage. In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the residents of the subject places were; No. 165 Mrs Trayer - apartments. No. 167 T. M. Lynch, No. 169 Mrs Dalliston, No. 173 Paul Rispoli, No. 175 Mrs G. McLachlan, No. 179 Luke Vodanovic, No. 181 Mrs Ruby Ashton and No. 185 Leonard Mitchell.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that Nos. 165 and 167 had new roofs installed in the mid 1980s, followed by Nos. 173, 179 and 185 in the late 1980s. No. 175 installed a new roof in the late 1990s. Around the beginning of the 21st century renovations and extensions were added to several of the residences, starting with Nos. 173, 175 and 179. By 2002 all the original roofs had been replaced. 2013 saw more additions to No. 175 and in 2015 No. 173 added a structure to the back corner of the property.</p> <p>In 2020, a large addition was built on the back half of No. 181. The street facing portions of these blocks changed little during this time, and there have been few changes since 2020.</p>	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	William Henry Vincent James Frederick Vincent Owner and builder Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan of Lake St, 1955. Courtesy State Records Office of WA.

SHOP AND PREMISES, 133-135 LAKE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shop and premises, 133-135 Lake St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	18022
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	133 - 135 Lake St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 120 D/P: 302954
Vol/folio	1676/868
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	This shop and premises have aesthetic value for the demonstration of a simple Victorian style executed in brick and stone.
	The place is a landmark in the vicinity for its prominent location on the corner site.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the common practice where small grocery stores were located within walking distances of nearby homes, and the shop proprietors often lived in the same premises.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence Commercial: Shop/Retail
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence Commercial: Shop/Retail
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1897; 1996
Walls	Painted Brick Stone
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	The shop and attached house at Nos. 133 - 135 Lake Street is built hard onto the two street boundaries, with a truncated corner entry and facetted roof which protrudes from the recessed dwelling of which it is attached.
	The surrounds of the window and door of 133 Lake Street, the former residence shows evidence of decorative stonework. The shop front windows and front door of 135 Lake Street are later replacements. The multi paned shop front windows are symmetrical about the corner.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Lake Street was so named because it originally terminated in a lake at each end. At its southern end was Lake Kingsford (the site of the Perth Railway Station) and at the northern end was Hyde Park. The shop and attached house were erected on the corner of Lake and Church streets at much the same time as Bakers Terrace (Nos. 156-184 Lake Street). They appear on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans, 'City of Perth & Suburbs.' The City of Perth Rate books showed the owner as B. H. Barnett. The builder, H. Wells was still in residence in 1898 suggesting that some of the places were still under construction at that stage.</p> <p>The following year, the resident was Mrs H. Crossley at No. 135 (then numbered 199) and George Exley and Madame Exley, a clairvoyant, were next door at No. 133 (then numbered 197). At that time an orange grove still existed in Lake Street further north of the subject.</p> <p>In 1905, Mrs H. Lillyeman, a grocer was occupied No. 135 (then numbered No. 199) and James Guest was at No. 133 (then numbered No. 197). In 1908 the numbers change to how they appear today with a Mr William Coy residing at the house at No. 133 and Arthur Lilleyman, a grocer, at No. 135. In 1905 the other occupations listed for those residences north of Newcastle Street (and within the present Town of Vincent) included builder, teacher, carpenter and policeman plus the Newcastle Club Hotel which was on the corner of Newcastle Street. In 1915 William Conroy was running the grocery store and Richard Hider occupied the residence at No. 135.</p> <p>Then throughout the 1920s the occupants of the shop and house attached changed on a regular basis. Some of the longer term residents include Mr W. H. Soutar who was the storekeeper of No. 135 Lake Street from 1923 until 1933. Mr John Joyce resides at the dwelling at No. 133 from 1920 until 1925. A similarly high turnover of residency was evident in the 1930s with a Mr Jack Kyriackis occupying the house at No. 133 from 1934 until 1937 and a Mr Stanley Biffen operating a grocery store from No. 135 during the same period. In the 1940s, Mr James Harris resides at No. 133 Lake Street from 1942 until 1948 and Mr Albert Lockyer operates as a grocer from No. 133 between 1938 and 1945. In 1949 the occupants were George Haldupis (No. 133) and S. Gelvais, grocer, at No. 135.</p> <p>The 1954 sewerage plan of the footprint of the building indicates that a verandah was located around the corner of the building.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Work was carried out to upgrade the premises in 1996 when it was operating at PJY's lunch bar. After several changes in ownership, 'Rent a Tent' opened a business at the premises in 2002. It has since become a training facility for baristas and coffee sellers.

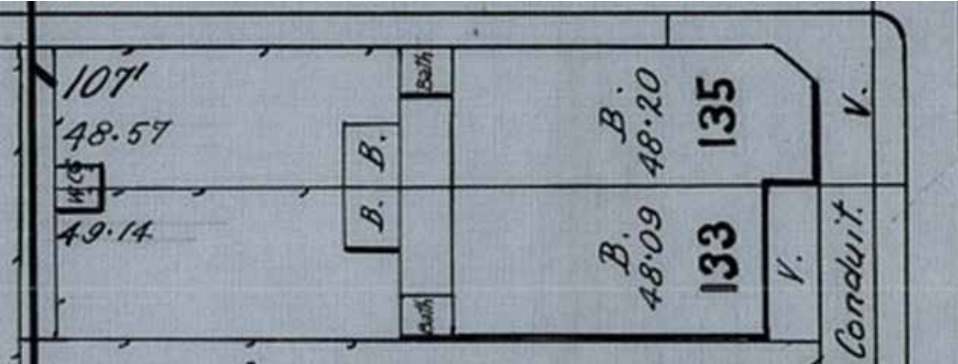
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward indicate that the rear of subject place was renovated and had its roof replaced around 1985. Both the residence and the shop portions have changed little since then.

Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	H. Wells	Builder
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan, 1954. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0067.

BAKER'S TERRACE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Baker's Terrace
Other names	156-184 Lake St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	1000
State Heritage Register:	6 Sept 1996
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 State Register of Heritage Places 6 Sept 1996 National Trust Classified 5 June 1990

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	156-184 Lake St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is the longest row of terrace housing in Western Australia.
	The place is a landmark in Lake Street, and the surrounding area, because of its imposing scale, classical detailing and lace-like façade.
	The place is a fine example of the Federation Filigree style of architecture, displaying the main features of the style.
	This place demonstrates the quality of accommodation constructed for investment purposes in Perth during the gold boom. The subsequent changes in occupancy and spatial arrangements demonstrate the evolving composition of Perth's inner city population after the Second World War
Statement of significance	The place, together with the neighbouring row houses in Moir and Brookman Streets, forms a unique precinct of residential accommodation constructed by a single property investment company during the 1890s gold boom.
	The place demonstrates the scale and form of housing for professional workers and their families.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Terrace housing
Current use	Residential: Terrace housing
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897
Walls	Rendered brick Painted brick Tuckpointed brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree
Physical description	Bakers Terrace comprises fifteen, two-storey terrace dwellings with verandahs at each level. The central section and both ends have parapets with stucco decoration and ball finials. Over the central dwelling is a pediment inscribed with the name and date of the terrace. Originally face brick with tuck-pointing, stucco bands and cast iron friezes and balustrades, the individual dwellings have been modified to varying extents, with some retaining these original features. Minimal front setbacks and various combinations of gardens or paving behind a variety of front fences. Various-considerable interior modifications and refurbishments
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In May 1895, Colonial Finance Corporation, a typical property investment company, became the sole proprietor of part of Suburban Lot 28 with the intention of building a housing estate. The part of Suburban Lot 28 owned by the Corporation was bounded by Lake Street to the west, Cicely Street (later known as Robinson Avenue) to the north, Wellman Avenue to the east, and by Forbes Street to the south. Forbes Street and Wellman Avenue were created by the Corporation in the process of developing the residential estate, as were Moir and Brookman Streets, which were named after two of the company's principal investors.</p> <p>The seventy-five houses, including Baker's Terrace, built on the estate were designed by architect James Wright and constructed by contractors Hill and Moss.</p> <p>The decision to call the group 'Baker's Terrace' is not known and may owe its origin to one of the investors or an attorney for the company in 1900 H.J. Baker. Further investigation may resolve this query.</p> <p>In order to increase the desirability of the development, the Colonial Finance Corporation lobbied the City of Perth for a tram service in 1895.</p> <p>The estate was set out so that Baker's Terrace, as the more gracious accommodation, provided more exposure for its more affluent occupants while the semi-detached workers' cottages were located in the streets behind. Colonial Finance Corporation's ownership of Baker's Terrace ceased in 1921, when the 15 terrace houses were sold to Hyan Hester.</p> <p>The original managerial occupants of Baker's Terrace had moved out of the terraces in favour of more spacious detached suburban housing. The popularity of inner-city housing amongst the more affluent was in decline.</p> <p>Baker's Terrace remained in single ownership until the early 1960s, by which time the houses were sold to individual owners. This period saw the arrival of many post-Second World War immigrants to Western Australia for whom unfashionable inexpensive inner-city living was an attractive option. In the late 1970s the pattern of ownership began to reverse with some inner-city areas gradually being upgraded and restored as young affluent professionals sought to benefit from inner-city living.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Robin Warren	Owner occupier (2005 Nobel Prize - Physiology and Medicine)
	James Wright Hill and Ross	Architect Building Contractor
Sources	P1000 Baker's Terrace State Register Documentation. DPLH. Taylor, Dr John J., 'James William Wright (1854-1917)', Western Australian Architect Biographies, http://www.taylorarchitects.com.au/Biographies.html accessed 29 February 2024. The West Australian, 11 February 1897, p. 5. The Daily News, 6 April 1895, p. 6.	



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



OLD STREET SIGN AND SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Old Street sign and semi-detached dwelling
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	18025
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	189 189 Lake St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 2 STR: 33289
Vol/folio	2115/113
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The former street sign has aesthetic value for its demonstration of former fonts and signage style. The former sign has historic value for their demonstration of former methods of street signage, particularly in built up areas. The former street sign has social value for its continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communications: Road Residential: Conjoined Residence
Current use	Transport/Communications: Road Residential: Conjoined Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1908
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	<p>Street sign: Early street signs were enamelled metal, in various colourways and with a variety of type faces. The signs are artefacts of their period and gain significance by remaining in location. Early street signs also remain at 2 Dangan Street and 114 Bulwer Street.</p> <p>Semi-detached dwelling: The single storey semi-detached dwelling at No. 189 is a mirror pair to No. 191 constructed in the Federation Free Classical style of architecture. The face brick dwelling has a single room frontage and a gabled roof concealed behind a partially moulded polystyrene parapet with a polystyrene pediment above. The pediments are not original, believed to be constructed some time later to mimic the pediment on the semi-detached duplexes adjacent at Nos. 193 - 195 Lake Street, Perth. The parapet features a precast console bracket with a precast ball motif on top.</p> <p>The dwelling at No. 189 Lake Street has a corrugated colourbond roof. A photograph of the dwelling taken in 1997 reveals it to have tile roofs at that time. Both dwellings feature two brick chimneys located on the southern and northern elevations of the dwellings respectively.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<p>A rendered brick and metal rail fence delineates No. 189 from the street with a brick paved court yards with some plantings behind the fence. The dwelling features a bullnose verandah held up by turned timber posts separated by the party wall. A photograph taken of the dwelling in 1997 indicates that the bullnose verandahs were constructed after this time. The fenestration of the dwellings is simple and symmetrical with the front entrance positioned adjacent to the party wall featuring a set of two narrow window aluminium sliding windows with rendered decorative sills and skirts, addressing Lake Street. A rendered string course runs along the facade of the two dwelling, one at sill and one at above window height.</p> <p>Plans dated 27 February 1997 suggest that the internal layout of the two dwelling is identical to that at No. 191 Lake Street, with a hallway extended along the party wall of the dwelling, featuring floorboards running in an east - west direction, high skirtings, moulded cornices and a ceiling rose. Two rooms project to the north of the hallway, with a fireplace located on the dividing wall in the front room. A timber panelled door leads from the end of the hallway into the lounge room area. The lounge room leads into the kitchen area with the kitchen facilities located on the southern wall and an additional room and a bathroom projecting to the north of the kitchen area. The subject dwelling is located along Lake Street on the corner of Hope Street.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Street sign: Modern street signs are attached to metal poles and previously tall timber poles made from strong south-west timbers were used. Such poles were erected specifically for the purpose. Early street signs were attached to the side of the residence which occupied the street corner site. Remaining signs attached to residences are also located at 2 Dangan Street and 114 Bulwer Street.</p>	
<p>Semi-detached dwelling: The discovery of gold in Western Australia in the 1880s and the subsequent Gold Boom of the 1890s saw Perth's population increase four-fold from 9,500 in 1891 to 44,000 in 1901 and 87,000 in 1911. A shortage of space in the city led to people moving out of the central area and creating tent 'suburbs' and a demand for rental accommodation close to the city heightened. Continuing demand for housing led to several new subdivisions. Amongst the new subdivisions was 'Central Park Estate' was developed in 1892 at Lake Thompson and houses were erected along William, Newcastle, Lindsay, and Money Streets, and several shops along Newcastle and William Streets. Others also carried out in the area included that undertaken by the Colonial Finance Corporation between Brookman, Moir and Lake Streets, and Forbes Road, the subdivisions 'Westralia' in 1895, 'Norwood' in 1896 and the 'Brooking Park Estate' also in 1896. The block that the subject dwelling and street sign erected, No. 189 Lake Street, were part of the latter subdivision.</p> <p>During these Gold Boom years of the 1890s this area of Perth was substantially redeveloped with existing lots being further subdivided for housing and commercial development. A survey of the Wise Post Office Directories indicates that there was a range of commercial and residential properties that developed along Lake Street from the 1890s onwards between Newcastle Street and Brisbane Street. Some commercial properties on the western side of the street included the West Australian Boot Manufacturing Company (No. 117), the Newcastle Club Hotel located on the corner of Newcastle Street, and a grocery store on the corner of Church Street, amongst single and semi-detached residential dwellings. The commercial properties are still in extant today, however many have since been converted to alternative uses including residential grouped dwellings, a backpackers, and an office respectively.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Other commercial developments in the area included The Northbridge Hotel, formerly the Royal Standard Hotel, which was constructed circa 1897 on the corner of Brisbane Street, coinciding with the development of the residential estates in Brookman, Moir and Lake Street, initiated by the Colonial Finance Company. This mix of commercial and residential development was characteristic of this area of Perth and created a diversity of residents including shop keepers and trades people and home occupations such as dress makers and music teachers, together with professionals and the 'managerial class'. This diversity within the social fabric was demonstrated through the diversity in housing type. For instance the Colonial Finance Corporation, a typical property investment company, became the sole proprietor of part of Suburban Lot 28 with the intention of building a housing estate, within the area bounded by Lake Street to the west, Cicely Street (later known as Robinson Avenue) to the north, Wellman Avenue to the east and by Forbes Road to the south.</p> <p>The City of Perth rate books indicate that the subject place was owned by Fergus Arundal of Fremantle in 1898 and that he also owned Nos. 187, 191 and 193. The 1908 Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that the resident was Mrs Isobel Holmes. There were five houses in her street block at that time and the occupations were listed for some of the residents. At No. 193 there was a businessman and No. 203 was a tailor and on the opposite corner at No. 187 there was a builder. In 1925 the resident at the subject place was Albert W. Langford and Arthur J. Langford was next door at No. 191. In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the resident was Jackson Kingsley. In 2008 there were three dwellings within the strata subdivision; namely the subject dwellings at No. 189 (Lot 2) and No. 191 (Lot 1) and the new dwellings at the rear of these two, at No. 2A (Lot 3) Hope Street, Perth.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned addition of the residence at the back of the subdivided block in 2002-2003, as well as the replacement of the roofing of the subject place and No. 191 in the late 1990s, and again at No. 189 in the early 2000s. The form of the semi-detached dwelling has changed little since the aerial photographs began. The street sign is still visible from the Hope Street side of the residence.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

DUPLEX, 175-179 LAKE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplex, 175-179 Lake St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1970
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	175-179 Lake St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 80 D/P: 73181
Vol/folio	1792/455
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The conjoined pair have aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Bungalow style individually and contribute to the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1902
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<p>This pair of single storey semi-detached dwellings are repeated at the adjacent dwellings (169-173 and 181-185). They have turned bullnose verandah supported by stop chamfered posts with timber brackets. The gables have finials and are half timbered with roughcast infill and a timber bracketed frieze. A small gablet has a timber ventilator inset. Each has a brick chimney with a corbelled stucco trim. The casement windows have square lights above.</p> <p>The places are setback from the street, behind fences, but are mostly obscured by dense and plantings.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Lake Street was so named because it originally terminated in a lake at each end. At its southern end was Lake Kingsford (the site of the Perth Railway Station) and at the northern end was Hyde Park.

Four semi-detached pairs and one detached dwelling (Nos. 165-187 Lake Street) were built on the site of a former orange orchard.

In 1902, the land was owned by William Henry Vincent and was recorded as vacant. By 1904, there were six residences completed: two numbered 227-229 (Nos. 165-167) and four numbered 231-241 (No. 169-179). No 243 (No. 181) was occupied by the contractor, Fred James Vincent (also referred to as James Fred) and the rest of the land was still vacant.

William Henry Vincent came to WA from Victoria in 1899. He had worked in his father's building company in Victoria and the USA in the mid 1880s. In WA, the company, R. P. Vincent & Son, built the Supreme Court, extensions to Government House, and Royal Perth Hospital. After his father's death William Vincent also built the Horseshoe Bridge and bought two brick companies. His other activities included terms as president of the Master Builder's Association, chairman of the Children's Hospital Board, Art Gallery Trustee, and member of the Weld Club. Fred James Vincent, was one of the brothers of William Henry Vincent.

Nos. 169-173, 175-179 & 181-185 are identical. When constructed they were valued at £39. The semi-detached pair Nos. 175-179 has a narrower street frontage.

In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the residents of the subject places were; No. 175 Mrs G. McLachlan, No. 179 Luke Vodanovic.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that No. 175 installed a new roof in the late 1990s. Around the beginning of the 21st century renovations and extensions were added to several of the residences. By 2002 all the original roofs had been replaced. 2013 saw more additions to No. 175.

The street facing portions of these blocks changed little during this time, and there have been few changes since 2020.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life; Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MENAI, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Menai, 193-195 Lake St
Other names	Duplex, 193-195 Lake St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	18026
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	193-195 Lake St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 153 D/P: 98699 LOT: 152 D/P: 98699
Vol/folio	2183/628 2183/627
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has interest as a detailed Federation Queen Anne style of residential building. The place forms an integral part of a group of residential buildings and contributes to the streetscape character.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1908
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	<p>The single storey duplex pair at No. 193 - 195 Lake Street are a mirror image of each other both featuring a one room frontage. The duplex has a parapet that has been distinctively combined into one pediment, centrally located with the name 'Menai' embossed in the pediment below the decorative stucco detail in the apex.</p> <p>The duplex has a bullnose front verandah supported by turned timber posts. The tuckpointed brick walls have rendered banding at window sill and door head height. Low rendered and pillar and palisade wall.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The semi-detached duplex was built on the Brooking Park Estate which was developed in 1896. The estate was named after surveyor John S. Brooking, whose home 'Lakeside' was on part of the estate at 106 Palmerston Street (built in 1885). That same year Richard Gallop was granted four acres of land on Palmerston/Lake Street where he grew vegetables and planted an orange grove. The Brooking Estate included suburban Lot 1, on the corner of Lake and Brisbane Streets. Lots 6 and 7 were part of this suburban lot north of Hope Street.</p> <p>In 1908, Wise's Post Office Directories show that Paul Reichardt of Reichardt and Co. was in No. 193 and No. 195 was occupied by Murdoch A. MacLennan. The City of Perth rate books show that the following year the owner of both residences was Foulkes Menai Roberts and the residents were Miss Fogarty (No. 193) and Howard J. Ebans at No. 195.</p> <p>Foulkes Roberts (1869-1957) was born in Wales and the name Menai in the parapet of the building is a tribute to the owner and his origins. The Menai Strait or Menai River separates the island of Anglesey from the Wales mainland. Roberts worked as a station master in regional WA and this place was an investment property he leased for many years.</p> <p>In 1915, the Directories show James V. Gracey at No. 193 and John Tomlinson at No. 195 Lake Street. In the same street block at No. 203 was James Thompson, a medical practitioner. Other occupations listed in the street at that time were a constable, fuel dealer, contractor, grocer and cab proprietor and the Newcastle Club Hotel was on the corner of Newcastle and Lake Streets. It is interesting to note that a 'pillar box' was also listed on the corner of Brisbane and Lake Streets.</p> <p>In 1930, the residents were Percival Keeling at No. 193 and Joseph Bordas and George Korsunski at No. 195. The latter was listed as a scrap iron merchant. The doctor's surgery was still at No. 203 with Dr Harry S. Lucraft running his practice there and by that time Balcatta Lime Kilns, lime and stone merchants, were operating at No. 197. In 1949 Mrs Ellen Keeling was at No. 193 and Robert Gertzel at No. 195. George Korsunski was then at No. 197 (listed as a metal merchant) as were Balcatta Lime Kilns. The Georgeff Brothers, Carl and N. H. (both medical practitioners) were practising at No. 203.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the form and extent of the subject places changed little until 2013 when a new roof was installed. There have been no other visible changes to the residences since the aerial photographs began in 1953.</p>	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Foulkes Menai Roberts Original owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.



ROYAL STANDARD HOTEL (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Royal Standard Hotel (fmr),
Other names	Northbridge Hotel Hotel Northbridge
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	1970
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	210 Lake St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 100 D/P: 82815
Vol/folio	1937/598
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	Royal Standard Hotel (fmr) has aesthetic value as a simple expression of the Federation Queen Anne style hotel.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape as a large building on a prominent corner in the commercial precinct of Brisbane Street.
	The place has historic value for its association with the period of hotel building in the suburbs, which coincided with the Gold Boom affluence and the suburban developments north of Perth, such as the nearby Brookman/Moir precinct.
	The hotel has provided continuous hospitality services since its establishment and its pattern of ownership and operation has reflected that of suburban hotels.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for the provision of hotel facilities since the late 19th century and has been attended by many members of the community.
	Its longevity in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897
Walls	Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>The two storey brick rendered building wraps the corner and features two gables on the Brisbane Street frontage. It has retained the original form but has had substantial modifications to its façade. Renovations (1996) removed many original openings and replicated the original two storey verandah.</p> <p>Zero setback to both streets and truncated corner.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Royal Standard Hotel was built in 1897 for grocer Frederick Lee, the architect or builder have not been determined.</p> <p>The Royal Standard Hotel was established at the same time as the Colonial Finance Company's residential estate on Brookman, Moir and Lake streets. The general area was undergoing rapid residential and commercial development in the late 1890s as a result of the gold discoveries in the colony.</p> <p>The City of Perth rate books indicate that in 1909 the shop was owned by Francis Nellie Timpel and operated by Florence Craib, and in 1910 the property was owned by the Swan Brewery Company.</p> <p>The verandahs of the hotel were removed, possibly during the general upgrading of existing hotels that took place in the late 1920s and 1930s, when the removal of verandahs was seen as giving buildings a sleek, modern look. Alternatively, they may have been removed in the 1940s or '50s, when the City council required the replacement of verandahs with awnings, as verandah posts were considered a hazard with more motor vehicles on the roads.</p> <p>It is believed that some of the proceeds from WA's famous 'Golden Eagle' nugget (the largest recorded in WA) found at Larkinvile by J.J. Larcombe and his son in January 1931, were used for the hotel and they may have been used to fund these changes.</p> <p>Aerial photographs indicate that the hotel was only a portion of the block and a duplex pair was located alongside Amy Street. These residences were demolished in the late 1960s and a two storey addition was constructed in the centre of the lot.</p> <p>The verandahs were reinstated in 1999 in a program of refurbishment. The hotel purchased the right-of-way in 1992 and in 1993 permission was granted to use it as an outdoor eating area and two storey additions were undertaken facing Amy street. Other alterations were made to the building in 2005 to open up the interior to cater for modern entertainments needs.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>The bar was refurbished in 2005 and approval was given to the hotel's manager, Timothy Leech, for alfresco dining along the Lake and Brisbane street footpaths within a limited area after a successful three-month trial period. Following the period of redevelopment a \$7 million upgrade - between 1995 and 2005, the Northbridge Hotel re-emerged as the Hotel Northbridge.</p> <p>In 2006 further changes were made to the bar areas which included a wine cellar and to the kitchen with the addition of a pizza oven. In 2008 this 'boutique' hotel had a four-star rating. The accommodation areas included 49 suites and three penthouse suites; there were three bars and a restaurant; and there was also a function room which could accommodate 180 guests and a boardroom which could be booked. Since the completion of these alterations the building has not significantly changed.</p>	
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Economy: Commerce Cultural Life; Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment
Associations	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Royal Standard Hotel (fmr) 1968. Courtesy SLWA image b2424768_1

HIGHGATE HILL POLICE STATION, LOCKUP & QUARTERS (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Highgate Hill Police Station, Lockup & Quarters (fmr)
Other names	Highgate Police Station, Lockup & Quarters
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	4282
State Heritage Register:	12 May 2000
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Classified by the National Trust Classified 11 Sep 2000

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	57 Lincoln St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 800 D/P: 64064
Vol/folio	LR3158/551
Reserve	RES: 6245

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	This former Police Station is a good example of government architecture in the Federation Bungalow style in the early 1900s.
	The Police Station represents the development of the Western Australia Police Forces, dating from its construction in 1897 as a part of the gold rush era and public works boom, to the 1960s and its changes in use.
	Highgate Hill Police Station is a feature of the development of the North Perth suburb, its construction represents the need for a permanent police station in this area.
	This place is the first police station built in Highgate, and represents the continued presence of law and order in that suburb.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the local community for being a landmark feature of the Highgate townscape. It is also highly valued for its continued and reliable presence in the community as a police station from 1897 to 1940.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental : Police Station
Current use	Governmental : Other
Other use	Transport/Communication: Communications -Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897; 1906; 1956; 1968
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The Station & Lockup and Police Quarters are single-storey brick and iron buildings. The Station was constructed in a standard bungalow style with verandahs on all sides and consisted of a charge room and two cells.
	The Quarters were built in a Federation Bungalow style with three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and external bathroom. Additional structures have been added to link and extend the buildings. Considerable setback from Lincoln Street- hard surface. The quarters faces Smith Street and has a minimal setback more residential in nature.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject place comprises a former Police Station and Lockup, constructed in 1897 by W. Young on Perth Lot 1088 (Crown Reserve 6245). Tenders were called on 26 March and awarded on 7 May 1897 with completion scheduled for 7 August that year. The maintenance contract was awarded to W. C. Mirfim and the station was officially opened on 1 November 1897. It consisted of a charge room and two lock-up cells. A water tank was situated originally on the south-east corner of the verandah and an earth closet (EC) and soak well on the property's north-east corner.</p> <p>In 1899 constable Michael Leen was in charge of the station. He remained until 1901. At this time a cow was kept in the fenced-off back half of the Police Station block.</p> <p>The suburban police station dates from the initial development phase of Highgate Hill. It is shown on the c1897 PWD sewerage plans.</p> <p>It is interesting to note that the plans for its construction were examined by Robert J. Haddon, W.B Hardwick and Hillson Beasley, architects at PWD. Beasely was Chief Architect at PWD and responsible for a number of prominent buildings in the Vincent area and Haddon later became a notable architect and author in Melbourne, and Professor of Architecture at Melbourne University.</p> <p>The original plans included the police quarters but they were not erected until 1906. The builder was C. H. Carter and the contractor and the contract price of 500 pounds. They consisted of a living room, three bedrooms, kitchen and outside bathroom and they were first occupied by the officer-in-charge, Corporal Patrick O'Halloran. He was still there in 1910 but by 1915 Sergeant John Kingston was in charge.</p> <p>The officer-in-charge of Highgate police station was allocated seven foot constables. In May 1898 two of these, McArthur and O'Conner were shot at while trying to apprehend a man with a rifle at the Brisbane Hotel in 1928. This shooting, which upset many of the local residents, also helped the Police Commissioner's lobby for the introduction of a firearms licensing system in WA. The first police constables in the Colony were appointed by Governor Stirling in 1829 but by 1850, only approximately 20 had been employed. A police force was established in 1851 in response to the arrival of convicts. In 1871 its number had grown to 146 and there were 36 police stations.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A Police Act, passed in 1892 was amongst the early legislative acts passed after full self-government was granted in Western Australia in 1890. Other police stations opened around the time of Highgate one were Claremont (1895), West Perth (1897), Fremantle (1897), North Fremantle (1897), Leederville (1898), Subiaco (1898), Beaconsfield (1898) and East Fremantle (1899). These were opened in response to the population growth - and suburban expansion - which was a result of the gold rushes. The Highgate Station was closed on 2 December 1940 following the opening of a new Inglewood Police Station.

In late 1941 or early 1942, the central wireless section serving the police force was covertly moved from police headquarters into the Highgate Station and lock- up as a result of Japan's entry into World War II. Its call sign was VKI - Licence No. 1258. The location of the wireless section was kept secret at that time, as it was considered a prime bombing target. The wireless antennae was attached to the 38 metre tall sewer vent on the corner of the station block. A further response to Japan's entry in the War was the connection of all police stations to the system on 30 June 1942.

It is possible that during this time the station was also used by the Commonwealth Department of Defence for communications purposes as it was not uncommon for Commonwealth Departments to use local police facilities. The police wireless service had been established in 1930 with its transmitter at Wireless Hill in Applecross until 1936 when it was moved to the Central Police Station. In 1949 the Highgate Station became the centre for vehicular communications which led to the formation of the Traffic Branch and Road Traffic Authority (RTA). In 1956; the wireless section was moved into the larger Police Quarters, and the building was extended to accommodate additional equipment and services.

In June 1959, just three years after its location was disclosed, Police Commissioner J.M O'Brien reported: The Wireless Station in Lincoln Street, Highgate Hill, operates a 24 hours service; and in addition to the two way Morse system which enables the department to communicate direct with the headquarters of other Police Forces within the Commonwealth, it is now possible to send to and receive messages by radio telephony from all District Police Offices in the State, with the exception of Broome. The cars used for patrol duty in the Metropolitan area, the police launch, four vans and 37 other motor cars and utilities are also fitted with two way wireless sets while all police stations within the radius of the metropolitan area are now equipped with wireless and receiving sets.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Constable (later Sergeant) S. C. 'Jimmy' Austin was officer-in-charge of the wireless section from 1930 to 1966. The quarters were furthered enlarged in 1968 with the addition of a new plant room and a carport. In 1975, the final year of its operation at Highgate, VKI had radio connections with all the metropolitan police stations 338 vehicles and two launches plus links interstate and a country network of 39 base stations and 95 mobiles. In 1975 the Wireless Branch, known initially as the Radio Section and later again, the Communications Section, was transferred to Police Headquarters in East Perth.

The Highgate Hill Police Station continued to be used by the WA Police Service, and later occupied by the Road Safety Section and Bicycle Education unit. In 1999 the former Highgate Hill Police Station and lock-up and quarters were entered on the Register of Heritage Places on an Interim basis. As of 2024 the subject place is home to the Western Australian Police Historical Society (WAPOL Historical Society) museum.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned increase in structures in the late 1960s added to the existing two main buildings on the site. More additions were built in the late 1990s, though by 2003 these had been removed, and replaced. In 2006 the structures were adjusted again, with the removal of the previous additions. Leaving the original two buildings alone. In 2012 a small building was added which has remained. There have been no visible changes to the subject site since then.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence	
	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications	
Associations	Residential: Single Storey Residence	
	W. C. Mirfim Michael Leen C. H. Carter Corporal Patrick O'Halloran	W. C. Mirfim Michael Leen C. H. Carter Corporal Patrick O'Halloran
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HIGHGATE PRIMARY SCHOOL, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Highgate Primary School
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2180
State Heritage Register:	20 April 2004
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	147 Lincoln St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 138 D/P: PERTH7
Vol/folio	
Reserve	RES: 3269

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a rare example of a group of school facilities predominantly in Federation styles dating from the 1890s, and the former Teacher's Quarters is one of the few remaining in the metropolitan area.
	The individual components of the place collectively form a handsome, efficient, adaptable and integrated cultural environment of a large predominantly Federation period public school, despite being developed incrementally.
	The place demonstrates, through its incremental additions and consistently large school population, the rapid development of the Highgate area in the first half of the twentieth century
Statement of significance	The development of facilities at the place, and changes in the nature of usage of those facilities, demonstrates the evolution of public school education from 1895 to the 1930s.
	The place has social significance for past and present students, staff and community, connected to the school through its continual use as an educational facility from 1892 to 2003, its distinctive appearance, and as a large, longstanding, educational facility, in the local area.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Primary School
Current use	Educational: Primary School
Other use	Educational: Housing or Quarters

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897; 1906; 1956; 1968
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	The single storey Primary School comprises the original Highgate Senior School facing Lincoln Street and the Infants School on Bulwer Street.
	They were built to standard evolving patterns for Government schools of the time.
	The Senior School has classrooms arranged in wings around an internal assembly space with a lantern roof. The building has high hipped roofs with gabled projections. The red face brick walls, set on limestone footings, are embellished with bands of stucco. The tall windows are multi-paned and on the southern façade are capped in decorative gables. The brick chimneys have corbelled stucco trim.
	The Infants School has classrooms arranged around an internal assembly space with highlight windows. The building has hipped and gabled roofs. The red face brick walls, set partly on limestone footings, are embellished with bands of stucco.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The former Staff Quarters was a modest residence arranged around a central passage, providing accommodation of the standard of the time. Whilst keeping its original external appearance and much of its internal spaces and elements, the former Staff Quarters has been converted to Infant schooling and is proposed to be converted to staff facilities.
	The site also contains a former temporary classroom, a manual arts training room and a shelter shed, from the Interwar years which are now comparatively rare elements.
	Recent facilities are a transportable classroom and a new Assembly Space with associated canteen and toilets.
	The grounds are tidy, but worn, and contain elements left from the temporary structures erected during the Interwar period. Mostly setback from streets with gardens and plantings around the perimeter.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Highgate Hill was an early subdivision north of Newcastle Street that was developed by surveyor Charles Crossland in 1874, and named for his birthplace in London. Highgate Hill Primary School was one of the State's earliest suburban primary schools and appears on the c1897 PWD sewerage plans. Ten parents living in the immediate vicinity with 25 children between them, ranging in age from four to eleven, signed a formal application for a school. The Chief Government Architect at the time was George Temple Poole, and a single room was constructed initially on School Reserve No. 3269. When it was discovered that there would be a lot more children enrolling, a second room was erected.
The first classes were held in the new two-room school buildings on 1 November 1895 and, as it turned out, 80 children were enrolled. The head teacher was Athol McGregor who remained at the school until 1926. He also instigated the inaugural meeting of the Public School's Association, which was held at the school in 1896. This association was short-lived but he later became involved in the State School Teachers' Union of WA and was awarded a life membership. A week after the school opened, Mr McGregor received an assistant, Anni Mitchell, and a monitor, Frederica Mitchell. Joshua Hamill joined the staff in January 1896.
Teacher's quarters (designed by a private architect) were constructed in 1898 at a cost of 1000 pounds and a large extension and re-arrangement of classes was carried out between 1897 and 1899 at a cost of 1,400 pounds. Athol McGregor occupied the teachers quarters until his retirement at the end of 1926. He was followed by A. M. Cooke who, although he retired in 1935, remained in residence until his death in 1947. The new building for the Highgate Infant's School (which had previously operated in a circus tent) was opened on 22 January 1900, to cater for the large amount of pupils at the school (340). The buildings were constructed to a standard plan of the time and accommodated 100 children.
The head teacher occupied the house next door at No. 145 Lincoln Street. There were further additions to the Primary School in 1901 and 1903 (to accommodate another 50 children) plus a new room in the Infant's school for another 50. Further changes in 1905 - 1906 added room for another 50 to both the Primary and Infant's schools. In 1909 - 1910 extensive additions were carried out on the Infant's school at a cost of 870 pounds. Further additions in 1910 and 1912, a new classroom in 1913 and a manual training shed for woodwork and sewing followed in 1913 - 1914.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
As the number of enrolments grew, pavilion classrooms were added in the school ground. These were timber framed rectangular buildings, clad in asbestos with an iron roof. They each comprised a classroom and a small storeroom. A shelter shed was also erected c.1948. A number of these buildings are shown on the 1953 MWSSDD sewerage plan. Declining numbers in the post-World War II period saw some of the classrooms being occupied by pupils from Girdlestone High School in 1952 and in 1955 the Primary and Infants' school's jubilee year, there was a total enrolment of nearly 700 students. A school library was also built in 1952 and it was officially opened on 22 June that year by the Hon. Lady Gairdner, wife of Sir Charles Gairdner, the state's longer serving Governor.
The school grounds were divided into boys' and girls' playgrounds, with the ablution block on the shared boundary. There were ongoing problems for drainage in the grounds which were only finally resolved with underground and surface drainage in 1952. For many years the grounds were ably looked after by the school's gardener, Frank Wardell-Johnson, whom they shared with the North Perth Primary School. Frank lived with his parents Dr and Mrs Wardell-Johnson at No. 418 Beaufort Street, Highgate and later in Vincent Street, North Perth opposite Hyde Park.
In 1970, the year the school celebrated 75 years of operation, it had 24 staff members. In a publication commemorating that anniversary Headmaster, George Spisbah, wrote that: 'The increasing international complexity of the student population became more and more evident in the transition period since 1964. At first Greek and Italian pupils dominated the school scene in 1964, 1965 and 1966, to be followed by large groups of young people from Burma in 1967 and 1968 and finally in 1969, 1970 ever growing numbers of children from Yugoslavia'.
The school had always had a mixture of ethnic groups, many of the Jewish children, who lived in the area of Brisbane Street synagogue in early times had attended the school and in more recent times it has experienced waves Vietnamese children and those from China and other Asian countries and from the Middle East. In 1999 there were 54 different nationalities attending the school and in 2002 it was reported that the Chinese and Vietnamese communities were using the school at weekends for language classes for children to continue to learn their hereditary language as well as English.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A covered assembly area was erected in 1997 - 1998 and in 2002 additional classrooms were designed by Oldfield Knot Pty Ltd for an Early Childhood Education Program. In 2004 a new toilet block (replacing the 50 year-old toilets) and a covered walkway were designed, again by Oldfield Knott Pty Ltd. The subject place was entered as a permanent entry in the Register of Heritage Places in 2004. In 2007 permission was granted for a new library to be erected. That year the Principal was Chris Sandi and the total number of students was 450. At that time the school has 22 teaching areas; 11 normal -sized classrooms, seven IEC classrooms (15 - 16 students per class), a music room, art room, and two pre-primary rooms. As of 2024, the school has 39 classrooms with another two located at an offsite kindergarten and around 890 students.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the gradual growth of the school beginning in the 1950s when there were only a dozen or so buildings on the site. These were added to in the late 1970s and early 1980s, as were courtyards for sport. The late 1990s had some demolishing of old buildings that were replaced by the aforementioned assembly area and grass fields added. More changes mentioned above in 2002, and 2008 saw the next structural additions to the site, with the new library, and the extension of the grass spaces. More building additions came in 2010 – 2011 which added a purpose built art room and new classrooms.

In 2017, a double-storey building was added to the site on the corner of Lincoln and Bulwer Streets, which was completed by the end of the year, adding eight classrooms, purpose built as an early childhood centre. More structural additions were made in 2021, adding three new classrooms and this was the most recent visual change to the subject place.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic development	
Associations	Charles Crossland George Temple Poole Athol McGregor A. M. Cooke Frank Wardell-Johnson Oldfield Knot Pty Ltd	Surveyor Chief Government Architect Head teacher Head teacher Gardener Architects
Sources	P2180 Highgate Primary School, Assessment Documentation for State Registration, DPLH, 2004. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Highgate Primary School website 2021	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Highgate Primary School 1895. Courtesy SLWA



Highgate Primary School c1914. Courtesy SLWA

DUPLEX, 7 – 9 LINDSAY ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplex, 7 – 9 Lindsay St, Perth
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
InHerit ID	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA inventory
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	7 – 9 Lindsay St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 506, SP60186
Vol/folio	2758/403 2758/404
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has interest as a modestly detailed Federation Queen Anne style of duplex.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890’s gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is a good demonstration of modest housing for working families in the early 20th century.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1907
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	Two adjoining single storey residences with hipped corrugated zincalume roof and gables to front. Gable has roughcast upper section. Façade has tuck-pointed Flemish bond brickwork. Return verandah to front under separate roof supported on brick piers. Windows are timber framed double-hung. Face brick chimneys with rendered cornices.
	The front boundary of the lot is defined by a timber picket fence and off street car parking is provided within the lot.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lindsay (Parker) and Money Streets were established sometime after 1880, with Parker Street being renamed in 1895. During the mid-1890s, settlement in the area was scattered between Beaufort and Money Streets, with large areas remaining vacant.
The 1890s gold boom, which resulted in a dramatic increase in the city’s population, resulted in this area becoming more densely settled. Various types of cottages, and a few commercial premises, which provided a range of goods and services, began to appear along the streets during the latter half of the 1890s. Significant buildings included the Beaufort Arms Hotel on the corner of Beaufort and Newcastle Streets (since demolished), Harry Moore’s bakery and flour mill, in Lindsay Street, and MacKay & Co’s Aerated Water factory in Money Street.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Over time the area also attracted a large number of migrants who settled and established businesses. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and, apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930s, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrant groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.		
From the readily available information this duplex was built c1907 for the owner William Charles Rose, and the first occupants were (7) James B George, chemist and (9) Hugh Fox. The place was rented to a series of tenants throughout the first half of the 20th century.		
Aerial photographs from the mid-20th century indicate that the place was originally clad with red corrugated iron which was replaced in 2004 with the current corrugated zincalume.		
External restoration works were undertaken in 2005 and internal restoration works were undertaken in 2006 including making good portions of the original wood floors, windows, doors and ceilings. Since that time there have been no visible external changes.		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility – Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 5 LINDSAY ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 5 Lindsay St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	5 Lindsay St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 507, DP52158
Vol/folio	2648/457
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some / Moderate
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a modestly detailed Federation Queen Anne style residence.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is a good example of the scale and form of residences built for tradesmen and their families in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1903
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A Federation Queen Anne styled single storey home with a grey corrugated iron Dutch gable roof. The roof has a prominent gable protruding on the right side towards the street. Below the gable is a timber framed window with timber turned posts between the window sashes and a rendered windowsill. Above the window is a small, corrugated awning roof supported by timber decorated brackets. The rest of the façade, below the roof line, is covered by a deep return verandah covering the rest of the Lindsay Street facing façade, supported with timber posts.
	The building has a facing brick façade, timber framed door with sidelight and transom window and a single fixed glass window. On the northern side is a small, corrugated extension.
	The property is a corner block with a generous setback from Lindsay St built right to the boundary of Washing Lane with a solid brick wall.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Lindsay (Parker) and Money Street were established sometime after 1880, with Parker street being renamed in 1895. During the mid-1890s, settlement in the area was scattered between Beaufort and Money Street, with large areas remaining vacant.

The 1890's gold boom, which resulted in a dramatic increase in the city's population, resulted in this area becoming more densely settled. Various types of cottages, and a few commercial premises, which provided a range of good and services, began to appear along the streets during the latter half of the 1890's.

Over time the area also attracted a large number of migrants who settled and established businesses. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930's, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrants groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.

From the readily available information this house was built c1903 by contractor William Charles Rose who appears to have undertaken several small scale property developments in the area during this period. The first occupants were railway employee Samuel Trevena and his wife Isabella. The place was subsequently occupied by a series of tenants, many of whom were women.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicates the place has changed minimally in form and extent since that time except for the changing of the roof cladding from red corrugated iron to the present zincalume in 2003.

External restoration works were undertaken in 2005 and internal restoration works were undertaken in 2006 including making good portions of the original wood floors, windows, doors and ceilings.

In 2008, a new two-storey addition was constructed at the rear of the existing building.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility - Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	William Charles Rose	Owner and builder
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps	



LINDSAY STREET FLOUR MILL & BAKERY COMPLEX, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lindsay Street Flour Mill & Bakery Complex
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	996
State Heritage Register:	2 July 1999
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 Central Perth Heritage Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	12 & 22 Lindsay St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place demonstrates the characteristics of a three-storey flour mill of the early 20th century, with ancillary buildings, and is the only mill of its size constructed in the period prior to World War I extant in the central district of Perth.
	The place has been a landmark building in Northbridge since 1894.
	The place provides evidence of its humble beginnings as a bakery and mill and its subsequent development to become one of the four largest bakeries in Perth in the 1950s, and a substantial producer of flour through the associated company, Aero Lindsay Street Flour Mill.
	The place was the location of the business and residence of H. C. Moore and his family, between 1894 and 1959 and is associated with the family until its disposal to the Metropolitan Regional Planning Authority in 1980.
	The place differed from other baking and milling operations in the extent of the milling operation, and in its expansion into making flours for retail consumption, making it unique in Western Australia; The place has rarity value as an extant example of an inner-city industrial complex, dating from the early twentieth century.
	The place also has rarity value for the construction method of the first floor with its square steel tile finish.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Residential: Single Storey residence Industrial/Manufacturing: Flour Mill
Current use	Commercial: Office or Administration
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1894, 1904-5: 1914: 1941; 1946; 2004.
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow Federation Free Classical Federation Warehouse
Physical description	Lindsay Street Flour Mill and Bakery Complex comprises a flour mill, bakery, ancillary buildings, a shop, and a house.
	The mill is a three storey brick and iron flour mill in the Federation Warehouse style.
	The shop is a single storey brick and iron shop in the Federation Free Classical style.
	The ancillary buildings are single storey buildings of brick and iron construction.
	The house is a single storey brick and iron dwelling, in the Federation Queen Anne style
	Lindsay Street Flour Mill and Bakery Complex comprises a flour mill, bakery, ancillary buildings, a shop, and a house.
	The mill is a three storey brick and iron flour mill in the Federation Warehouse style.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The shop is a single storey brick and iron shop in the Federation Free Classical style.
	The ancillary buildings are single storey buildings of brick and iron construction.
	The house is a single storey brick and iron dwelling, in the Federation Queen Anne style
	No. 12 is a three-story brick constructed building attached to 22 but has undergone major alterations and conservation works to the façade.
	The entire façade is rendered white showing some cracking in the render at first floor level. An array of six windows is along the façade three on each floor above ground level. Each window has been covered with an external tinted glass shielding fixed to the façade. A new glass sliding door is central at street level with four stepped, glass cantilevered covers over the doorway. And small windows on either side of the doorway.
	No. 22 Lindsay Street is a single storey facing brick building with concrete string course mouldings along the face of the parapet. The parapet above the main entrance is a pediment gable with the words ‘ESTABLISHED 1893’ and below on the base of the parapet are the words ‘UNION BAKERY’ and ‘H.C. MOORE’S’. A large timber door is located to the left of the façade and a main central wooden doorway, between casement windows on the right. The building appears to be in good condition with restoration works and tuck pointing on the façade.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The mill was initially constructed for Henry (Harry) Cassidy Moore in 1893-94, with alterations and additions 1904, 1906-07, and pre World War I.	
The shop was constructed for Henry (Harry) Cassidy Moore in 1893-94, with alterations and additions (1904, 1906-07).	
The ancillary buildings are single storey buildings of brick and iron construction, constructed for the business of H. C. Moore at various dates in the period 1904 to 1907. The house was constructed for Henry (Harry) Cassidy Moore (c. 1900-1904).	
In the 1890s, with the stimulus to economic development of the Gold Boom, the State Government under John Forrest successfully promoted the expansion of agriculture with the provision of cheap rural land and credit, tariff protection, and with the extension of the State railways for transport. The acreage under wheat more than doubled between 1890 and 1900, encouraging growth in the milling industry, and the introduction of new milling technology as roller flour mills were introduced into Western Australia.	
In 1895, Parker Street was renamed Lindsay Street. A large new building, comprising business premises and residence, was constructed at Lindsay Street for Henry (Harry) Moore, baker.	
There was considerable residential development in the area in 1894-1895, as a consequence of the Gold Boom. The majority of homes in the vicinity of Lindsay Street were of modest size, constructed of timber and iron, with a smaller number of brick and/ or stone construction, whilst most places built in Newcastle Street were of brick and iron construction.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Henry (Harry) Moore (b. 1871, d. 1961) arrived in Western Australia in 1892, having trained as a baker in Ireland. He established his baking business in Perth in 1893, which as H. C. Moore & Sons, later H. C. Moore Pty. Ltd., became one of the largest bakeries in the city. He acquired considerable property interests in the vicinity of his initial bakehouse, shop, and residence in Lindsay Street (formerly Parker Street), some of which were utilised for his business.
Harry Moore expanded his bakery in 1904, and again in 1906-1907. The timber and iron house at 16 Lindsay Street, was removed, and a new bakery was built for H. C. Moore & Co. It was constructed of brick and iron, comprising two rooms; and on its north side was a galvanised iron cart shed with a planked floor. There was an underground tank at the rear of the shed. To the rear of the bakery were brick buildings, built to the south boundary; westernmost was the bathroom, and wash house, then the chaff shed, with another brick building in the south-east corner of the lot.
Galvanised iron stables, open on the west, extended along the rear boundary, with a centrally located bin, and a small timber addition on the west; and a separate timber building to the west of the addition. In 1907, a verandah was added to H. C. Moore's house, designed by James Brebber and built by Harry Moore.
James Brebber did a considerable amount of design and building work for Harry Moore in the period to 1914, as Moore expanded his property interests in the vicinity, in both Lindsay and Beaufort Streets.
In November 1911, two building permits for the construction of two brick buildings were issued for H. C. Moore's properties at Lindsay Street. A new house was constructed for the Moore family and a additions were made to the existing Moore's dwelling in mid 1912 and in 1913.
Harry Moore and his sons continued in the bakery business at Lindsay Street for more than sixty years, taking over the use of the adjoining lots. In 1929, 12 - 16 Lindsay Street, were occupied by Harry Moore's bakery business, and he resided at 18 Lindsay Street. This pattern of occupation continued over the following decades to 1959.
In 1941 and 1946, plans were drawn by K. C. Duncan & C. J. Stephens, Architects, for alterations and additions to the Bakery.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
By the late 1950s, H. C. Moore was one of the four largest bakeries in Perth. In 1959, as the export market for flour contracted rapidly, the board of the flour milling company, W. Thomas & Co. (W. A.) Ltd., decided on a major shift in direction for a miller in Western Australia, when it negotiated the purchase of H. C. Moore and the other three largest bakeries in Perth, Brown and Burns, Kuring and Sexton, and Peerless Bakeries, with their various associated companies.
Following the sale of H. C. Moore Pty. Ltd. and its associated companies' business to W. Thomas & Co. (W. A.) Ltd., the flour mill at Lindsay Street was closed, and the milling machinery was removed. The property was leased to a variety of tenants, including for many years Skippers Transport.
The property was transferred to the Metropolitan Regional Planning Authority in 1980 as part of the acquisitions for future roadworks in Northbridge. Ultimately the condition of the buildings declined and in 2004 were conserved and adapted for a commercial use and became the offices of the East Perth Redevelopment Authority in 2006.
In early 2024, the City of Vincent approved alterations and additions to the building in accordance with good Heritage practice for the owner and occupant the National Disability Services Ltd.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Henry Moore and family James Brebble K.C. Stephens and C.J. Stephens	Owners and occupiers Architect Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



View of paint removal 2004. Courtesy SLWA _b6767267_2.



Moore Bakers Van, 1952



View of mill from the rear 2004. Courtesy SLWA _b6767267_1.

DUPLEX, 13 – 15 LINDSAY ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplex, 13 – 15 Lindsay St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	13 – 15 Lindsay St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 2 STR: 81251 LOT: 1 STR: 81251
Vol/folio	2982/655 2982/654
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has interest as a modestly detailed Federation Queen Anne style of residential building.</p> <p>The place forms an integral part of a group of residential buildings and contributes to the historic character of the area.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The duplex is a good example of the scale and form of residences built for tradesmen and their families in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1904
Walls	Face Brick, Pointed Brick, Limestone
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	<p>Two adjoining single storey brick residence with duo-pitch roof clad in metal tiles. Half-timbered gables to front. Face brick chimney with rendered corbelling. The front elevation is pointed limestone with arched entries to a porch accessing the front door.</p> <p>A bull nose verandah across the front elevation is supported on decorative timber posts with a timber detail joining the posts. Triple pane sash windows are located in the front elevation of each residence. The boundary of the lot is defined with a simple timber picket fencing and a change of paving, recycled brick joining cement paver's in the area of the former verandah.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Lindsay (Parker) and Money Street were established sometime after 1880, with Parker street being renamed in 1895. During the mid-1890s, settlement in the area was scattered between Beaufort and Money Street, with large areas remaining vacant.</p> <p>The 1890's gold boom, which resulted in a dramatic increase in the city's population, resulted in this area becoming more densely settled. Various types of cottages, and a few commercial premises, which provided a range of good and services, began to appear along the streets during the latter half of the 1890's.</p> <p>Over time the area also attracted a large number of migrants who settled and established businesses. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930's, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrants groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.</p> <p>Previous research has determined that in 1896, medical practitioner George Frederick McWilliams purchased former Lot 119 to Lot 601 (former Lot 122) on Lindsay Street. In 1902 Cottesloe contractor, Herbert Charles Pitman purchased Lot 601 from McWilliams, which was transferred to Martin Luther Lloyd in October of the same year. The duplex at No. 13 – 25 Lindsay Street were constructed during Pitman's ownership and first appear in the City of Perth Rate Books in 1905. The first tenants were Ernest Joseph Graham, clerk in No. 13 and W. McKinley, baker in No. 15. It is possible that McKinley was employed in H.C. Moore's bakery. Ernest Graham lived at No.13 until c.1912. Later occupants at No. 15 Lindsay Street were Herbert Yates (No.15, 1911 – 1916) and Charles Cameron (No. 13, 1920 – 1925). In 1929, the title to No. 13 – 15 Lindsay Street was transferred to Bertha May Smith and the place continued to be rented out.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>In 1933, James Parker and his son, Roland farmer of 'Grassdale' in York purchased the property. Tenants in 1935 were Alice Lancaster (No.13) and Rose Mulqueeney (No.15) and in 1942, Mrs Neville Marsh and Mrs A. Riley occupied the respective premises. In 1949, Anton Martinovich an agricultural labourer and Croatian migrant acquired 13 – 15 Lindsay Street. The Martinovich family carried out a number of alterations to the property, including the enclosure of the two front verandahs in 1953 and the construction of new toilets to the rear in 1989. In 2001, Anka Martinovich, Anton's sister-in-law continued to occupy No. 15 while No. 13 was tenanted. In 2012, restoration works, alterations and additions to the existing building were undertaken including demolition of the rear lean-to and enclosed sleep-out front verandah and construction of a single storey addition to the rear of the building and new hipped bullnose verandah with timber posts, restoration of the face brickwork and installation of new zincalume roofing.</p>		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility – Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Herbert Pitman Bertha May Smith James and Roland Smith Anton Martinovich	Owner and builder Owner Owners Owner
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



STABLES (FMR), 17 LINDSAY ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Stables (fmr), 17 Lindsay St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	872
State Heritage Register:	4 Nob 2005
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 2005 Central Perth Heritage Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	17 Lindsay St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 602 D/P: 66450
Vol/folio	2734/804
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place, a modest building of utilitarian design with a simple yet well proportioned façade, is a fine example of stables and other such ancillary buildings dating from the early twentieth century, which were typically of a utilitarian design free of superfluous ornament, and forms an integral component of an historic and aesthetic precinct of buildings including the Henry Cassidy Moore's Union Bakery (fmr) on the opposite side of the street.
	The place is illustrative of a period during the first half of the twentieth century, prior to the use of motor vehicles, when commerce required the use of horse drawn vehicles.
	The place, which was used for stables from 1913 to the 1950s, is important as an integral element of Henry Cassidy Moore's Union Bakery (fmr), comprising a three-storey bakery, shop, flour mill, office and single storey residence, situated on the opposite side of Lindsay Street.
	The place is rare as an example of a commercial stables building constructed during the early twentieth century still extant within the inner Perth area.
Statement of significance	The place contributes to the community's understanding of the pattern of inner-city life and the commercial operation of a large bakery during the first half of the twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Farming/Pastoral: Stables
Current use	Commercial: Other
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	193
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	Simple large brick structure with gable roof attached on one side to another commercial building. Set back from the street, it has large double doors on the ground floor, with a smaller door directly above it and a hoist overhead for delivering heavy items directly into the upper level. The apex of the gable end contains a vent.
	The building is set well back from the street with a paved area for parking between the property boundary and the building.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The bed of Lake Thomson, where Lindsay Street is situated, was used for farming and market gardening until the 1880s, when parcels of the land were sold off. One section of the land, comprising Money, Lindsay and Monger Streets and Robinson Avenue was subdivided by B.H. (Harry) Anstey in 1892. Anstey had amalgamated seven separate blocks into a 9.1 hectare block for residential subdivision.
Henry (Harry) Cassidy Moore or 'Frosty' Moore established the Union Bakery and Flour Mill at Nos. 1-16 Lindsay Street in 1894, and lived next door with his family at Nos. 18-20.
In 1898 the rateable value of his Lindsay Street home was £200. He was listed for the first time in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1898 but as Harry O. Moore, baker, at Nos 10 and 12. It is interesting to note that a W.G. Moore is also listed in a boarding house at No. 8 at that time.
In 1901, he was listed as operating at Nos 20-22 and it was not until 1902 that the numbers were listed as 18-20 for the first time. From 1913, he is listed as owning Nos 12-16 as well but No. 17, the stables, was not listed until 1922 although they appear in the City of Perth rate books in 1913. Moore arrived in Western Australia in 1892 at the age of 21 and set up as a baker first in Hay Street, Perth. His wife looked after the shop and he did all the baking and the deliveries. He had trained as a baker in Ireland and purchased land in Lindsay Street for the purpose of erecting a house and bakery. He moved to Lindsay Street in 1895. No. 17 (Lot 123) was purchased in his wife's name, Sophia Moore, from Edward G. Joyce in 1909.
The stables were erected in 1913 because expansion of the bakery meant that there was no longer sufficient space at the bakery site (Nos 10-12). Union Bakery bread was sold door to door from horse drawn carts around suburbs such as North Perth, East Perth, Mount Lawley, Subiaco and South Perth. The bakery was extended into a substantial three storey building which spread over the available land with the alterations and additions taking place in 1904, 1906-07 and just before World War I. Moore's holdings then consisted of a three-storey bakery, shop, flour mill and an office (Nos 12-16).

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

n 1910, a vacant piece of land on the opposite side of the street was purchased, and in 1913, new stables were built there for the horses which drew the bakery carts. James Brebber had designed and built a new house for the Moore family in 1891, and in 1913, had designed additions to the house (Nos 18-20). It is possible that he also designed and perhaps built the stables. Brebber also lived in Lindsay Street at No. 26 ('Lyndock') and operated his business from No. 28.

By 1941, the Union Bakery (H.C. Moore & Co.) had grown to one of the largest bakeries in Perth. It had its own flour mill that operated under the name of Aero Flour Co Ltd and they also made semolina and custard powder. During World War II they had Army contracts. At least one of the grandchildren, William (Bill) Moore, worked there in the bakehouse and then later delivering bread. Horses were used by the bakery until the 1950s when they were gradually phased out and vans purchased. There was one occasion when Henry bought horses at auction. The next morning someone went down to feed them or to let them out and they had an addition. There was a foal there. By degrees they found out that all the horses he had bought were in foal and he had to buy some property (at Kenwick) to take them out of the city'. (Eleanor Jeffries) Moore also owned property at Lake Pinjar for the horses.

After the delivery fleet was fully motorised the stables were used for storage. Following the death of Sophia in 1943, the title of No. 17 was transferred to Colonial Investment Pty Ltd, the Moore family company. The principal at that time was their son, William James Moore. In 1945 Henry married a neighbouring widow, Nora M. Graham and they moved to the family's beach house at North Beach was then occupied by William and his sister, Lillian.

In 1959, Moore's milling business was sold to W. Thomas & Co., a large flour milling company. The flour mill in Lindsay Street was closed and the equipment removed but the bakery side continued to operate and even after the death of Henry in 1961 aged 90, it was run by two of his sons. Skippers Transport leased No. 17 from 1961 and established a vehicle repair and maintenance shop there until the 1970s. It was then taken over by Allwest Scientific Distributors (scientific glassware distributors).

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1980 the stables were purchased by the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority and again occupied by various tenants. In the early 1990s the roof cladding was replaced and from 1994 the place has been occupied as a workshop and studio/display area for a wrought iron furniture manufacturer. In June 2000 the title to the stables and Nos 12-20 was transferred to the East Perth Development Authority and it became part of EPRA's New Northbridge urban renewal project.

It was entered on the Register of Heritage Places in December 2004.

Since that time the adjacent properties have undergone considerable change and development and this place has remained unchanged.

Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Henry Moore and family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P8723 Stables (fmr) Lindsay Street, Assessment Documentation 2004	

LINDSAY STREET TERRACES, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lindsay Street Terraces
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8724
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	54-60 Lindsay St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style applied to the four terrace houses which are a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the small scale property development undertaken by individuals in the gold boom period. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place. The terraces have social value for their demonstration of the scale and type of housing built for working families in the late 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Terrace Housing
Current use	Residential: Terrace Housing
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1899; 1980s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	Row of four two storey terrace houses. The roof heights step down to the south. There are verandahs at both levels. Balustrades are infilled with filigree, which appears to be a replacement for the original. The refurbishment of the 1980s, whilst sympathetic, adapted original finishes.
	Garden settings behind high brick pillared palisade or picket fencings. Generally Lindsay Street Terraces 54-60 have been well maintained, with painting of the exterior brickwork, replacement of fence material and new front verandahs being the only maintenance and improvement regimes to have impacted on the exterior condition.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The bed of Lake Thomson was used for farming and market gardening until the 1880s, when parcels of the land were sold for development. A number of subdivisions were carried out in the early 1890s, and developed rapidly during the population boom of the gold rush period. The rear of the lots along the edge of the lake, on Newcastle, Brisbane and Beaufort streets, were also developed at this time, with the creation of Lindsay Street providing a street frontage for the rear of Lot N30 on Beaufort Street.

The two-storey terrace houses at 54-60 Lindsay Street, on the corner of Monger Street, were one of the more substantial developments which took place. Terraces, such as this one, within the City of Vincent follow a pattern of single developer and leasing to tenants, whereas in the eastern states terraces were often developed co-operatively by a group of owners for their own occupation.

The row of four dwellings was built in 1899 and the capital value for No. 60 was given as £160 in the City of Perth rate books. No detail of the architect or builder have been determined.

The houses first appeared in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1900, numbered 44-50. At that time the residents were John Hogan, a police sub-inspector, Frank Exeter, Miss Mary Breed and James Campbell. The following year (1901) they were listed with different numbers Nos 66-72.

In 1904, Mrs Martha Hogan was living at No. 44 (No. 54) (perhaps a relative of the previously mentioned sub-inspector of police) and next door to her was a police sergeant.

In 1917, the numbers were changed slightly to 56-62 and three of the four were occupied by women. Potentially as a result of many men serving during World War I. The next year, two of these had been let and only one remained vacant.

In 1922, the numbers changed to those of today and the residents were William Silk (No. 54), Arthur Thomas (No. 56), William Whitworth (No.58) and John Inglis Logan (No. 60). In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the residents were Mrs Annie E. McKay (No. 54), James Marnham (No. 56), Francis L. Underwood (No. 58) and Anthony Saunter (No. 60).

The terraces were extensively restored in the 1980s, as inner-city living became more attractive to sectors of the community. Since then the place has remained unchanged.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



BROOKMAN AND MOIR STREETS PRECINCT, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Brookman & Moir Streets Precinct
Other names	Brookman Moir Streets Group
Place type	Precinct or Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3992
State Heritage Register:	8 May 2007
Other Listing:	Register of the National Estate Nominated 23 Apr 1991 Register of the National Estate Indicative Place Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	Brookman and Moir Sts
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The historic precinct is an almost-complete example of two late 19th century streets of modestly-scaled residential buildings in the Federation Queen Anne style of architecture, built between 1897-98 in the wake of the rapid population expansion following the Western Australian gold boom.
	The historic precinct is a substantial section of the residential estate developed by the Colonial Finance Corporation in 1897-1898. This estate, comprising the historic precinct in Brookman and Moir Streets, and Baker's Terrace in Lake Street, was the largest estate of its type developed in Western Australia.
	The one-way thoroughfares and modest lot sizes of the semi-detached dwellings contained within the precinct give it a particular character and sense of enclosure.
	The homogeneity of the modestly-scaled, semi-detached residential buildings creates a visually striking precinct in an inner city residential area.
	The buildings contained within the precinct are representative of what was considered to be 'working class' rental accommodation from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
	The historic precinct was developed by the Colonial Finance Corporation who named Brookman and Moir Streets after two of the principal investors in the company who were prominent Western Australians.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The historic precinct is rare in Western Australia as two streets in which a single basic design was utilised for all the residences in a large estate, with the exception of Numbers 2 and 4 Brookman Street, which are grander variations of the same pattern used throughout the precinct, that is relatively intact.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence Residential: Conjoined residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence Residential: Conjoined residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897-98
Walls	Brick
Roof	Limestone
Architectural Style	Corrugated metal sheeting
Physical description	Federation Queen Anne

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Brookman and Moir Streets Precinct, two streets in Perth comprising 58 semi-detached residences and one detached residence in two types of the Federation Queen Anne style, constructed of limestone and brick with corrugated-iron roofs, and a shop at the corner of Moir Street and Forbes Road.
	Typically the residences consist of pairs of attached one storey houses originally built with tuck-pointed red brick and stucco banding, pairs of windows on the gable fronted projection, chimneys and decorative cornices under the eaves line, the houses have undergone degrees of modification from minor to major.
	With the exception of 2 & 4 Brookman St, which have bay windows, the houses were originally identical, with identical street setbacks. The one storey duplex pair at No. 2 & 4 Brookman Str are mirror images of each other. Each double fronted duplex has large faceted bay windows under half timbered and stuccoed gables with finials. The verandahs feature decorative timber valances. The two houses have stucco decorated brick chimneys. The front elevation was originally tuckpointed, with stucco banding. Medium density residential setting comprising small garden or paved front setbacks.
	Some houses have been rendered and/or painted, original windows and openings have been modified, and chimneys and gable treatments removed or modified.
	26 Moir St has a two storey extension to the rear.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Following the foundation of Perth on 12 August 1829, the townsite of Perth was laid out between Mount Eliza and Heirisson Island, facing the Swan River on the south, with a chain of swamps and lagoons to the north. In 1834, Perth Suburban Lot 28, part of which is the site of the future Brookman and Moir Streets Precinct, was assigned to Thomas W. Mews. He had arrived at the colony with his family per Rockingham in May 1830 and had acquired a substantial amount of land at York (3,000 acres), the Lakes, Perth (3,084 acres), as well as suburban lots at Perth and Guildford, by 1834.</p> <p>From the 1840s, the area of land to the north of the original townsite began to be taken up for farmlets and market gardens, when drainage of the wetlands made the fertile swamp land available for agriculture. By the 1870s, the city centre of Perth was consolidated on the grid laid out by Roe's survey. There were about 800 houses accommodating about 4,600 people.</p> <p>In January 1870, Thomas Mews died. On 8 December 1877, his youngest son, James Robert Mews (contractor of Perth) was registered as sole proprietor of Suburban Lot 28 and Building Lot N25, 32 acres and 31 perches in area. James Mews (b. 1833, d. 1918) a boat owner of Perth in the 1860s, operated as a carter and firewood contractor nearby in Beaufort Street.</p> <p>On 15 January 1878, the transfer of Suburban Lot 28 and Building Lot N25 to Edward Albert Stone (Esquire) of Perth was registered. Stone (b. 1844, knighted in 1902, d. 1920) was called to the Bar in Western Australia in 1865. He had a very distinguished career culminating in his appointments as Chief Justice (1902-06) and Lieutenant Governor (1909). He proceeded to sub-divide the land, transferring the north-western portion of Suburban Lot 28, six acres and 28 perches in area and the future site of the Brookman and Moir Street Precinct, to William Wellman (yeoman) of Guildford, this being registered on 27 February. He purchased two further portions of Suburban Lot 28, one rood and 38 perches and one rood and 28 perches respectively, in October 1881.</p> <p>On 13 January 1893, William Wellman died, and his sons, Charles and William, were appointed as Executors of his will on 10 February. While the 1880s, particularly after the construction of Perth Railway Station, saw expansion of the city in general — with rapid expansion of residential accommodation northwards — the Western Australian Gold Boom, from the mid 1890s, heralded the arrival of large urban land companies, notably absent from the State in the previous decades. T</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>There was considerable expansion of residential and commercial building in the areas to the north, east and west of the city. Many of the large Perth Town Lots were subdivided during this period.</p> <p>In May 1895, the Colonial Finance Corporation, a property investment company incorporated in England, eager to take advantage of the opportunities in Western Australia, acquired parts of Perth Suburban Lot 28, this being vacant ground and seven acres, one rood and one perch in area. It was bounded by Lake Street to the west, Cicely Street (Robinson Avenue) to the north and Water Lane (now Forbes Road) to the south. In late 1895, a Surveyor's field book drawing shows most of the area to the east of Lake Street as vacant land, crossed by a drain.</p> <p>Subsequently, as part of the development of the residential estate in the late 1890s, Water Lane and the western part of Little Parry Street were renamed after the previous owners, becoming Forbes Road and Wellman Avenue (now Street). Also named were Brookman and Moir Streets, after two of the principal investors in the company who had made fortunes in the gold boom; William Brookman and Herbert Moir of London.</p> <p>The estate developed as a portion of Suburban Lot 28 by the Colonial Finance Corporation, comprised of 75 rental properties. On 19 January 1897 application was made, and approval granted, to build 60 single-storey, semi-detached villa residences, each with a bathroom and privy, at Brookman Street and Forbes Road, which comprise Brookman and Moir Streets Precinct. On 3 May, a building application was approved for the 15 residences comprising Baker's Terrace, a row of two-storey brick and iron terraced houses in the Federation Filigree style, fronting the east side of Lake Street. The builder was Hill and Moss.</p> <p>City of Perth building applications show this development to be the largest residential estate developed by any company in Perth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In Sydney and Melbourne, from the 1840s, extensive terrace development had been commonplace, but in Western Australia similar developments had not been encouraged by the early land legislation. Colonial Finance Corporation's development of a large estate of rental properties although not uncommon in the Eastern Colonies, was innovative in Western Australia, and the only such estate built in the 19th and early 20th centuries.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1897, building commenced. Each of the pairs of five-roomed villas were a mirror image, with entry from the front verandah to a central passage leading through to the kitchen where the back door opened to the rear verandah. The living room and two bedrooms opened from the passage, while another room opened from the kitchen. There were corner fireplaces in two of the main rooms and the kitchen.</p> <p>By 1900, the Rate Book recorded that all 58 residences fronting Brookman and Moir Streets were occupied with few, if any, of the occupants' names indicating European origin. Diverse occupations of the tenants included: a builder, a stonemason, a plasterer, carpenters, a plumber, a painter, a cabinet maker, labourers, an iron monger, a compositor, a cycle maker, an engineer, a cabman, miners, a grocer, a guard, a draftsman, tram and railway employees, an engine driver, a driver, a lamp lighter, a caretaker, a warehouseman, a barman, a Government House orderly, a baker, butchers, a draper, a hairdresser, a photographer, a machinist, travellers, an inspection agent, an inspector, a collector, a secretary, a civil servant, a manager, a clerk and an accountant. This socio-economic pattern of occupation continued through the pre-WWI period, and examination of Rate Books and Electoral Rolls indicates that most tenants named were of British origin.</p> <p>In 1921, the villas were sold off as individual residences. By mid July, most of the residences had been sold. Party wall easements were reserved and granted where required. Whilst the majority of purchasers took up residence, other buyers purchased one or more as investment properties that were rented to tenants.</p> <p>From the mid to late 1920s, there was a change in the demographic composition of the areas in proximity to the city, as the 'middle classes' began moving out to the new suburbs. Terrace and row houses were perceived as unfashionable, a view that persisted through to the 1970s.</p> <p>In the post-WWII period, following the lifting of restrictions on building and building materials, there was a resurgence of building in Perth. Through the 1950s and 1960s, alterations and/or additions and renovations were made to a number of the residences in the precinct, some of which involved re-construction of the kitchen and/or bathroom and laundry.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1954. Courtesy SROWA Cons series 634 cons 4156 item 0066.

COTTAGES, 1 – 7 MONEY ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Cottages, 1 – 7 Money St
Other names	Money Street Heritage Precinct
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18037
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1 – 7 Money St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 901, DP46507 SP63784
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The group of cottages are good and intact examples of late nineteenth century housing that demonstrate the form and simple detail of Federation period style.</p> <p>As a group the four residences make a contribution to the streetscape.</p> <p>The group of four residences reflect the expansion and development of residential properties on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom.</p> <p>The occupancy of the place reflects the waves of migration that have occurred in Western Australia during the twentieth century.</p>





PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence Residential: Conjoined residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence Residential: Conjoined residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1890s
Walls	Face Brick, Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne, Federation Bungalow
Physical description	<p>This group of four dwellings (HN1, HN3 and Duplex 5/7) are all brick constructed single story federation houses. A mix of both duplex and singular dwellings with a variation of roof styles, including combination hipped roof and gable roofs.</p> <p>Timber framed windows and doors. A verandah along the street facing façade that varies in roof types both, bull nose and awning, and a reasonable setback from the boundary distinguished by timber picket fences and rendered brick fence walls.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The area around Money Street was originally part of an extensive lake system north of the city, which was drained and then subdivided for small town lots during the years following the gold boom in the 1890’s. The area housed a mix of small business owners and tradespeople, in either privately owned or rental properties. The population changes during the twentieth century reflected the diverse migration to Western Australia.</p> <p>1 and 3 Money Street.</p> <p>The detached mirror-image pair of residences at No’s. 1 and 3 were built in 1899, for W. N. Mansfield as rental properties. A similar detached pair was built at the same time, on the corner of Money Street, fronting Newcastle Street.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>In 1900, William Mansfield, a carpenter and his sister Priscilla Horrigan purchased both Nos. 1 and 3 as rental properties. In 1914, the properties were purchased by greengrocer (Chan) Leong Set who arrived from Canton in 1900. He and his family occupied No. 1 and rented out No. 3. In 1924, No. 3 was sold to Joseph Armstrong, a plumber and then in 1932, it was purchased and occupied by Con Nicholas Comenos, fish hawkker. Following his death in 1941, the property was purchased by Dimitrios Georgiadis an investor. Later owners continued to rent out the property, until it was purchased in 1984 and renovated.</p> <p>5 and 7 Money Street</p> <p>The mirror pair of residences at No’s. 5 and 7 were constructed in 1894, by builder Orde Powell. Powell also constructed the pair on the adjoining lot at No. 9 – 11 Money Street. In 1902, Mary Jane McArdle purchased No’s 5 and 7 and rented them out. After her death in 1922, both properties were transferred to Cecil Arthur Read, a resident of West Perth, in 1924.</p> <p>No. 5 was subsequently purchased by Dimitrious Georgiadis an investor, followed by Carlo Moraschini, a miner and then Annette Lamont Watson. In 1947, Leslie Thomson (whose mother Rose lived at No. 7 from 1939 to 1966) purchased No. 5, which he occupied with his wife, Phyllis until 1956. No. 5 was then purchased by Aquilino Bartone who rented it out. In 1966, it was purchased by Salvatore and Santini Ferraro who lived in the property and extended the kitchen and added a new laundry and bathroom. By 1978, both No. 5 and the adjoining No. 7 were owned by Armando and Modestina Raspa, who ran a printing business in nearby William Street.</p> <p>In the 1981, ownership of the property was transferred to the Western Australian Planning Commission (then the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority). Ownership was later transferred to the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority (then East Perth Redevelopment Authority) prior to sale of the property.</p>		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility – Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Orde Powell William Mansfield	Builder Owner and occupier
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MACKAYS AERATED WATERS FACTORY (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr)
Other names	Chas Hopkins Office Interiors Bulkstores Mackay & Co Mackays Aerated Waters Square One Apartments
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	08728
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	10 – 22 Money St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a fine example of a light industrial building in the Inter-War Functionalist Style, with a substantial formal street façade constructed in 1928 and extended in 1942 and 1943. The place is important for its design achievement of incorporating the symmetrical façade of the 1928 building into the balanced façade of the 1943 development.
	The place contributes to the Money Street streetscape with its substantial formal street façade and is a recognised landmark in the community. The place is a light industrial complex developed during the period of economic growth in the mid to late 1920s. The 1942 and 1943 extensions reflect the importance of light industry in supplying the armed forces during World War II.
	The place was a Western Australian operation associated with the production of aerated drinks and cordials from 1928 to 1966, when it was taken over by the Coca-Cola Company. Mackays was one of a number of locally based soft drink and cordial manufacturers that thrived in the early 20th century, prior to the domination of the market by multinational companies. The place is associated with, and represents the work of two well-known Western Australian architectural firms, Oldham Boas & Ednie Brown (1928) and Powell, Cameron and Chisholm (1942 – 43).

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The place is associated with three generations of the Thomson family who operated the Mackays Aerated Waters Factory from 1928 to 1966, initially in association with Francis McKay until his death in 1933. As a light industrial building, with formal streetscape qualities, which has existed in the locality since 1928, the place contributes to the community's sense of place.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Industrial / Manufacturing: Other
Current use	Residential: Multistorey Residence
Other use	Commercial: Restaurant
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1928, 1942 – 43, 1962, 2008 – 10.
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalist
Physical description	<p>A tall two storey industrial building of brick construction with a rendered façade along Money and face brick along the length of Little Parry Street. Money Street façade is asymmetrical but balanced around a stepped parapet with '1943 MACKAY & CO' centred on the façade.</p> <p>Metal framed multi-paned windows line the northeast end of the Little Parry Street Wall. The southwest end of the Money Street façade has several vehicle entrances. There is a series of arched brick openings along the southeast side near the rear wall. The single storey area steps down to street level and has a timber floor Zero setback to Money Street, Lindsay Street and Little Parry Street.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>In 1928, Lots 106 and 124 were purchased by Francis Charles Mackay and James Thomson, cordial manufacturers who were already running a business at Nos. 38 - 42 Monger Street. Thomson & Mackay engaged architect Oldham Boas and Ednie-Brown to design a new factory on the site fronting No. 22 Money Street. The words 'Mackays Aerated Waters' were inscribed on the front of the building. Francis Mackay died in 1933, and James Thomson died the following year. His window Jessie Thomson, and Rowland Vivian Slee were appointed trustees of the estate.</p> <p>In 1942, offices were added at the front of the building and a rendered parapet facade constructed. These were designed by architects Powell, Cameron and Chisholm and carried out by contractors Hawkins & Son.</p> <p>In 1943, major additions extended the factory building across the adjoining lots and the three existing weatherboard houses at Nos. 10, 14 and 18, constructed circa 1897 were demolished. The facade was carried across the front of No. 18 and No. 14 and the words 'Mackay & C 1943' were added in the centre.</p> <p>The Company install a large boiler in the factory premises in 1946 to supply the Australian Army with their products. Mackays was one of several cool drink firms (including Golden West in Carr Street, Leederville) that thrived around Perth in the era before the market became dominated by multi-national companies. The firm produced a full range of aerated waters and cordials, and mixed drinks such as shandies.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The factory was automated and could produce around 200 large cool drink bottles per hour. The ginger beer was sold in kegs of 18, 10 and 5 gallon size. The 18 gallon kegs went to retailers such as Boans, where customers purchased ginger beer by the glass. The smaller kegs were bought for private parties and functions. Mackay's ginger beer was brewed using brewers yeast, obtained from the Emu Brewery in Spring Street. Such was the demand for their products that the Mackays factory worked 16 hours a day in summer and students were regularly employed to add to staff numbers. The company did its own deliveries in the Metropolitan Area (country orders were railed) with a fleet of 12 trucks.</p> <p>Rowland Vivian Slee died in 1950 and Jesse Reeves assumed sole ownership until 1955 when it was shared equally between herself and her three daughters; Davina Stuart Armstrong, Jessie Short and Margaret Cameron Natt.</p> <p>In the early 1960's, the company acquired extra business partners and the adjoining property, No. 11 Lindsay Street, was purchased as a store until an extension at the rear of the original building, fronting Lindsay Street, was carried out in 1962. Further additions were made to the existing premises designed by architects Cameron, Chisholm and Nicoll.</p> <p>Jessie Thomson's son-in-law, George Stannard Natt, was the general manager of Mackays for many years and following on from 1952 to 1966 her grandson James (Jim) Stuart natt, held the position.</p> <p>Mackay & Co acquired the right to bottle Pepsi Cola and was immediately targeted for acquisition by the Coca Cola Company. In 1966, Coca Cola bought out the Mackay & Co business, but not the property. The business ceased to operate at the Money Street premises, but for another three years the Mackay name continued to be used at the Coca Cola plant at No. 661 Newcastle Street. The acquisition of Mackays effectively kept Coca Cola's major competitor, Pepsi Cola out of the Western Australian market for a few more years.</p> <p>The family continued to hold the Mackay property and it was leased by Skippers Transport. After Jesse Thompson (she had returned to her maiden name) died in 1969, the factory passed to the three remaining partners.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>In 1980, the parent company of Skippers purchased the properties and in 1985, it was transferred to the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority for the northern city bypass. Skippers a variety of tenants continued to occupy the property until the end of 1986.</p> <p>Ownership was with the East Perth Redevelopment Authority from June 2000 when the land was amalgamated into one lot (1250). It was then subdivided again in 2005 when the original factory section was transferred to private owners.</p> <p>Private owners oversaw the conversion of the remaining buildings, and construction of new buildings for residential and commercial use comprising 35 residential apartments an office and café. In 2012, the building won a Western Australian Heritage Award for best adaptive reuse.</p>		
Historic theme	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
Associations	Francis Charles Mackay James Thomson Oldham Boas and Ednie-Brown Jesse Reeves, nee Thomson and Rowland Vivian Slee Powell, Cameron and Chisholm Hawkins and Son Colgan Industries Philip McAllister George Natt James Natt	Owner Owner Architect Owner Architect Builder Owner, builder, developer Architect General Manager General Manager
Sources	Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr) Conservation Plan, Palassis Architects, December 2002. P8728 Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr) Assessment documentation.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



MacKays n.d. Courtesy Mackays Aerated Waters Factory (fmr) Conservation Plan, Palassis Architects, December 2002.

SEMI-DETACHED DUPLEX, 21 MONEY ST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached Duplex, 21 Money St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18038
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Dec 2001

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	21 Money St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 89 D/P: 613
Vol/folio	1846/383
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a duplex constructed in the Federation Italianate style with its distinct parapet .
	The place makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1904
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	The single storey brick structure is a semi-detached mirror duplex pair. The rendered front parapet is richly detailed in stucco draped design within recessed panels, with balusters above topped with balls and a central decorative pediment.
	The front verandahs, separated by a common wall, are bullnosed. The north side frontage has been infilled with glass within aluminium frames.
	There is an extensive addition at the rear.
	Small front setback behind a brick and palisade fence. The north side boundary is Little Parry Street, and the south has a courtyard space between No 23 and No 21. There is a rear extension with internal connections between the duplexes and extensive modern office fit out in north side.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The bed of Lake Thomson was used for farming and market gardening until the 1880s, when parcels of the land were sold off. One section of the land, comprising Money, Lindsay and Monger Streets and Robinson Ave, was subdivided by B.H. (Harry) Anstey in 1892. Anstey had amalgamated seven separate blocks into a 9.1 hectare block for residential subdivision. In 1896, carrier James George acquired Lot 89 on Money Street. He was already occupying a cottage on the adjoining lot on William Street.

James George was born in England in 1864 and, after arriving in Western Australia, he was at various times a miner and labourer before becoming a carrier, first at Guildford and then from his cottage at No. 364 William Street. George became a Perth City Councillor for the North Ward in 1904.

In 1902, James George had a semi-detached pair of residences built at Nos 23-25 Money Street, abutting the boundary of the drainage reserve for the lake's drain which fed into Claise Brook (now Claisebrook). This reserve later became Little Parry Street. On the south side of these residences he added another house, No 21, in 1904.

The properties were all rented out. Carpenter, William Henry Hill, occupied No. 23 in 1903 but by 1905 he had moved into No. 21 and he was still there in 1947. According to the City of Perth rate books, Jennie Vogt, who also owned No. 27, resided at No. 23 in 1905. In 1939, Thomas Patrick Duggan, farmer of Yericoine, purchased the three houses and his daughter, nursing assistant Ethel Duggan, is recorded in the Electoral Rolls as occupying No. 25. In 1945 the Duggans had extensions added to the rear of No 25. The work was subject to the approval of War Organisation of Industry as it was above 25 pounds in cost.

In 1947, application was made for the addition of a brick garage, accessed from the drainage reserve. A note on the building application states that the earlier additions had encroached onto the drainage reserve. In 1951, the properties were purchased by a trio of Macedonians and K Paraskos and others applied for a building licence in 1952. At this time a new laundry of concrete blocks and an iron roof was added by builder, G. Callegari. Haralampos Ioannou occupied No. 23 with his wife Melponreni until about the mid 1960s and Nos. 21 and 25 were rented out.

In 1964, Stefanos Paraskos and his wife Christina occupied No. 21 and from then into the 1970s. In the late 1980s the property was sold again and the new owners converted it to commercial use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A number of alterations were made to the buildings in 1989 to facilitate this change, including internal alterations, a zincalume roof to No. 25, a toilet addition and verandah along the rear (west). The backyard was converted to a 16-car parking area. The area at the front of the buildings was landscaped. In 2001, the three former residences continued to be occupied as offices. This was still the case in 2024.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned alterations in the late 1980s, but the form and extent of the subject place has changed little since then.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	James George	Original owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Buddhist Temple, Perth



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Buddist Temple
Other names	CHUA CHA'NH GIA'C
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8729
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	45 Money St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 95 D/P: 613
Vol/folio	202/75A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a simple example of a the Late 20th Century International style expressed in brick and tile which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place has historic value for its association with the changing demographic of Perth, and Western Australia as a result of the Vietnam War which led to the migration of a significant Vietnamese and Buddhist population.
	The temple has historic value for its demonstration of the different faiths practised in the community.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for its demonstration of the Buddhist faith practised at this site and others, which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Synagogue, Mosque or Temple
Current use	Religious: Synagogue, Mosque or Temple
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1990
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th Century International
Physical description	<p>A simple modern brick building with a symmetrical front, incorporating tall glazed panels and door openings, and hipped roof with gable roofed lantern/skylight. An entry porch projects from the centre front of the building.</p> <p>A brick pier fence with iron rail infill defines the front lot boundary. A brick pier fence with iron rail infill defines the front lot boundary. The front forecourt is paved</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>The bed of Lake Thomson was used for farming and market gardening until the 1880s when parcels of the land were sold off. A number of subdivisions were carried out in the early 1890s, and developed rapidly during the population boom of the gold rush period. One section of the land, comprising Money, Lindsay and Monger streets and Robinson Avenue, was subdivided by Harry Anstey in 1892. It was advertised at the time as being one of the most centrally located developments in Perth. Money Street was first listed in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1895.</p> <p>The area was occupied by working class and lower middle class residents and No. 45 was a small brick house built in 1898 and occupied by an engraver. It was more modest than most of the other dwellings in the street and one of the few semi-detached. It was listed in the City of Perth rate books in 1900 as being owned by J. George (who also owned No. 47) and at that time it was occupied by A. Curtis, a railway employee.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>The capital value of both properties was £65. The subject place was first listed in the Directories in 1900 with Miss M. McIntrye in residence. Later C.D. Baker, a painter, resided there and two longer term occupants were Mrs Mary Hayden (1911-1918) and William R. Holden (1919-1942). In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the resident was Mrs Marjorie Hammond and the owner was Pearl Divine.</p> <p>Immigration from Asian countries to Western Australia began in the late 1880s and included Chinese miners and others attracted by the gold discoveries. Many later worked on market gardens in the Vincent area. During the 20th Century, various new waves of migrants occupied the inner city area, including Middle Eastern and Russian Jews, Southern Europeans and Asians. Each contributed to the development and evolution of the area.</p> <p>Following the end of the Vietnam War (1962-1975) many of the new arrivals were refugees from Vietnam. In 1975 the RAAF began evacuating the first civilian refugees and orphans (Operation Baby Lift) and following the end of the War, Australia began accepting a stream of refugees. Others, desperate for asylum but unable to gain admission by legal means, attempted to gain admittance by landing on Australian shores often aboard very rickety and unsafe craft. They were soon labelled 'boat people' or 'asylum seekers' and they have attracted some dramatic media coverage from time-to-time. In Vietnam about 85% of the population practice Mahayana Buddhism, which is believed to have originated in India. It is one of the two primary schools of Buddhism, which emphasize the historical teachings of Buddha.</p> <p>In 1990, the Vietnamese community constructed a Buddhist Temple at 45 Money Street (they had owned the site from at least 1987). A shrine erected in the temple garden, which depicts a four-headed Thai Buddha, was a gift from a Thai national.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion International Links Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSE, 6 MONEY ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 6 Money St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	6 Money St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 502, DP52158
Vol/folio	2648/453
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some / Moderate
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a modestly detailed Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick.
	The place forms part of a group of residential and commercial buildings and contributes to the historic character of the area.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional workers and skilled tradesmen and their families in the late 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Office
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A Federation Queen Anne styled single storey home with a grey corrugated iron hipped roof. The roof has a prominent gable on the right side towards the street with roughcast at the gable opening. Below the gable is a timber framed single sash sliding window with a rendered windowsill.
	The roof angle towards the street changes to form a verandah with the left side fully enclosed in weather board and a porch over the main entry with white timber decorated brackets.
	The building has a facing brick façade separated by contrasting white horizontal stucco detailing.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lindsay (Parker) and Money Streets were established sometime after 1880, with Parker Street being renamed in 1895. During the mid-1890s, settlement in the area was scattered between Beaufort and Money Streets, with large areas remaining vacant.

The 1890s gold boom, which resulted in a dramatic increase in the city's population, resulted in this area becoming more densely settled. Various types of cottages, and a few commercial premises, which provided a range of goods and services, began to appear along the streets during the latter half of the 1890s. Significant buildings included the Beaufort Arms Hotel on the corner of Beaufort and Newcastle Streets (since demolished), Harry Moore's bakery and flour mill, in Lindsay Street, and MacKay & Co's Aerated Water factory in Money Street.

Over time the area also attracted a large number of migrants who settled and established businesses. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and, apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930s, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrant groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.

From the readily available information this residence was built c1897 for the owner identified in the Rates Books as 'Hogan'. The property was first occupied by Mrs H. Gillard but was soon after occupied by carrier Alfred Buckley for many years and designated as 14 Money Street.

A plan of the property prepared in 1954 by the Metropolitan Water Supply and Drainage Department shows the extent of the original cottage and two sheds which fill the back yard. One of the sheds is annotated as a 'joinery shed'. At this time the lot extended to the centre of the block, and a 1949 entry in the Post Office Directories describes the occupants as Henry Greenberg in the house, and in the rear R.A. Ellis Shopfitter.

The rear of the lot and the properties to the rear and the south were cleared in 2006, and a new survey was undertaken reducing the original lot size.

Internal and external conservation works to the property were undertaken in 2008 which respect the original fabric. Since that time the form and extent of the original dwelling have not changed significantly.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility - Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development Occupations: Manufacturing and processing	
Associations		
Sources	Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps Wise' Post Office Directories Landgate aerial photographs Australian Electoral Rolls MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 18 MYRTLE ST, PERTH



INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 18 Myrtle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8730
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	18 Myrtle St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 39 DP 376
Vol/folio	50/A/15
Reserve	—

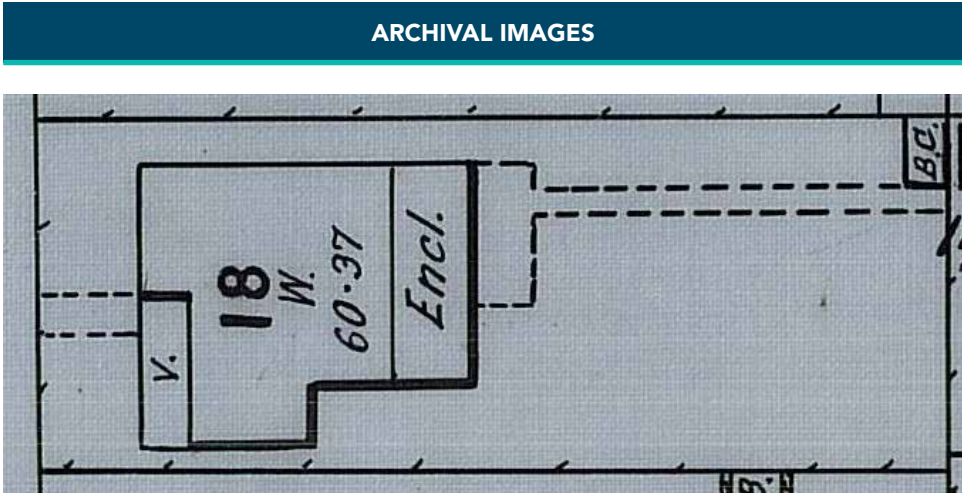
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some / moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has interest as a simple expression of the Federation Bungalow style of workers cottage expressed in weatherboard and corrugated sheet metal.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1890s
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey, double fronted rusticated weatherboard cottage with a bullnosed verandah and an awning over the window of the gabled projection.
	The bargeboard of the gable is decorative fretwork and the verandah and awning have a turned post frieze. The window under the verandah is double hung with two narrow side lights. The brick chimney is corbelled.
	The concrete verandah is a replacement from the likely original timber floorboards. It is accessed by steps from the small front yard which is divided by a small concrete path.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Myrtle Street, one of a number of streets in the area with a woman's name, is situated in the area immediately north of Lake Henderson between Palmerston Street and Randell Lane. In the early years of the 1890s when No. 22 was built, there were few houses in the area and much of this northern side of Perth was still sparsely settled. Market gardening activities had been carried out on the bed of nearby Lake Henderson by the Europeans after it was cleared and drained in the early 1870s. They were followed by Chinese market gardeners who operated until the early 1920s at both Dorrien Gardens (to the west) and Robertson Park (south) where Lee Hop's cottage remains today.</p> <p>The 1890s gold rush changed the situation with the demand for housing for new settlers (attracted to WA by the rush), leading to several subdivisions in nearby areas. Although Myrtle Street was always a short, dead-end street running parallel to Bulwer, it was also close to Third Swamp, which would have been seen as a positive following its development as Hyde Park, which began in 1898. Unlike many of the other subdivisions in the area, this section between Bulwer and Randell streets did not have rear laneways.</p> <p>No. 18 Myrtle Street appeared on the 1897 PWD City & Suburbs sewerage plans (Sheet 8, 18.8.1897), together with its neighbours at Nos. 22 and 24. Other houses in the street at this time included a mirror-image pair with bay windows at Nos. 1 and 3, and Nos. 4, 6, 9, 12, and 17. In the 1899 edition of Wise's Post Office Directories the houses were numbered for the first time but No. 18 was then allocated No. 22. The resident was listed as Bernard A. Gallagher who had been shown as living in the street since 1897. In 1902 it was Charles Bayman and then in 1910 it was Mrs Charles Bayman, and Mrs J. A. Bayman in 1915. There were 16 dwellings in the street in 1915 (eight of which were of weatherboard construction) and four vacant lots. In 1925 there were 17 residences occupied and one vacant. No. 18 was occupied by Les C. Mitchell. In 1935 it was still Mr Mitchell and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, it was Hugh Wauhop.</p> <p>Aerial photographs of the property since the mid 20th century indicate that the form and extent of the original cottage has not changed significantly although the original red corrugated iron roof was replaced with zincalume in the late 1990s.</p>

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	City of Vincent Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995 Landgate aerial photographs, 1954-2024	



MWSS&DD Sheet 1522, 1953. SROWA.

HOUSE, 164 NEWCASTLE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 164 Newcastle St
Other names	Condon Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	164 Newcastle St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 1518, DP052158
Vol/folio	2648/466
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is an example of a modest Federation era dwelling constructed in rendered brick and corrugated metal sheeting. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential properties on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890’s gold boom. The place demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional men and their families in the late 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Residence: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1893
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Coloured corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	A single storey stuccoed brick Federation building with a red corrugated iron hipped roof, and two stuccoed chimneys. The yellow stucco has light chipping and peeling on the sides of the building. The symmetrical front façade has a replaced central door with an aluminium frame with stuccoed detailing around the frame and timber framed sidelight and transom window around the door. On either side of the door is a timber framed sash windows with stuccoed windowsills. Over the front façade, under the roof line is a verandah supported by six Tuscan columns on a stuccoed brick half wall. The building has a generous setback from the street boundary filled with vegetation that is distinguished by a timber and wire fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
This section of Newcastle Street was subdivided for town lots during the years following the gold boom in the 1890s. The area housed a mix of small business owners and tradespeople, in either privately owned or rental properties. The population changes during the twentieth century reflected the diverse migration to Western Australia. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930’s, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrants groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.		
From the readily available information this cottage was built c1893 for the owner and occupier, detective Stephen Condon (c1863 – 1939) and his family, comprising his wife Kate and their five children. Stephen and Kate Condon arrived from Ireland the early 1880s and Stephen Condon joined the WA Police Force in 1886. He worked in York and Perth and appointed a Sub Inspector in 1900. The Condon family lived at this cottage at different periods until the early 1900s. At the time the cottage was built this portion of Newcastle Street was known as Ellen Street and the house was designated as 104 Ellen Street.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the form and extent of the place have not changed significantly. The roof was originally clad in red corrugated iron which was changed to its current coloured zincalume in the late 1990s.		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social and civic activities: Law and order	
Associations	Stephen Condon	Owner and occupier
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps City of Perth Rates Books. Erickson, R (ed) The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australia’s pre-1829 – 1888, UWA Press, 1987, Vol 1, p. 614.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 22 MYRTLE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 22 Myrtle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18041
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	22 Myrtle St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot , Lot 41 DP 376
Vol/folio	1661/798
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some / moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The place has interest as a simple expression of the Victorian Georgian style of workers cottage.The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890’s gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1890s
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	<p>The single storey cottage has a symmetrical frontage with a central front door flanked by double hung sash windows. The place is timber framed and clad with weatherboard. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron and has a separate skillion verandah supported by square timber posts. Minimal garden setback.</p> <p>Views of the cottage are limited because of the dense planting in the small front yard.</p>
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Myrtle Street, one of a number of streets in the area with a woman's name, is situated in the area immediately north of Lake Henderson between Palmerston Street and Randell Lane. In the early years of the 1890s when No. 22 was built, there were few houses in the area and much of this northern side of Perth was still sparsely settled. Market gardening activities had been carried out on the bed of nearby Lake Henderson by the Europeans after it was cleared and drained in the early 1870s. They were followed by Chinese market gardeners who operated until the early 1920s at both Dorrien Gardens (to the west) and Robertson Park (south) where Lee Hop's cottage remains today.

The 1890s gold rush changed the situation with the demand for housing for new settlers (attracted to WA by the rush), leading to several subdivisions in nearby areas. Although Myrtle Street was always a short, dead-end street running parallel to Bulwer, it was also close to Third Swamp, which would have been seen as a positive following its development as Hyde Park, which began in 1898. Unlike many of the other subdivisions in the area, this section between Bulwer and Randell streets did not have rear laneways.

No. 22 Myrtle Street appeared on the 1897 PWD City of Perth & Suburbs sewerage plan (Sheet 8, 18.8.1897), together with its neighbours at Nos. 18 and 24. Other houses in the street at this time included a mirror-image pair with bay windows at Nos. 1 and 3, and Nos. 4, 6, 9 12, and 17. The street was not listed in Pierssene's 1893-94 edition of The Western Australian Directory and, although it appeared in the 1895 edition, no street numbers were given.

The street was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1897 and, although there were no street numbers included, Bernard R. Gallagher (who was listed the following year at No. 22), was included amongst the names on the right-hand side of the street. In 1910 and 1915, the place was occupied by Michael O'Donnell. There were 16 dwellings in the street in 1915 (eight of which were of weatherboard construction) and four vacant lots. This situation remained until at least 1953. The Directories show that Mrs Laura Jenkins was the resident of No. 22 in 1925, Ed Croker in 1935 and in 1949, the last year they were published, it was Mrs L.G. Duckett.

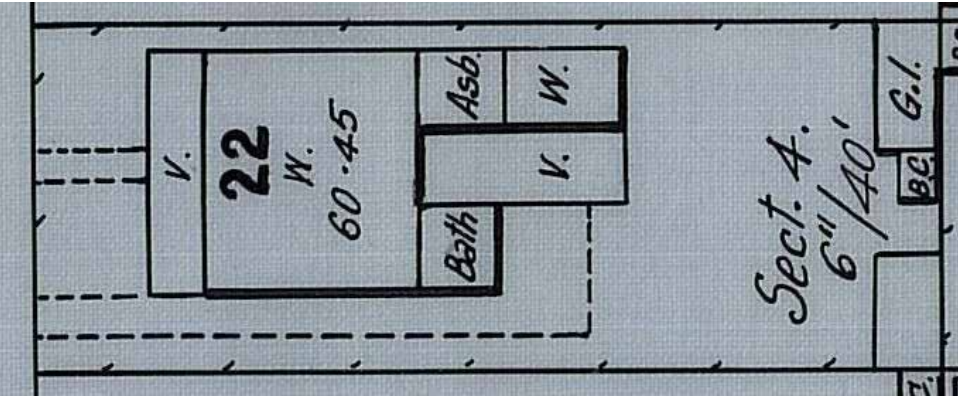
Aerial photographs of the property since the mid 20th century indicate that the form and extent of the original cottage has not changed significantly.

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	City of Vincent Municipal Heritage Inventory 1995 Landgate aerial photographs, 1954-2024	

Additional Photographs



Archival Images



DUPLEX, 158-160 NEWCASTLE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplex, 158-160 Newcastle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	158-160 Newcastle St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 517, SP68155
Vol/folio	2900/511
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some / moderate
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has interest as a modestly detailed Federation Bungalow style of residential building.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Office
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1898
Walls	Rendered brick Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	A duplex of former residences with a hipped roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting. The façade is rendered and the side walls are painted face brick. The windows on façade are timber-framed casements. Side wall incorporates double-hung sash windows.
	A simple verandah supported on slim metal poles is located across the full width of the main elevation. The front boundary of the property is defined by a brick and railing fence, enclosing a small garden.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lindsay (Parker) and Money Streets were established sometime after 1880, with Parker Street being renamed in 1895. During the mid-1890s, settlement in the area was scattered between Beaufort and Money Streets, with large areas remaining vacant.
The 1890s gold boom, which resulted in a dramatic increase in the city's population, resulted in this area becoming more densely settled. Various types of cottages, and a few commercial premises, which provided a range of goods and services, began to appear along the streets during the latter half of the 1890s. Significant buildings included the Beaufort Arms Hotel on the corner of Beaufort and Newcastle Streets (since demolished), Harry Moore's bakery and flour mill, in Lindsay Street, and MacKay & Co's Aerated Water factory in Money Street.
Over time the area also attracted a large number of migrants who settled and established businesses. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and, apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930s, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrant groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.
From the readily available information this place was constructed in 1898 and first occupied in 1899 by William Taylor (158) and dressmaker Miss Ada Taylor (160). The place was owned by Robert Connell who leased the property to residential tenants for many years in the early 20th century.
Aerial photographs from the mid-20th century indicate that the place was originally clad with terracotta tile and had many mature trees in the back of the lot. In c2006, the lot was subdivided to enable the construction of Washing Lane across the rear of the lot.
In 2013, restoration works were undertaken to the building including replacement of the roof with a hipped zincalume roof, replacement of the concrete verandah awning with a contemporary steel and glass canopy, reconstruction of the original arched openings to the front façade and replacement of openings.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Concurrent works comprising the demolition of the original brick chimneys with rendered cornices and rear skillion as well as the construction of a three-storey office addition at the rear of the site were also undertaken. The place continues to function as commercial premises.

Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility - Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development Occupations: Commercial services and industries	
Associations	Robert Connell	Original owner
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps. Landgate aerial photographs City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 172 NEWCASTLE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 172 Newcastle St
Other names	The Glen
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	172 Newcastle St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 510, DP52158
Vol/folio	2648/459
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some / moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is an example of a modest Federation era dwelling constructed in limestone and corrugated metal sheeting. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential properties on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890’s gold boom.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Restaurant
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1896
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	A single storey sandstone Federation building with corrugated iron hipped roof, and two painted chimneys. Heavy additions have been made to this site with a steel framed contemporary addition to the front and a multi-storey apartment complex to the rear.
	The original symmetrical front façade has had changes to the openings such as the central door being replaced with a green contemporary door. The original facing brick framed windows on either side of the door appear to be in original condition.
	The sandstone exterior has brick quoin detailing on the corners and peeled back white render towards the top of the front facade. Over the front façade of the original sandstone building, under the roof line, is a bullnose verandah supported by painted timber posts.
	The original building has a generous setback from the street boundary, now used as seating for the restaurant addition to the front. Despite changes it is clearly visible what is new and original
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This section of Newcastle Street was subdivided for town lots during the years following the gold boom in the 1890s. The area housed a mix of small business owners and tradespeople, in either privately owned or rental properties. The population changes during the twentieth century reflected the diverse migration to Western Australia. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930’s, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrants groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
From the readily available research, this cottage was built c1896 for David Auselm Bourbon-Capel Lane (c1861-1920) who worked as a collector. He built the home for himself and it was known as ‘The Glen’, it seems that David Lane never married and lived at the house on his own, or possibly with his sister Jane Anne Lane. At the time the cottage was built this portion of Newcastle Street was known as Ellen Street. The house was later occupied by a series of tenants.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show that the cottage had a red corrugated iron roof. The cottages on either side of this place where demolished in the early 1980s and this cottage was re-roofed with corrugated zincalume. In 2010, the new shelter structure was built on the front property boundary and a new structure was built in the rear of the lot in 2012.		
In 2007, restoration and upgrade works were undertaken including demolition of the existing outhouse, removal and reconstruction of the front verandah, replacement of guttering and external doors and repainting the chimneys. Internal works comprising rebuilding sections of internal walls and hallway arches, replacement of floorboards to the four front rooms and hall, skirtings and architraves, and repair and repainting of windows, walls and ceilings were also undertaken		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility – Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Stephen Condon	Owner and occupier
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps. Landgate aerial photographs City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 186 NEWCASTLE ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 186 Newcastle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inheritID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA inventory
SITE LOCATION	
Street address	186 Newcastle St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 562, DP56420
Vol/folio	2706/233
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some / moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is an example of a modest Federation era dwelling which was modified to reflect the immigrant aesthetic of the 1950's.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential properties on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom.
	The occupancy of the place reflects the waves of migration that have occurred in Western Australia during the twentieth century.
Statement of significance	The place demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional workers and skilled tradesmen and their families in the late 19th century.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1904
Walls	Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	This cottage is a single room frontage, brick and iron residence, with a small setback from the street front to Newcastle Street, and nil setbacks to both side boundaries. All the external walls have been rendered and painted.
	It has a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof and a rendered brick corbelled chimney. The front (Newcastle Street) elevation features a skillion verandah and a recessed front door.
Physical description	A projecting gable addresses the Money Street side elevation. The doors and windows are timber-framed.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>This section of Newcastle Street was subdivided for town lots during the years following the gold boom in the 1890s. The area housed a mix of small business owners and tradespeople, in either privately owned or rental properties. The population changes during the twentieth century reflected the diverse migration to Western Australia. The Chinese were amongst the earliest settlers and apart from their market gardens, were notable for the number of laundries they operated. By the mid-1930's, Italian and Greek migrants were settling in the district, to be followed in the post Second World War years, by various groups from Europe and Asia. These migrants groups helped to create the distinctive cultural diversity that has become synonymous with Northbridge.</p> <p>Previous research has determined that this cottage was constructed in 1904, as one of a pair of identical detached houses. It was owned by Arthur Parkes and rented out. In 1907, it was transferred to his younger brother, Frederick Parkes, a master mariner. Sarah Fredburg was a long-term tenant from 1910 until her death in 1931. In 1928, the property was purchased by Thomas Biggin and was transferred to his wife, Mary Smith in 1946. The residence continued to be tenanted until sold to Tom and Stanislava Jurleka in 1955. During their occupancy, the Jurleka's renovated the residence.</p> <p>In 1985, ownership of the property was transferred to the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority. In 2008, internal restoration works were undertaken including the repair and repainting of ceilings, cornices, doors, frames, windows, skirting boards and walls as well as external works comprising repair and reinstatement of the roof, front fence, bricks, fascias and timber details. The toilet and laundry at the rear of the site were also demolished.</p>		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility – Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Arthur and Frederick Parkes Thomas Biggin and Mary Smith Tom and Stanislava Jurleka	Owners Owners Owners
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps. Landgate aerial photographs City of Perth Rates Books	

PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 188 NEWCASTLE ST (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 188 Newcastle St (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	MRA inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	186 Newcastle St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 901, P046507
Vol/folio	2706/233
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of Federation Queen Anne style residence with resolved Victorian Rustic Gothic style detailing.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential properties on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890’s gold boom.
	The place is associated with boarding houses that were once prevalent in the City of Perth, providing an income for the mostly widowed women who ran them and low-cost housing for single men.
	The terrace demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional men and their families in the late 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Office
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1895
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This place is a brick and iron former residence with a small setback from the street front. No.188 is a Federation Queen Anne residence with the distinctive romantic influence of the Victorian Rustic Gothic architectural style.
	It has a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof and features a projecting front gable with a traceried barge board and a central gothic arched vent. The chimneys are highly decorative and feature rendered half-rounds and corniced corbels. The tuck-pointed brickwork to the street front elevation has been painted. The return verandah has a low-pitched roof. The timber posts on brick piers to the front verandah and the brick front fence are not original.
	The place is located within an alcove surrounded by multistorey buildings for recent developments.
Condition	Good
Integrity	
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
This section of Newcastle Street was subdivided for town lots during the years following the gold boom in the 1890s. The area housed a mix of small business owners and tradespeople, in either privately owned or rental properties. The population changes during the twentieth century reflected the diverse migration to Western Australia.		
The first title to Lot 901 (then lot 81) was issued to Caroline Montgomery in 1893. Her husband, Robert was a contractor and builder. The Montgomery's raised a mortgage to construct their residence almost immediately. In 1901 it was purchased by Daniel O’Connell, a police officer, and was rented out. Tenants included George Walker and later Anne Corrigan. In 1923, the property was purchased by an Indian migrant, Mizra Dean who had established the Perth Night Watch Patrolling Company in 1894. Following his death, his second wife Dorothy established a boarding house at the property, which was extended prior to 1950. Dorothy moved to East Perth and continued to own the property, which remained in use as a boarding house. It was acquired by the Department of Main Roads in 1987 and leased for use as a boarding house until the early 2000’s.		
Photographs taken in 2001 indicate that the original doors and windows were timber-framed and the front projecting bay features glazed French doors with lead lighting to the fanlight above. The original tiled garage to the eastern side (appeared to date from the 1940’s) has been removed.		
In 2014, works were undertaken to the cottage including the replacement of the original lath and plaster ceilings with replica plasterboard ceilings and replacement of the original ceiling roses and cornices with plaster replications.		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility – Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Robert Montgomery Daniel O’Connell Mizra Dean	Builder and owner Owner Owner
Sources	MRA Central Perth Heritage Inventory. Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps	

THE NEWCASTLE CLUB (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Newcastle Club Hotel (fmr)
Other names	Stanley Hotel Arcadia Hotel Underground Backpackers Malaysia Hall
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2082
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	268 Newcastle St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 101 D/P: 99005
Vol/folio	2178/892
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place has aesthetic value as a fine example of a landmark Federation period hotel retaining much original detailing (parapets, pediments, leadlight and possibly the original staircases.
	The place has historic value for its association with the economic boom and rapid increase in population in WA resulting from the Gold Boom in the late nineteenth century.
	The place has social value for the provision of hotel facilities since the late 19th century and has been attended by many members of the community.
Its longevity in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current use	Commercial: Other (night club)
Other use	Residential: Institutional Housing

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1896; 1935; 1980s; 2000s
Walls	Brick Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The place is a two storey building that is generally symmetrical about the corner, with an ornate corner truncation, arched pediment parapet, with side pediments in decorative Italianate above the continuous parapet.
	The upper floor windows are geometrically related to the ground floor openings, however the patterns of upper and level openings is not strictly symmetrical about the corner.
	A two storey verandah would have disguised the variation from a symmetrical arrangement. The ground floor windows and entrances are arched and have stucco surrounds. The walls have been rendered and painted.
It is unusual for a hotel to have two street facades of equal size, illustrating that this was a major hotel development of its time. Nil setbacks on both streets. Verandah removal, internal modifications	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The Newcastle Club Hotel was built for the Stanley Co-operative Brewing Co. Ltd on Town Lot N42, on the corner of Lake Street. It is shown on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans. It is likely the architect was J.J. Talbot Hobbs who prepared plans for the Stanley Brewery in 1896 for a hotel in an un-designated location. Talbot Hobbs undertook several other commissions for the Stanley Brewery in this period.</p> <p>The hotel was established at a time when the general area, south and north of Newcastle Street, was undergoing rapid residential and commercial development in the mid 1890s. In 1898, the publican of the hotel was John Quigley.</p> <p>In 1903, when it was listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories for the first time, the licensee was Edward J. Williamson. Two years later (1905) it was Ernest Brumby and in 1910 it was Peter G. McNamara.</p> <p>The Stanley Brewery became a separate corporate entity and changed their name to The Westralian Hotels Limited in 1926. They also purchased the Norwood Hotel in the early 1900s and later also owned and operated the Beaufort, George and Claredon hotels.</p> <p>In 1915, the licensee of the subject place was W. E. Collins, in 1930 the licensee was Mrs Anni Lillis and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, it was George B. Hudson.</p> <p>The building was originally constructed with a two-storey verandah, which, as with other early hotels, has been removed. This may have taken place in 1935 when alterations and additions were designed for owners H. F. Schruth by Hobbs, Forbes and Partners. A new brick shed was erected in 1944 by which time the owner was the Swan Brewery Company Limited. New male toilets were designed by Hobbs, Winning and Leighton in 1952.</p> <p>In 1989 internal modifications were overseen by Co-Struct, to create The Underground nightclub. These changes included two news bars and extensions to the third and a new garden area. In more recent years, the hotel has traded as the Arcadia and was known by this name from at least 1995 to 1999.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION





The Western Australian Boot Manufacturing Company purchased part of Lot N42 (Lots 1 to 4), Nos. 274-280 on Newcastle Street, beside the Newcastle Club Hotel in 1910. At that time it was the only one vacant block left along this portion of Newcastle Street. A single storey brick factory with 4,000 square feet (370 sq. m) of floor space was built on this block with a cellar at the rear. The factory produced heavy and medium weight footwear for men, women and children. The boot factory was extended to the rear of the lot by the 1920's and the adjoining vacant land at No. 117 Lake Street (Lots 5-9) was acquired.

A two-storey building was constructed on the new site and in the 1930s or 1940s, adjoining land on Lake Street was acquired and a two-storey building was constructed on the new site. The original single-storey boot factory at No. 274 Newcastle Street and the new two-storey building at 127 Lake Street formed an L-shape around on the Newcastle Club Hotel on the corner. The Newcastle Club Hotel has been attractively refurbished for use as a backpackers hostel, known as Underground Backpackers, which operated as a 'short term hostel' from the early 2000s. Several styles of accommodation are provided with communal laundry and kitchen facilities, a pool room and swimming pool, which is situated at the rear on the western boundary. As of 2014 the site has been owned by the Government of Malaysia and is open as a hostel to Malaysian students and tourists visiting Perth.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned refurbishment and addition of an extension matching the exterior aesthetic in the early 2000s. In 2016 the swimming pool was filled in and the rear courtyard has remained empty since then. There have been no other visible changes to the subject place.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	International Links Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Stanley Co-operative Brewing Co. Ltd John Quigley Edward J Williamson Ernest Brumby Peter G. McNamara H. F. Schruth Hobbs, Forbes and Partners	Owner Publican Licensee Licensee Licensee Owner Architects
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Inside Newcastle Club Hotel, 1952. SLWA b2375678_1



Inside Newcastle Club Hotel, 1952. SLWA b2375678_2



Newcastle Club Hotel, 1986. SWLA b6143997_6



Newcastle Club Hotel, 1986. SWLA b6143997_5

SEMI-DETACHED PAIR, 157-159 PALMERSTON ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached pair, 157-159 Palmerston St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	Semi-detached Pair, 157-159 Palmerston St
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Dec 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	157-159 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 STR: 29986 LOT: 2 STR: 29986
Vol/folio	2053/987 2053/988
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a duplex constructed in the Victorian Georgian style and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1903
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late Colonial Georgian
Physical description	A one storey semi detached pair of dwellings with iron hipped roofs and bullnose verandahs supported by turned timber posts. The houses are red brick laid in the Flemish Bond pattern. Chimneys incorporate brick corbelling.
	The high walls on the front property boundary obscure the front elevation and prevent a detailed description.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
This section of Palmerston Street is situated in the area immediately north of Lake Henderson. Market gardening activities were carried out on the bed of Lake Henderson after it was drained in the early 1870s, and the surrounding areas developed early. European gardeners were followed by Chinese market gardeners who operated until the early 1920s. In the meantime the 1890s gold rush brought a huge influx of prospectors to the State, many of whom became permanent settlers.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
This area's proximity to the City made the area attractive to settlers but the excessive demand caused a tent city to develop in nearby Hyde Park. Continuing demand for housing led to several new subdivisions. This one, which covered the area between Randall, Bulwer and Palmerston streets with Myrtle Street running through the middle east-west, was carried out in 1891.		
The subject semi-detached pair at 157-159 Palmerston Street was constructed on part of Perth Town Lot Y240 in 1903. The owner at time of its construction was Pat Cleary. According to Wise's Post Office Directories, in 1903 No. 157 was occupied by Mr M. Luber, a storekeeper; No. 159 was not listed but in 1925 the residents were Thomas A. Brown and Mrs W. Lester.		
In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the residents were Thomas O'Brien and Mrs Stearn. The City of Perth building licence cards indicate that owner A. Perroni applied for a licence to reconstruct a portion of the original building in brick and No. 159 was extensively modernised around 2000 by its architect owner. It was subsequently advertised for sale at between \$529,000 and \$549,000.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the extension added to No. 159 in the late 1990s and early 2000s as well as the new roof installed on both of the pair around the same time. Double garages were added to the rear of No. 157, one in the early 2000s and the other around 2011. There have been no other visible changes to the subject sites since that time.		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Pat Cleary Mr M. Luber Thomas A. Brown Mrs W. Lester	Owner Occupant Occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SEMI-DETACHED PAIR, 60-62 PALMERSTON, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached pair, 60-62 Palmerston St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11444
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Dec 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	60-62 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 - 2 STR: 18501
Vol/folio	1861/476- 1477
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a duplex constructed in the Victorian Georgian style and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1898
Walls	Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	A semi detached pair of cottages with hipped roofs, central fireplaces, bullnose verandahs with decorative timber bressemer and a fire wall with vermiculated cap. One of the pair has retained its face brickwork, while the brickwork of the other has been painted. This is reflected in the brick piers of the front fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate / High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Mignonette Street forms part of the first phase of the subdivision of North Perth known as Christmas Hill, which includes Mignonette, Magnolia and Pansy streets. The subdivision was formally approved in 1896 and development followed. Several other houses adjacent to this place demonstrate a similar age of construction.
The subject dwelling at No. 3 Mignonette Street first appeared on the WA Post Office Directories in 1913. The first resident was agent Edgar Oliver Cheney and his wife Marion, nee Prain who had married in 1911. The couple lived there until 1915 when Alfred Lenneberg became the second occupant until 1919.
Early occupancy of the place changed frequently comprising Oliver Parlington (1920), Noel Brady (1921 – 1925), Alan Mann (1926 – 1929), Alee Ashton (1930), Alan Mann (1931– 1939), Jas Hofman (1940 – 1943), Fredrick Johnstone (1944 – 1949). This information indicates the property was built as an investment property by the owner.
There is limited information available which documents the ownership/occupancy of the subject dwelling after the Directories ceased its publication in 1949.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that a major addition was undertaken in the early 1990s that doubled the size of the residence.
More recently, alterations and additions were approved in 2016 which included an attic conversion to a habitable room including two south facing dormer windows.
Since that time there have been minor alterations however the form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.

Historical Information	
<p>Mignonette Street forms part of the first phase of the subdivision of North Perth known as Christmas Hill, which includes Mignonette, Magnolia and Pansy streets. The subdivision was formally approved in 1896 and development followed. Several other houses adjacent to this place demonstrate a similar age of construction.</p> <p>The subject dwelling at No. 3 Mignonette Street first appeared on the WA Post Office Directories in 1913. The first resident was agent Edgar Oliver Cheney and his wife Marion, nee Prain who had married in 1911. The couple lived there until 1915 when Alfred Lenneberg became the second occupant until 1919.</p> <p>Early occupancy of the place changed frequently comprising Oliver Parlington (1920), Noel Brady (1921 – 1925), Alan Mann (1926 – 1929), Alee Ashton (1930), Alan Mann (1931– 1939), Jas Hofman (1940 – 1943), Fredrick Johnstone (1944 – 1949). This information indicates the property was built as an investment property by the owner.</p> <p>There is limited information available which documents the ownership/occupancy of the subject dwelling after the Directories ceased its publication in 1949.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that a major addition was undertaken in the early 1990s that doubled the size of the residence.</p> <p>More recently, alterations and additions were approved in 2016 which included an attic conversion to a habitable room including two south facing dormer windows.</p> <p>Since that time there have been minor alterations however the form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.</p>	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2023 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

Additional Photographs	
	

HOUSE, 82 PALMERSTON ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 82 Palmerston St
Other names	Nantawarra Beechwood House
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	27260
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 25 Jul 2023




SITE LOCATION	
Street address	82 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 42 D/P: 1598
Vol/folio	1734/967
Reserve	—

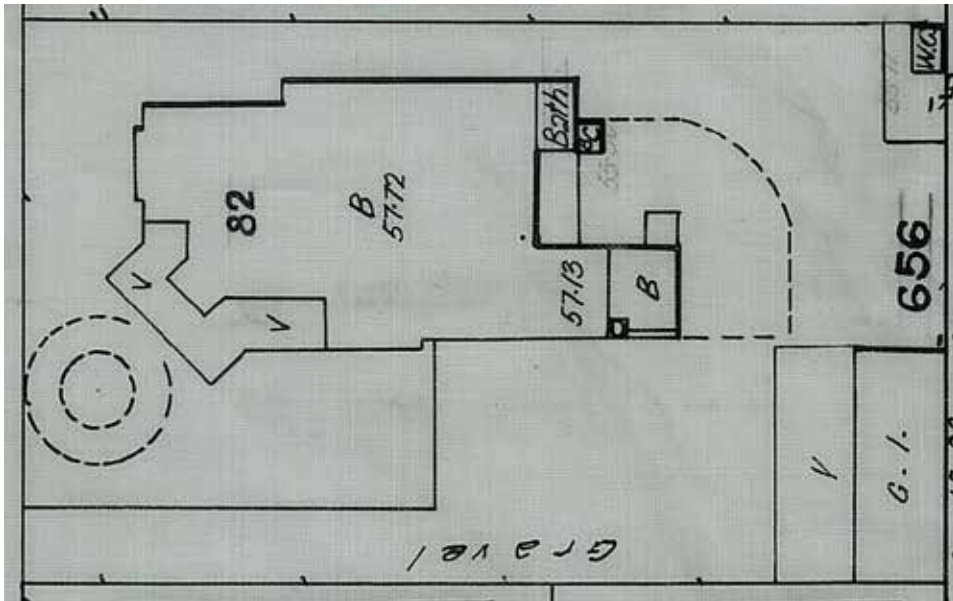
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place is a good and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style of residence applied to a generous family home which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with Herbert Hocking, property owner and successful business man who made a significant contribution to the community through his charity work.
Statement of significance	The place is representative of a substantial residential building for affluent members of the community and is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Residential: Institutional Housing

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1890s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This place is not visible from the street however a description from an earlier assessment describes it as follows.
	A single storey rendered brick residence with a corrugated steel hip and gable roof designed in the Federation Queen Anne Style of Architecture. Constructed in 1901, the building has undergone several physical changes that have altered its original appearance and style. The residence is located across two lots and enclosed to the front boundary by a high rendered masonry fence with steel gates. The extent of the boundary fence is covered by an ivy hedge. The residence is set back from the front boundary and has a substantial front yard extending along the south of the building. The front yard predominately consists of lawn with some cobblestone paving to the west and several mature trees. The residence has a hip and gable roof clad with galvanised corrugated steel sheets. The roof features a two decorative face brick and rendered chimneys. The gables extend over projecting bays and have simply detailed gable ends. A bullnose return verandah extends along the western and southern façades of the house. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts and has a raised timber deck.
	The external walls are rendered and painted a light grey tone. The front timber door has glazed sidelights and a highlight. A set of French doors are located along the south elevation opening on to the verandah. The projecting bays feature a set of timber framed casement windows with a fixed central glazed panel. Two double hung windows are located along the southern façade. The rear of the house features a two-storey addition with large glazed windows to the eastern façade.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS		
Condition	Good	
Integrity	High	
Authenticity	High	
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>From the readily available information this generous residence was built c1903 and soon after occupied by Herbet Hocking (1850-1932) and his wife Eliza Smilie Ryder (1855-1917) and their eight surviving children. The couple had married in 1876 in South Australia and settled in Western Australia in the late 1890s. Herbert Hocking and his brothers had success as newspaper owners in Kalgoorlie before Herbert Hocking settled in Perth, firstly in St Georges Tce. Herbert Hocking became a successful trader on the stock exchange and largely dedicated his later years to charity and community work through several organisations and as a member of the Wanneroo Road Board.</p> <p>The architect or builder of this place have not been determined. The name of the house 'Nantawarra' originates with location in South Australia where Herbert Hocking had farmed before settling in Western Australia.</p> <p>Following his death in 1932, the property was occupied by his family members and subsequently owned by Vittorina Da Re (c1905-1998).</p> <p>Ariel photographs from the mid 20th century show that the place was clad with green corrugated sheeting before being reclad in the 1990s when an addition was made to the rear and a new curved extension was added to the front verandah.</p>		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Herbert Hocking and family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2023	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	



Sewerage Plan 1953. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 90.

HOUSE, 140 PALMERSTON ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 140 Palmerston St
Other names	Ormiston College Presbyterian Ladies College Palmerston House
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8737
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	140 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 4 D/P: 1287
Vol/folio	2089/666
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place is a good and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style of residence applied to a generous two storey family home which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with Ormiston College Girls School, the forerunner of Perth Ladies College which operated here in the early 20th century.
Statement of significance	The place is representative of a substantial residential building for affluent members of the community and is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: two storey residence
Current use	Residential: two storey residence
Other use	Educational:Primary School

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1898
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A substantial two storey residence with large verandahs at both levels, with filigree decoration. The building has a projecting bay window on two levels beneath a flying gable with a fretted bargeboard. The upper sashes of the double hung windows are multi-paned coloured glass. The verandahs are supported with stop chamfered posts with decorative timber work balusters. A valance of turned spindles decorates each level of the verandah. Evidence suggests the verandah detailing is not original. The brick chimneys have a corbelled stucco trim. Setback behind a brick pillar and palisade fence in a garden setting.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
No. 140 Palmerston Street is situated on town Lot N76. It does not appear on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans but in the 1898 City of Perth rate books the place is shown as occupied by builder C. A. Chandler and owned by Mrs Alston.	
The substantial residence is one of several built in Palmerston Street at around this time. Wise's Post Office Directories for 1903 indicate that the place was occupied by Mr Hankin and 1905 by William Abbott. The City of Perth rate books indicate that in 1906 the owner was Miss Rostron and the occupier was Hetty Ryan.	
In 1910, the subject place was occupied by Ormiston College, a private girls' school run by the three Misses Wilson between 1907 and 1916. This school had been established by Miss C. E. Wilson (the headmistress) in 1907. It also had a kindergarten section which operated in the North Perth Presbyterian Church Hall. The sisters paid rents of 2 pounds per week for No. 140 Palmerston Street and 10 shillings for the hall.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
By 1915 the school had 80 students on its roll, 13 of whom were boarders and it had moved to a large single-storey residence at 123 Palmerston Street, fronting Robertson Park. In 1916, Ormiston College was taken over by the Presbyterian Church in WA. Miss Wilson stayed on as acting principal until someone suitable could be found to replace her. Meanwhile the name was changed to Presbyterian Ladies' College (PLC). It moved to premises in Cottesloe in 1917.		
According to the Directories, Mrs Z. Voseda was the resident in 1925, and in 1949, the last year they were printed, Mrs May Lee ran a boarding house there. City of Perth records indicate some building work was carried out in 1951 and a swimming pool installed in 1979. In the late 1980s P. M. Damo used it as a meditation centre and in the 1990s Mr Ramsey used it for meditation classes and community projects.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward show the aforementioned building work and pool installation. The swimming pool was then removed by the turn of the century. The building form and extent remain visibly unchanged from that time.		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Educational: Primary School	
Associations	C. A. Chandler Mrs Alston Ormiston College Miss C. E. Wilson Mrs Z. Voseda Mrs May Lee P. M. Damo Mr Ramsey	Builder Owner Occupant Head teacher Resident Resident Occupant Occupant
Sources	Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983. Wises Post Office Directories. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



RESIDENCE, 148 PALMERSTON ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Residence, 148 Palmerston St
Other names	Backpackers' Hostel The Witches Hat
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	4568
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	148 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 18 D/P: 24614
Vol/folio	1226/562
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place is a rare and intact example of the Tudor Revival style in brick and stone with a prominent corner tower that makes it a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with leading members of the Perth community including the first owner railway engineer William Dartnell and his family.
Statement of significance	The place is representative of a substantial residential building for affluent members of the community and is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1898; 1960s; 2000s
Walls	Limestone Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Tudor Revival
Physical description	An unusual and substantial single storey residence with a complex roof form with gables framing a corner turret, to both facades. These in turn are set within projecting gables which frame the outer ends of both facades. The gable ends and turret base are half-timbered, in an Arts and Crafts detail. The bow verandah returns around the corner of the house and along both principal frontages. It is supported by turned posts and sits on a limestone foundation.
	The rooms in the projecting gables have bay windows with iron awnings over. Dominant corner Symmetrical design
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Palmerston Street, which was just a dirt track in its very early years, was named after Lord Henry Palmerston, aka Henry John Temple. He was Britain's Prime Minister from 1855 until his death in 1865 and interestingly a relative of Perth Government Architect, George Temple Poole. The northern end of the street began to develop towards the end of the 1890s. No. 148 Palmerston Street is situated on town Lot N76. The place is one of several substantial homes, built in Palmerston Street at around this time. It became known as the 'Witch's Hat' referring to the conical corner turret of the building.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The land was first owned by John R.R. Keane who sold it to explorer and property developer Alexander Forrest in May 1889. He sold it to C. H. James around 1895, who further subdivided the land and William Whitney Dartnell bought the last piece in 1897. Initially it was numbered 122 Palmerston Street. The house was erected in 1898 for William Dartnell, his wife Eliza and their four children. Dartnell was a railway engineer who had been recruited by Chief Engineer, C.Y. O'Conner. The 1898 City of Perth rate books indicate that it was occupied by his family from the time that it was constructed. He arrived in Western Australia with his family from New Zealand in early 1892 and was appointed as an engineer under O'Connor. Three years later he was appointed as Chief Engineer of Existing Lines but he also worked at developing the railway infrastructure and helped design the Horseshoe and Barrack Street bridges.	
The house was constructed by Frederick Wilhelm Gustav Liebe who also built His Majesty's Theatre and the first Perth Art Gallery. It was very lavish, involving costly materials and decorative pieces; and a tennis court was built on the adjacent block. Tennis parties were held there with the spectators reportedly sitting in a 'garden-kiosk' and being served refreshing drinks by a maid. According to Wise's Post Office Directories, the Dartnalls remained in residence until 1927 when it was purchased by Mary Anne Coates. She resided there with Franz Bergman whom she later married but, by 1930, they had moved out and it was leased to Mrs Kate Jeffery.	
Mrs Jeffery and her husband opened a bake house at the rear, which had a frontage onto Earl Street. Permission to carry out alterations to this was given to Mrs Coates by the City of Perth in 1936. Following this, the bake house was run for many years by the Epis family and was known as 'The Bakery'. Michele (Mick) Epis and his wife Theresa ran the bakery there for nearly 10 years until they amalgamated with another baker and moved to East Perth because of the need for larger premises. The place was then used as a motor mechanic's workshop and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, Ern Leng was listed as the resident.	

Historical Information	
<p>In 1961 building permission was given for additions to the rear factory for Steel Craft. These turned it into a larger industrial workshop where wrought iron work and general engineering was carried out. At that time the premises were owned by Arnold Zweig who had purchased them in 1959. After his death in 1964 it was in the hands of the Public Trustees. It was then used as a hostel. The Caprionas 'Rose and Santo' purchased the property in 1970 and in 1971 alterations and additions were carried out, which included new toilets and a kitchen area. Following this the buildings were used as an after-care home for psychiatric patients and a school. The school was run by the Aranda Marga, who had 15 students there in the late 1970s. By 1982 the house and workshop were being used as a home for aged persons.</p>	
<p>In 1996 an application for demolition was denied because of the building's heritage significance and local interest. It was purchased that same year (1996) by the Berbatis family company, C. G. Berbatis Holdings Pty Ltd. By this time both the house and the bakery were considerably run down but careful renovation over a period of time successfully restored much of its former glory. This work was carried out under the direction of architect L. Cotter, engineer G. Naoum and builder Terry Bell of Tawbel Pty Ltd. It was then converted into an upper level backpackers/tourist hostel and marketed under the name of 'Witch's Hat'. The 'Witch's Hat' offers shared accommodation, a TV lounge, an internet lounge, a landscaped courtyard and pool and 24-hour check-in. It was described in the Lonely Planet as having 'an air of class' and it took out an award for the Best Small Hostel in Western Australia in 2007. In 2008 it was ranked as No. 2 in WA on Hostelworld, an independent backpacker accommodation website. In 2008 it was managed by Iain 'Hopper' McTavish. As of 2020 the manager was Julia Denison.</p>	
<p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward show the aforementioned addition to the block in the 1960s. The subject place remained unchanged from then until the late 1990s into the early 2000s when an extension was added, linking the two structures on the site. There have been no visible changes since that time.</p>	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	John R.R. Keane	Landowner
	Alexander Forrest	Landowner
	C. H. James	Landowner
	William Whitney Dartnell	Owner
	Dartnell family	Owners
	Frederick Wilhelm Gustav Liebe	Builder
	Mary Anne Coates	Owner
	Kate Jeffery	Resident
	Michele and Theresa Epis	Residents
	Ern Leng	Resident
Sources	Rose and Santo Caprionas	Owners
	C. G. Berbatis Holdings Pty Ltd	Owner
	L. Cotter	Architect
	G. Naoum	Engineer
	Terry Bell - Tawbel Pty Ltd	Builder
	Iain McTavish	Manager
	Julia Denison	Manager
	Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983.	
	Wises Post Office Directories.	
	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006.	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

Additional Photographs	
	

SEMI-DETACHED PAIR, 163-165 PALMERSTON ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached Pair, 163-165 Palmerston St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8739
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	163-165 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 2 STR: 18221 LOT: 1 STR: 18221
Vol/folio	1851/600 1851/599
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a duplex constructed in the Victorian Georgian style and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1895
Walls	Stone Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late Colonial Georgian
Physical description	The stone, brick and iron semi-detached dwellings were constructed in the Late Colonial Georgian style. The dwellings, which have a simple, symmetrical front facade, are set back approximately 1.5 metres from the footpath behind a white picket fence.
	The symmetry is created by two tall chimneys, which service the front two rooms of each dwelling and by the centrally located front entry doors, which are flanked either side by projecting front rooms. The projecting front rooms are headed by hipped gables and have a shared iron skillion verandah. The windows within the projecting front rooms comprise a pair of timber framed sash windows and are covered by a timber and iron skillion awning. The walls of the projecting front rooms are stone with red brick quoining, the side elevations of the dwellings are brick.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The subject dwellings are a semi-detached mirror pair of dwellings located at Nos. 163 and 165 Palmerston Street, Perth. The place is situated along Palmerston Street in the area north of Robertson Park and south of Hyde Park. The Robertson Park area covers part of a large water body previously called Lake Henderson, which once formed part of the series of freshwater lakes stretching from East Perth to Joondanna. Hyde Park was once known as Third Swamp. Perth's northern lakes were subject to flooding during the heavy winter months and the eastern lakes became heavily polluted. By the 1840s both these factors pressured the government to drain the lakes and sell off the land. The drained lakes proved to be ideal for growing vegetables and fruit, which encouraged the development of market gardens in the drained areas.</p> <p>Market gardening activities were carried out on the bed of Lake Henderson in the early 1870s, and the surrounding areas were developed. The market gardens were first established by the British settlers. However, following the arrival of a significant number of Chinese immigrants to Western Australia, they became almost exclusively operated by the Chinese until the late 1920s. Third Swamp or Hyde Park (originally a camping ground for Aborigines) became a duck shooting resort for Europeans and, as late as 1888, drovers used the places as a camp when bringing sheep to Perth. In the mid 1890s the gold boom resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Perth.</p> <p>Initially the immigrant population (which flocked to Perth), sought rental accommodation within walking distance to job opportunities and city services. In response to this increased need for housing, the inner city land was subdivided and then often subdivided again, resulting in an uneven, patchwork pattern of lot sizes in East Perth, Highgate and Northbridge. A small number of builders and investors built pockets of semi-detached houses in and around Perth, Highgate, Leederville, North Perth and Subiaco in anticipation of the development of high density neighbourhoods. The establishment of such neighbourhoods did not eventuate as the availability of relatively inexpensive and larger residential lots within easy access of the city enabled the majority of the population to pursue the popular ideal of a suburban lifestyle. The result of this left a few semi-detached houses isolated amongst detached suburban villas.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The semi-detached pair at Nos. 163 - 165 Palmerston Street were constructed on part of Perth Town Lot Y240 in 1895. Wise's Post Office Directories for 1895 did not list any properties along the portion of Palmerston Street between Myrtle and Bulwer Street where the subject semi-detached pair are located. However, they were drawn on the PWD sewerage plans dated 18 August 1897 (Sheet 8). The owner at the time of construction was Janet Cook. In 1895, No. 163 was occupied by civil servant Victor Watt and No. 165 by contractor J. Franklin. The 1898 edition of the Directories indicated that the semi-detached pair were originally Nos. 135 and 137 Palmerston Street.</p> <p>At this time Walter Gillies was listed at No. 135 (now No. 163) and Daniel J. Molan at No. 137 (now No. 165) and there were only three people in all in the section between Myrtle and Bulwer streets. In 1899, the street numbering for the subject places changed to Nos. 165-167 but still with Walter Gillies at No. 135 and by then James N. Waxwell was in No. 137. The numbering remained as such until 1907 when it was changed to reflect the current numbering. Walter Gillies remained in residence at what is now referred to as No. 163 Palmerston Street until at least 1910.</p> <p>The place that is now referred to as No. 165 changed frequently up until the second decade of the 20th Century. Occupants of these premises included: Samuel Correl in 1901, Edwin Curtwright in 1903, Mrs Carren in 1904, Michael Dwyer in 1908 and Mary Vincent in 1910. For the second decade of the 20th Century the pattern in occupancy changed between the dwellings as No. 165 was consistently occupied by the same person, John Eddy, and the place at No. 63 had a consistently high turnover of occupants. In 1949, the last year the Directories were published, the occupants were John Cockling at No. 163 and Mrs B. Gibson at No. 165.</p> <p>No original building licences were located to assist the establishment of a precise construction date. However, a set of City of Perth building licence plans dated 1989, document that the owner of the place at the time, K. Roberts, undertook some alterations to the subject dwellings. These works involved the addition of a timber framed structure to the rear of both dwellings, which included a kitchen, bathroom and laundry.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Janet Cook Victor Watt J. Franklin	Owner Occupant Occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 180 PALMERSTON ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 180 Palmerston St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18085
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	180 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 201 D/P: 31336
Vol/folio	1712/37
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick and tile.
	The corner location of the place and its prominent tower makes this a feature of the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative of a substantial residential building for affluent members of the community and is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Two storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1901; 1952-53
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The original single storey dwelling has a hipped tiled roof with a gable feature on the prominent wall. The main roof continues over the corner verandah. The verandah is supported by square timber posts and decorative brackets. The gable wall also features six casement windows and fanlights in a flat triangle shape. The windows on the front wall are a set of two double hung sashes . The original chimney is tall square roughcast with corbelled brick tops and clay pots.
	The double storey extension on the side has face brick and rendered sections of wall. The windows are in configurations of three, but are not consistent in detail. The belvedere is overbalanced off the side of the second storey extension roof. It has a hipped tiled roof and flat sheet balustrades
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Palmerston Street was named in 1858 after Lord Palmerston (1784-1807), Prime Minister of England. He was an exponent of liberal politics and gunboat diplomacy and was variously nicknamed, 'Lord Cupid' and 'Lord Pumicestone'. At the beginning of the 1890s there were few houses around as much of Perth was still scrubland. The 1890s gold rush brought a huge influx of prospectors to the State, many of whom became permanent settlers. This area's proximity to the City made it attractive to settlers but the excessive demand caused a tent city to develop in nearby Hyde Park. Continuing demand for housing led to several new subdivisions. This one, which covered the area between Palmerston, Bulwer and Glendower Streets, was carried out in 1891 and the eastern end of the street block, which includes Lake Street was subdivided the following year (1892).
The attraction of this area improved considerably once Hyde Park (or Third Swamp as it was previously known) was firstly gazetted as a reserve and then redesigned as a park in 1898.
No. 180 Palmerston, a large residence on the corner of Palmerston and Glendower streets, began as a modest house on the second lot from the corner. It was first extended on the northern side onto the adjoining corner lot.
By 1952 a second storey had been added at the rear. A belvedere has also been added to take advantage of the views over Hyde Park. The MWSS & DD sewerage plan confirms the origins of the house, its original shape being clearly shown. The development was in keeping with its position overlooking Hyde Park.
The original residence does not appear on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans. However, Wise's Post Office Directories show that D. W. Harwood, Managing Director of the Perth Pneumatic Malting Co., was the occupant in 1903. Godfrey White was listed as the occupant and probably the owner of the place from at least 1915 to 1938 and in 1949 the resident was listed as H. Millman. According to the City of Perth building licence cards, J. Zeitlen was the owner of the subject place in 1951.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1953, Mr Zeitlen constructed a brick and iron double garage (accessed from Glendower Street) and store plus a separate laundry and shower at the rear of the block. This replaced an existing wooden garage. In 1952 alterations and additions, which included rebuilding an existing sleep-out were carried out, plus the demolition of an existing lean-to.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate a pool was added to the backyard sometime in the early 2000s, but this appears to be the only significant change to the residence. The form and extent of the property appear unchanged since the photographs begin.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	D. W. Harwood Godfrey White H. Millman J. Zeitlen	Occupant Occupant Occupant Owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 63 PARRY ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 63 Parry St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	4199
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Perth Draft Inventory 99-01 YES 31 Dec 1999

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	63 Parry St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 826 D/P: 39555
Vol/folio	2563/85
Reserve	—

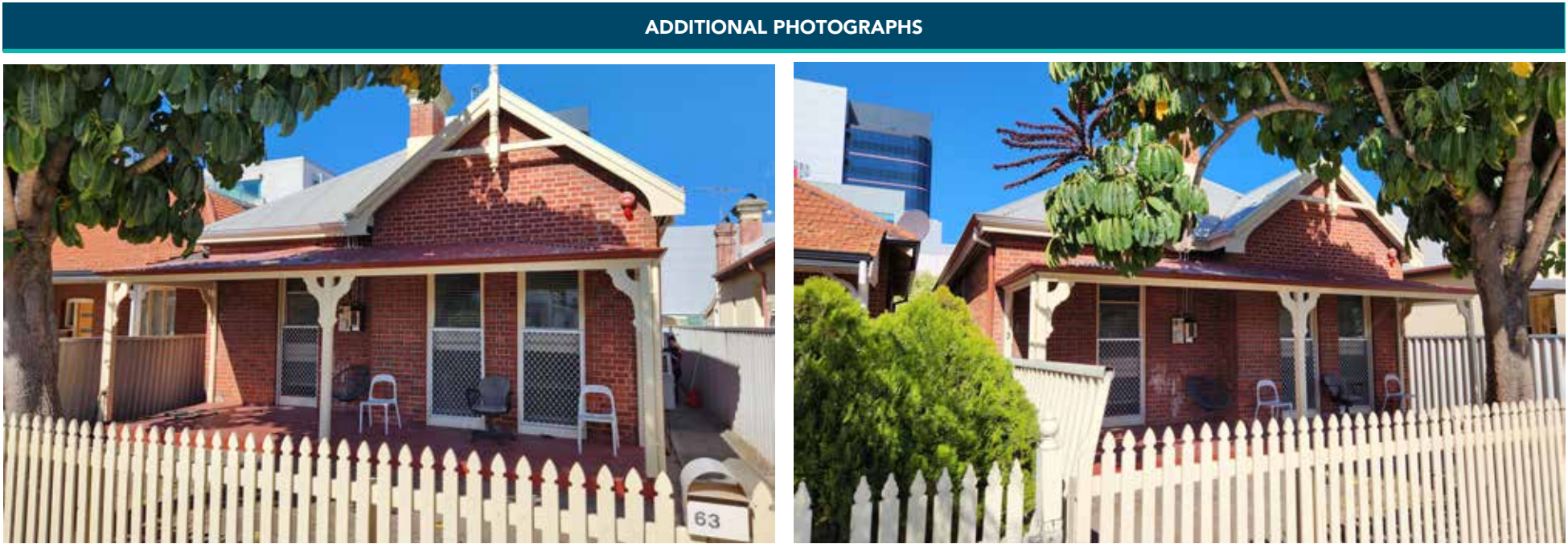
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a cottage constructed in a simple expression of the Federation Queen Anne style which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a cottage for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Two storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1899
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A Federation Queen Anne styled single storey home with a grey corrugated steel hipped roof. The roof has a prominent gable on the right side towards the street with a gable spire at the apex. Below the roof line along the Parry Street façade is red corrugated iron awning verandah, supported by painted timber square posts with timber decorative corner brackets.
	The entire building is tuck pointed, face brick with Flemish bond. The front façade has three, floor to ceiling height windows and the main entrance is located on the western wall down a walkway running along the fence line.
	Painted timber picket fence delineating the site from the street with a generous set back and mature tree in the front.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Apart from the impact of the 1890s gold boom which resulted in the dramatic increase in the city's population, the development of Parry Street, named in 1845 in honour of Sir William Parry, a rear-admiral in the British Royal Navy, would have also been influenced by its proximity to public transport. The first houses were constructed in 1884 (No. 116 being one of the earliest in the City of Vincent). Following the establishment of the rail system in 1888 and the construction of a station at East Perth, train routes began to operate from 1900 along some of the major city roads, including Lord Street. By this time Parry Street appears to have been well settled with single and semi-detached bungalows.</p> <p>For many years Parry Street ran continuously from Lord Street to Stirling Street which causes some difficulty in determining the house numbers and names of residents between Lord and Pier streets during the latter part of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th. Street numbering also changed significantly over these years as settlement increased. The first edition of the H. Pierssene's, Western Australian Directory, published in 1893/1895 showed seven residents on the north side of Parry Street between Stirling Street and Guildford Road (now Lord Street) where the subject property is located. The first edition of Wise's Post Office Directories in 1895/1896, reveals eight residents in this section of the street, which had increased to 16 listed residents by 1900.</p> <p>The City of Perth Rates Books show that the cottage was built in 1899 for the owner Gervase Clifton. He was part of the extended Clifton family who were well known in the Perth community. The cottage was built as an investment property and the first occupant was teacher, Samuel Dark. No detail of the architect or builder of the cottage has been found in this research.</p> <p>Throughout the first half of the 20th century the cottage was occupied by tenants and there was several changes of ownership.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the cottage has changed little in form or extent although the roof has changed from red corrugated iron to the current grey corrugated metal sheeting.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The rear lot boundary of the property has changed to accommodate new development to rear.		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Gervase Clifton	Original Owner
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	



SEMI-DETACHED OFFICES, 104-106 PARRY ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached Offices, 104-106 Parry St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18042
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Jun 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	104-106 Parry St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 4 D/P: 1231
Vol/folio	565/21A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a duplex constructed in the Victorian Georgian style and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a modest residential building for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Commercial: Offices
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1897
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	The single storey face brick and iron semi-detached dwelling was constructed in the Federation style. The pair is a mirror image of each other and shares a party wall.
	Set back approximately 6 metres from the footpath the dwelling features two distinct bayed front rooms with three double hung sash windows. A rendered brick sill runs immediately below the three windows on the twin sides of the dwelling and a rendered brick base course runs along the length of the facade of the dwelling.
	The front doors are timber panelled and positioned symmetrically either side of the party wall. The entrance is recessed with twin rendered brick archways featuring decorative motifs either side of the party wall.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Apart from the impact of the 1890s gold boom which resulted in the dramatic increase in the city's population, the development of Parry Street, named in 1845 in honour of Sir William Parry, a rear-admiral in the British Royal Navy, would have also been influenced by its proximity to public transport. The first houses were constructed in 1884 (No. 116 being one of the earliest in the City of Vincent). Following the establishment of the rail system in 1888 and the construction of a station at East Perth, train routes began to operate from 1900 along some of the major city roads, including Lord Street. By this time Parry Street appears to have been well settled with single and semi-detached bungalows.

For many years Parry Street ran continuously from Lord Street to Stirling Street which causes some difficulty in determining the house numbers and names of residents between Lord and Pier streets during the latter part of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th. Street numbering also changed significantly over these years as settlement increased. The first edition of the H. Pierssene's, Western Australian Directory, published in 1893/1895 showed seven residents on the north side of Parry Street between Stirling Street and Guildford Road (now Lord Street) where the subject property is located. The first edition of Wise's Post Office Directories in 1895/1896, reveals eight residents in this section of the street, which had increased to 16 listed residents by 1900.

This information corresponds with the City of Perth building licence cards, indicating that a number of building licences were approved for the construction of dwellings, as well as stables and bottling stores along Parry Street between 1896 and 1898.

The subject place was located on the north side of Parry Street between Pier and Lord Streets. This block was later dissected by a laneway, which has more recently been labelled Matson Lane. Some sort of building was shown on the PWD sewerage plans, which are known to be circa 1897 but that particular sheet was not dated.

In 1902, No. 104 was listed as being owned by W.R. Lakey who owned at least two others in the street. No. 104 was occupied by Mrs Cameron. The next listing in the Directories that corresponds with the numbering of the subject dwelling today was in 1908 with Samuel Glew residing at No. 104 and John Atkinson at No. 106. In 1907 Samuel Glew was listed as residing at No. 72, possibly indicating that No. 104 was then 72. At that time James Kent was listed at No. 74, which was possibly No. 106.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1910 Mrs S. Vine and Miss E. Vine (a dressmaker) were in residence at No. 104 and Collins is listed for No. 106. In 1913 John Murray resided at No. 104 and Andrew Hosking at No. 106 and in 1916 it was Mrs M. Alderidge in No. 104 and Edmond Sheanze at No. 106.

During the first part of the 1920s Charles Patterson resided at No. 104 and Mrs Mary Dewar at No. 106. During the 1930s Thomas Chamberlain resided at No. 104 and Mrs R. Kalif at No. 106. Circa 1940 Pier Street was extended further north, displacing some of the residents in this area but this change did not affect Nos 104-106. Throughout the 1940s Mrs P. Lekias resided at No. 106 and various tenants at No. 104 included Robert Godfrey in 1940 and John Miller in 1945 until at least 1949. This high turnover of tenancies indicates that many dwellings within close proximity to the city were used as rental properties in the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries.

According to the City of Perth building licence cards, Mr Pilpel added a rear verandah and four toilets in 1978 and in 2004 the owners applied for a licence to build a two-storey residential unit at the rear. This was designed by Joe Chindarsi Architect. The construction of the underground Northern City By-Pass, which runs along the north side of Newcastle Street did impact considerably on Parry Street and its residents. Extensive road and beautification works were carried out as a result. These included lush lawns, widened footpaths and new jacaranda trees. These changes were completed by the end of September 2001 and the street was 'officially handed back' to its residents by Planning and Infrastructure Minister Alannah MacTiernan during a special ceremony.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the subject place has changed minimally since then. The roofing appears to have been replaced in the late 1980s and then again around 2007, returning it to the original visual. An extension was added in 2010 and there have been no visible changes since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations		
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PARRY STREET PRECINCT, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Parry Street Precinct
Other names	Tassia Court, 111 Parry St, P15793 Flats 278-288 Pier St Duplex 99-101 Parry St, P15796 Duplex 103-105 Parry St, P15795 Duplex 107-109 Parry St, P15794 Duplex 135-137 Parry St, P15791 Duplex 139-141 Parry St, P15790 Duplex 143-145 Parry St, P15789 Duplex 147-149 Parry St, P15787 House 89 Parry St, P15798 House 145 Parry St, P15788 Five Houses 85-93 Parry St, P15797
Place type	Precinct or Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11543
State Heritage Register:	28 March 2002
Other Listing:	Perth Draft Inventory 31 Dec 1999

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	89, 93, 99, 103, 107, 111, 135, 139-141, 143, 145-149 Parry St & 278-288 Pier St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The precinct is rare as an example of a relatively intact streetscape of late nineteenth century and early to mid twentieth century buildings still extant the City of Perth;
	The place has significance as a cohesive streetscape of modestly and elaborately detailed residential buildings, encompassing a variety of architectural styles dating from the late nineteenth century and early to mid twentieth century.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890s gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place collectively demonstrates the standard of residential accommodation built in the area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and the subsequent changes in ownership illustrate the social mobility of the Northbridge population as expansion of transport services enabled the more well-to-do members of society to move further afield to newly developed suburbs.
The place is important for its role in providing low cost housing for residents in Northbridge.	
The precinct forms an integrated group of single storey residential buildings, which contribute, to the historic character of the area and to the community's sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	Residential: Flats

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1890 onwards
Walls	Rendered Brick Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Italianate Inter-War Art Deco Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	Parry Street Precinct comprises a row of semi-detached and detached single storey brick residences. The precinct is located along the southern side of Parry Street between Stirling Street and Braid Street and contains houses numbered 89 to 149 inclusive. The precinct also contains 278-288 Pier Street, which is located on the corner of Parry Street and Pier Streets.
	Residences within the precinct are predominantly Federation Queen Anne in style. The most notable exception being two Art Deco Style unit complexes, located at 111 Parry Street and 278-288 Pier Street, and a single-storey masonry and iron building in the Victorian Italianate style, located at 89 Parry Street. Roofs are clad either in corrugated iron, ceramic tiles or aluminium tiles. Walls are either face brick or rendered brick. Residences typically have verandahs to the front and set backs of approximately 3-5 metres.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Along the front boundaries there are low fences in a variety of styles, including wire with timber posts and rails, masonry and timber pickets. Mature trees can be found to the rear of most properties. The uniformity of styles, building heights and set backs within the precinct creates a cohesive streetscape.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
As part of the impact of the 1890s gold boom, the population of the City of Perth increased substantially, resulting in the expansion of residential and commercial development north of the City centre. The development of Parry Street would also have been influenced by its convenient proximity to public transport, both rail and tram.	
Parry Street originally extended from Beaufort Street in the west to Samson Street in the east, where a rail crossing marked the intersection. The East Perth railway station was located a short distance to the north of this point. Originally, Parry Street ran continuously from Lord Street to Stirling Street but by the 1890s Braid Street [previously Little Mangle Street] ran between Parry and Newcastle Street, and during the late 1930s Pier Street (previously Mackie Street) was extended between Newcastle and Parry Streets. The Parry Street properties continued through to Newcastle Street (then Mangles Street), with development of these lots focused initially on the southern portion, along Newcastle Street.	
Around 1895, development began to occur along Parry Street, with housing and some small-scale manufacturing, warehousing and transport operations, while between the railway line and Lord Street was the Perth City Council yards and later, the Perth Public Pound	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Many of the houses now existing in Parry Street were constructed from the mid-1890s to the first decade of the 20th century. Details of the changing occupants have been included in the assessment documentation for the State Registration. The homes were typically built as investment properties, and were occupied by a mixture of trades and small business people, shop keepers, commercial travellers and agents.

The building stock changed in the Inter War period with the construction of two flat developments. The group of eight flats at 278-288 Pier Street were built c1939 for the owner William Arthur Mold. Mold was a baker who had premises in Maylands. No detail of the architect or builder have been determined.

Tassia Court, at 111 Parry Street was built in 1940 for the owner Stavros Stavrianou to a design by architect Percy Harrison. Greek born Stavros Stavrianou (1906-1989) was a local business proprietor and managed the Olympia Café. In 1943, Stavros and his wife Maria were recorded in the Electoral Rolls as living at 119 Parry Street which is consistent with the location of Tassia Court although the numbering is now changed. The name Tassia Court is believed to originate with the word 'Golden' in Greek.

During subsequent decades, the precinct continued to be occupied for residential purposes. The plan for the north of the city by-pass was released by the government in 1959, and some years later, in 1978, the properties in the precinct were transferred to the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority. Subsequently the properties in the precinct were leased from the State Planning Commission by Homeswest (the State Housing Commission of W.A.) for a peppercorn rental and in 1987 upgrading of the buildings commenced. The upgrading of these buildings and other buildings in the Northbridge Tunnel area became part of the East Perth Project, which was managed by Landcorp.

The properties within the group are still residential and have undergone some restoration and additions. Many of the properties are still public housing.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Stavros Stavrianou Percy Harrison	Owner and occupier Architect
Sources	P11543 Parry Street Precinct Assessment Documentation, DPLH 2002. inHerit - State Heritage Office City of Perth Rates Books Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

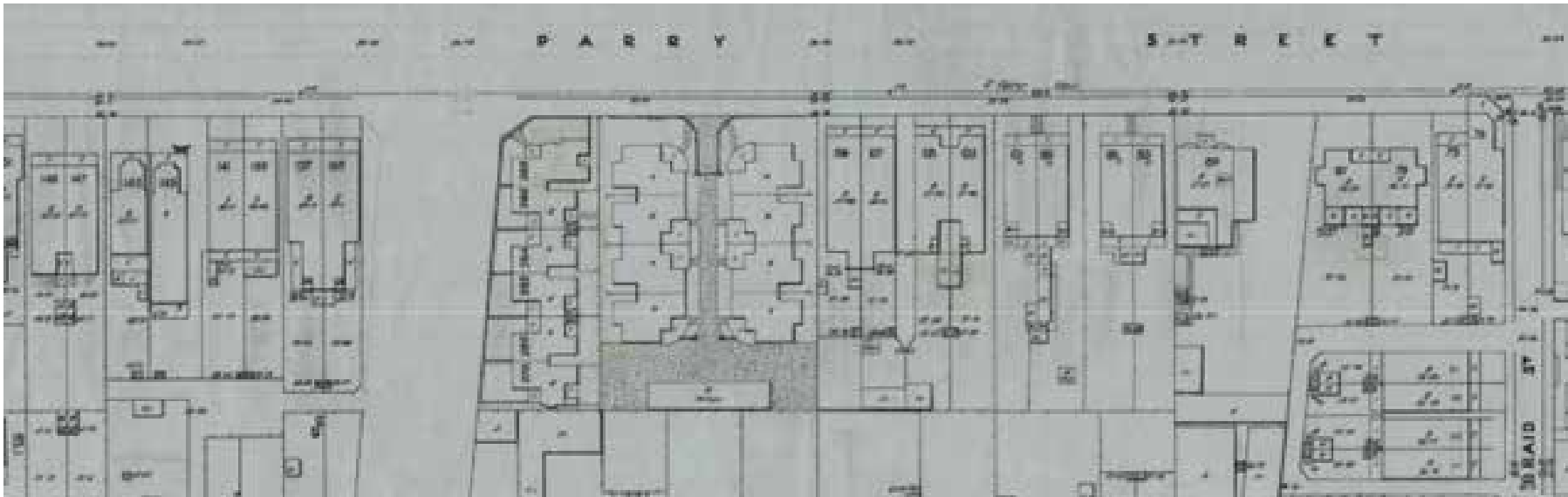


ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Parry Street Precinct Sewerage Plan, 1955. Courtesy State Records Office of WA

TERRACED TOWNHOUSES, 2-4 RANDELL ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Terraced townhouses, 2-4 Randell St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18045
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	2-4 Randell St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	The terraced townhouses at 2-4 Randall Street are sophisticated examples of their genre and were awarded the RAIA (WA Chapter) Award for Multi Residential development in 1999. The townhouses demonstrate the evolution of housing styles and demographics of the inner suburbs of the City of Vincent.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1999
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th Century Modern
Physical description	This pair of three storey townhouses is developed to both side boundaries. Each unit replicates its neighbour. The sophisticated design presents a façade to Randell Street which is predominantly glass on the two upper levels, and garage and entry on the ground floor.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Randell Street was named after George Randell, a builder and prominent elder in the Trinity Congregational Church. He had an illustrious career in politics becoming a Perth City Councillor as early as 1870 and in 1874 he was elected Chairman and the City's first Mayor in 1885. He became a Member of the Legislative Council in 1877 and Leader of the Opposition in 1894 and a member of John Forrest's cabinet. He was a member of the Central Board of Education, a founder of Perth High School and much involved in the foundation of Claremont Teachers' Training College.</p> <p>Randell Street is situated in the area immediately north of the main body of Lake Henderson. Market gardening activities were carried out on the bed of the lake after it was drained in the early 1870s, and the surrounding areas developed early. The European gardeners were followed by Chinese market gardeners who operated until the early 1920s. In the 1895 edition of Wise's Post Office Directories there were only six residences listed, one of which included a livery stables owned by Harry Ward (towards the Palmerston Street end) but there were no street numbers listed. The MWSS & DD sewerage plan shows a small, rectangular brick building, possibly a shed, on the site and, according to the Directories, Mrs L. N. Fairfield was residing there in 1898. (The circa 1912 PWD sewerage plans also show the same building.)</p> <p>In 1898 the next door house, No. 6, was occupied by Marcus Wilkins, a builder. It is interesting to also note that Thomas Newton, an architect with the Perth Water Department (PWD) occupied No. 10 and Alexander Walker, a carpenter, was at No. 14. All three being involved in construction. Mrs Fairfield was followed by Mr Crawford in 1900, Thomas Guthrie from 1901 to 1904, Alexander Hicks in 1905 and George Collins in 1906. After that the site appeared to remain empty except that from 1925 a cordial works was listed on the site for a few years, no names were provided.</p> <p>By 1929 the building on the site was listed as a 'vacant store' and then, following that nothing was listed for the site in the Directories which ceased publication in 1949. Sometime between that date and 1956 a residence was erected on the site as City of Perth records indicated building licences were issued in 1956 for additions to a storeroom and in 1965 to rebuild it in brick.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In the late 1990s, the land was redeveloped with a modern three-storey duplex building designed by Chris Hair Architecture Urban Design and constructed by Gavin Construction Pty Ltd. In 1997 it won an Award of Merit in the Colorbond Group Residential Award. The judges 'congratulated Chris Hair on the elegant manner in which he had managed to site the two terrace houses within such a confined space' (The Architect, Spring 97 37.3, p.9). Since then a steel-roofed patio has been added to No. 2 (1999). The new development contrasts with the neighbouring weatherboard cottage at No. 6, which is still extant.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned redevelopment. There have been no visible changes to the subject place since the construction of the building in the 1990s.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Chris Hair Architecture and Urban Design Gavin Constructions	Architects Builders
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



COLMEL HOUSE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Colmel House
Other names	St Helen's Private Hospital Topsham Private Hospital
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18053
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006)

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	241 Stirling St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 450 D/P: 301681
Vol/folio	1106/551
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place is a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick and tile with an intact verandah which features timber detail.
	This prominent building is a landmark in the streetscape for its scale in contrast to the surrounding building stock.
	The place has historic value for its association with the provision of medical services to the people of Perth from the early 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with Dr Edward James Haynes who was a leader in his profession who made a contribution to the community through his role on the Perth City Council and other community groups.
	The remaining fabric and arrangement of the spaces in the building may provide information in relation to medical practice and processes in the early 20th century.
	The place has social value for its association with the provision of medical services to many members of the community in the 20th century, and it continues to be associated with health services.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Current use	Commercial: Offices
Other use	Health: Hospital

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1902; 1904
Walls	Brick Limestone
Roof	Terracotta Tile Corrugated Sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This two-storey former residence in the Federation Queen Anne style is a grand house, but rare within the Town of Vincent. The comparatively plain two storey bullnosed verandah is handsomely proportioned and returns from the front façade along the side façade.
	The verandah posts are chamfered with collars top and bottom, and the lower floor verandah has a decorative flat arch valance. Upstairs the balustrade consists of simple verticals set between handrail and bottom rail. An open tread timber staircase is in place on the side of the verandah. The verandah terminates against a protruding double storey bay at either end, gabled to the front façade and hipped to the side façade.
	The generous scale of the residence is given emphasis with the tall, hipped roof and French doors with fanlights above. Casement windows and doors have fanlights over, contributing to the generous proportions of the residence.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The place is of brick construction set on a limestone plinth. Rendered bands run the perimeter of the residence at door head on both the ground and first floor. The projecting gabled bay on the front façade have additional rendered string courses at first floor sill and floor levels. Set back behind a fence of brick piers infilled with metal uprights, the majority of the lot is paving for parking.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Stirling Street was named after Sir James Stirling (1791-1865), founder of the Swan River Colony and Governor from 1828-1839. No. 241 Stirling Street did not appear on the PWD 1897 City of Perth & Suburbs sewerage plans (Sheet No. 8, 18.8.1897).	
City of Perth Rates Books indicate that the land parcel was owned by law clerk Samuel John Rowe in the late 1890s. Rowe lived in a house with a garden at this time but the valuation of the property suggest it was not the grand home which subsequently occupied the lot.	
In 1901, the property was transferred to Surgeon Edward James Ambrose Haynes. In September 1901, architect Henry Trigg called for tenders for a two storey brick residence in Hay Street for Dr E. J. Haynes who at that time lived at 125 Stirling Street Perth. By 1902, Haynes was living at his residence in Hay Street which also served as his medical rooms.	
It is likely that Haynes engaged Henry Trigg to design this place which was initially designated as a private residence and occupied by Nurse Tehan although it may have been used as a hospital from its construction.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1903, architect Henry Prockter called for tenders for additions to a Private Hospital in Stirling Street Perth. It is proposed that this was the hospital owned by Dr Haynes as item in The Daily News in February 1904 indicates that the hospital had undergone additions.

A well-equipped private surgical hospital is, unfortunately, a necessary adjunct to any large city, and perth at the present time possesses such a one. "Topsham," at the north end of Stirling -street, now owned by Nurses Rose and Plover, formerly owned by Dr Haynes, has been recently considerably added to. Six specially designed and commodious rooms have just been completed, and of these an operating theatre, fitted with overhead fanlight, and all the latest appliances, and a sterilising room, leading out of same form the principal features. The latter is fitted with a novel hot-water apparatus, which gives an unlimited supply of boiling water in 1½ minutes. The hospital now has accommodation for 18 surgical cases. Nurse Plover, the matron, was one of the West Australian nurses who gave her services to the sick and wounded in the South African war.

The name ‘Topsham Hospital’ may originate with the town of the same name in Devon U.K.

Although this article implies that the hospital was owned by the nurses, the City of Perth Rates Books indicate that the owner was Dr Haynes until his death in 1910, and subsequently by his executors. Edward Haynes (1854-1910) was well regarded in his profession and spent a significant portion of his time teaching in his profession as well as serving on the Perth City Council.

I In 1910, it was listed as Topsham Private Hospital, with Miss M. Plover as matron and nurses D. Salmon, G.E. Conroy and E. Bochm in residence. Two nurses were boarding across the street at No. 252 at that time and there was a nurses' home at 194 Stirling Street, and another establishment, Ensor Hospital, at No. 216.

By 1915, No. 241 was known as St Helen's Private Hospital, and it was run by Nurse Armstrong. In 1919 the nurses were E. Scott and H.P. Rennix. By 1930 it was known as St Helen's Hospital and was owned and run by Christina and Lottie Fanning. In 1936 the hospital was listed still with the Fannings as the proprietors but 'trained nurses home' was also included. In 1947, the Fannings were still there.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No Directory was published in 1948 but in 1949 No. 241 was just listed as 'W.H. & A.G. Kirby'. The City of Perth building licence cards indicated that Colonel Norris applied for a licence to erect an office at this address in 1979.

In 2002, No. 241 Stirling Street was a health facility known as Colmel House. Two houses on Brisbane Street (Nos. 79 and 81) operated as annexes of Colmel House.

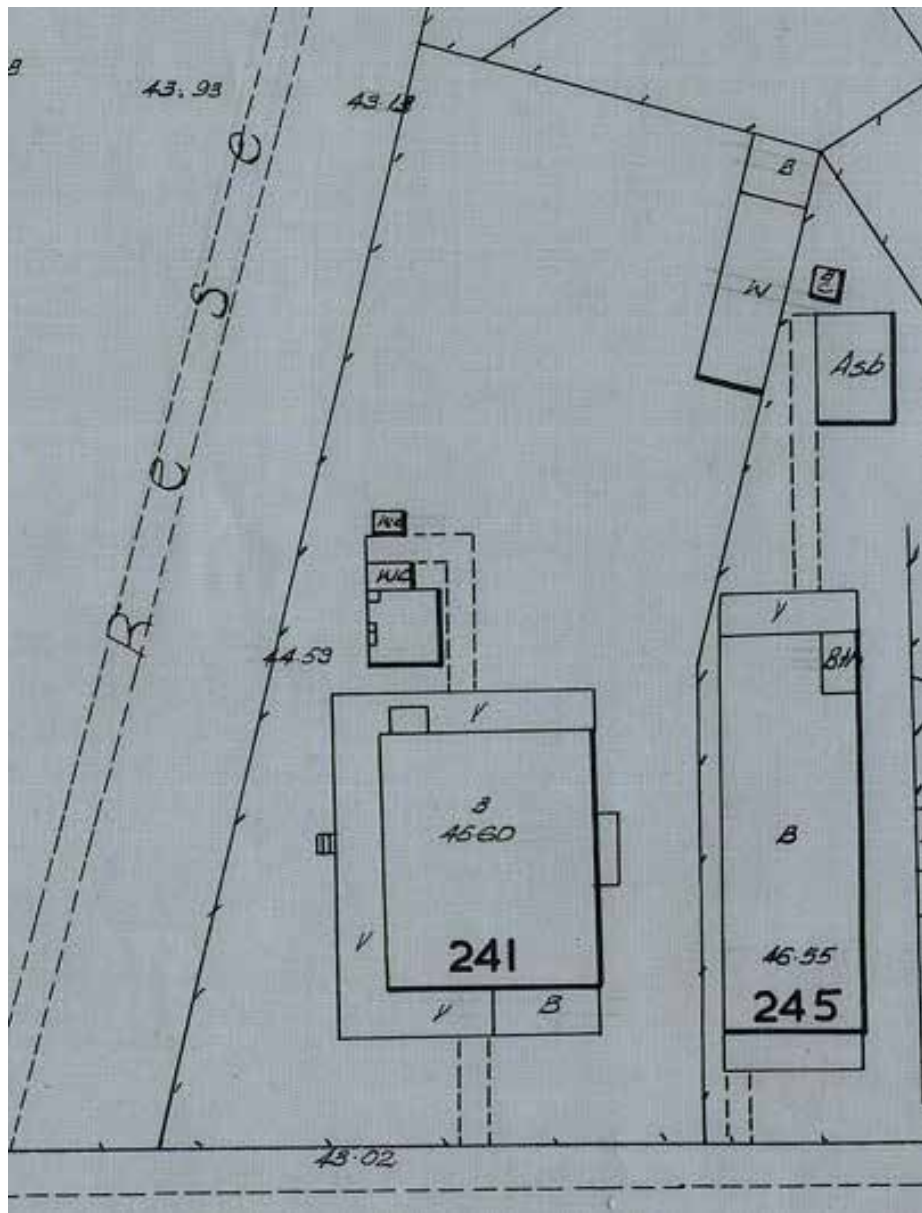
By 2004, it was occupied by MR Business Advisers, which produced business development programmes tailored to their clients' needs and ran workshops there. Other tenants have included Melsom Robson, chartered accountants (established 1978), which became Jones Condon chartered accountants, MR Business Advisers and Colmel Properties. In 2024 the businesses residing in the subject place were Ever Nature – a health supplement shop – and two honey producers, Australian Natural Biotechnology Pty Ltd and Karibee Honey.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show that the form and extent of the subject place has changed little since that time.

Historic theme	Social Services: Health	
	Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Dr Edward James Haynes	Owner
Sources	Nurse Marian Plover	Matron
	Henry Prockter	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	
	The Daily News, 12 Feb 1904, p. 5.	
	The West Australian, 23 September 1901, p. 8; 3 October 1903, p. 3.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





HOUSE, 6 RANDELL ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 6 Randell St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8741
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	6 Randell St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 11 D/P: 376
Vol/folio	1173/437
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	This place has aesthetic value as a simple and rare example of a weatherboard cottage in the Federation Queen Anne style.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of a modest cottage built for working families dating from the late nineteenth century.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1897
Walls	Timber framed weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The one storey modest weatherboard dwelling has a bullnose verandah with a cast iron frieze and is supported with stop chamfered posts. The weatherboard are rusticated to the front and side facades. The bargeboards of the gables are scalloped. Garden setting behind the brick and picket front fence Some decorative elements may have been added.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Randell Street was named after George Randell, a builder and prominent elder in the Trinity Congregational Church. He had an illustrious career in politics becoming a Perth City Councillor as early as 1870 and in 1874 he was elected Chairman and the City's first Mayor in 1885. He became a Member of the Legislative Council in 1877 and Leader of the Opposition in 1894 and a member of John Forrest's cabinet. He was a member of the Central Board of Education, a founder of Perth High School and much involved in the foundation of Claremont Teachers' Training College.

Randell Street is situated in the area immediately north of the main body of Lake Henderson, now Robertson Park Reserve. Market gardening activities were carried out on the bed of the lake after it was drained in the early 1870s, and the surrounding areas developed early. European gardeners were followed by Chinese market gardeners who operated until the early 1920s. The material used to erect No. 6 on Town Lot Y239 was weatherboard but all the other homes in the street were of brick construction.

It was previously believed that it was built in 1901 for John Good but when street numbers were first allocated in Wise's Post Office Directories in 1898, the subject place was listed and the resident was Marcus Wilkins, a builder. This was also the first year that his name appeared in the listings, indicating that possibly the house was built circa 1897. In 1900 the entry in the Directories for the subject place was John Turner. In 1910 it was occupied by Henry William, in 1915 by George Bergstrand and in 1920 John A. Evans. Evans was still there in 1940 and in 1949, the last year of the Directories, the resident was listed as Mrs A. E. Evans (possibly John's widow or another relation) indicating that the subject place may have been occupied by the same family since 1919.

The Directories for 1898 showed that there was a resident next door at No. 2 Randell Street (Mrs L. N. Fairfield) but from 1906 that block was unoccupied, with the exception of a cool drink factory for a few years in the 1920s, until at least 1949 when they ceased to be published. In the late 1990s Nos 2-4 were redeveloped with a modern three-storey duplex which contrasts with the subject weatherboard cottage.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show very few changes at the subject site until the mid 1980s when a new roof was installed. The only other additions have been landscaping, solar panelling and back patio shading, starting in the mid 2010s to present.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Marcus Wilkins	Resident
	John Turner	Resident
	Henry William	Resident
	George Bergstrand	Resident
	John A. Evans	Resident
Sources	Mrs A. E. Evans	
	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024	



DUPLEXES, 43-45, 47-49 AND 51-53 ROBINSON AVE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplexes, 43-45, 47-49 and 51-53 Robinson Ave
Other names	Duplexes, 43-45, 47-49 and 51-53 Cicely Street
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18049
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Dec 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	43-45, 47-49, 51-53 Robinson Ave
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The semi-detached dwellings at Nos. 43 - 45, 47 - 49, 51 - 53 Robinson Avenue are a cohesive group of three similar semi-detached mirror pair duplexes.
	They are an unusual group example of intact Federation bungalow duplexes whose rhythm, scale, form and fabric contribute to the character of the area.
	This group has historic value for its association with the development of North Perth in the Gold Boom period by investors who provided modest accommodation for working families.
	The place has historic value for its association with John Stuart who was a successful businessman and pastoralists who built these three duplexes as an investment.
	The place contributes to the community's sense of history for its contribution to the streetscape and its demonstration of the original scale of housing for working families.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1899
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey semi-detached houses at Nos. 43 - 45, 47-49 and 51 - 53 Robinson Avenue are constructed in brick with double hipped roofs and demonstrate the same proportions and details. In all the dwellings a skillion front verandah that spans the full width of the street facade.
	The semi-detached dwellings at Nos. 43 - 45, and 47-49 Robinson Avenue feature rendered and capped dado wall supported by half height Doric columns. The dado wall follows the slope of the ground, and the columns vary in height to provide a common height for the bressemerers.
	The verandah at Nos. 51 - 53 Robinson Avenue is supported by timber posts. In all the dwellings the front doors are set near to the common wall and the remaining one room frontage has a central double hung window.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The double hung windows in the dwelling at Nos. 51 - 53 Robinson Avenue has been replaced with aluminium frame windows. The chimneys in all dwellings are tall with a rendered base and rendered moulded corbel. The chimney of No. 51 has been removed. The duplexes are located close to the front property boundary which are defined either by a fence or low rendered brick walls.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
During the Gold Boom period in Perth a demand for rental accommodation within walking distance to job opportunities and city services increased. A survey of the Wise Postal Directories indicates that there was a considerable mobility of residents in the area, suggesting that many were rented homes.	
The semi-detached pairs at Nos. 43-45, 47-49 and 51-53 Robinson Avenue fit the above criteria well with a high turnover of tenancy from the 1890s throughout the first part of the 20th century evident. This section of Robinson Avenue between William and Lake Streets was originally called Cicely Street until 1910 when it became an extension of Robinson Avenue.	
The 1897 Perth Metropolitan Sewerage Plans show the three semi-detached dwellings to be the only dwellings to have been constructed in this section Robinson Avenue (then Cicely Street), between Lake Street and William Street at this time.	
By 1901, the Perth Metropolitan Sewerage Plans indicate that a number of other dwellings to have been constructed by this time along this northern section of Robinson Avenue. This development pattern correlates with the information within the Wise Postal Directories. The three semi-detached pairs are first listed in the Wise Postal Directories in 1899.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The City of Perth Rates Books confirm that in 1899 the lots were vacant and in 1900 these three duplexes were present. The owner was designated as John Stuart who was a pastoralists and former proprietor of the Governor Broome Hotel on the corner of William and Roe Streets. The first occupants of the three residences were No. 1 (No. 43) A. Hogg, carpenter, No. 3 (No. 45) W.J. Starr, coach builder; No. 5 (No. 47) Spalding, Railway Employee; No. 7 (No. 49) Edward Lee, Boilers (?); No. 9 (No. 51) J. G. Hughes, civil servant; No. 11 (No. 53) William McMiles, railway employee.

It is clear that the dwellings were constructed as an investment and the Rates Books indicate that John Stuart owned other properties nearby. The turnover of occupants in the first half of the 20th century is rapid with most occupancy lasting just one or two years. Ownership of the properties largely remained with the one owner until the 1940s when 47-53 had one owner and 43-45 another. They remained as predominately rental accommodation.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the subject sites had new roof cladding installed in the late 1990s. The roof of 43-45 has had a double hipped roof extended the full length of the building from at least the mid 20th century.

The pillars and balustrade on the front verandah of 43-45 and 47-49 are likely to have been later alteration.

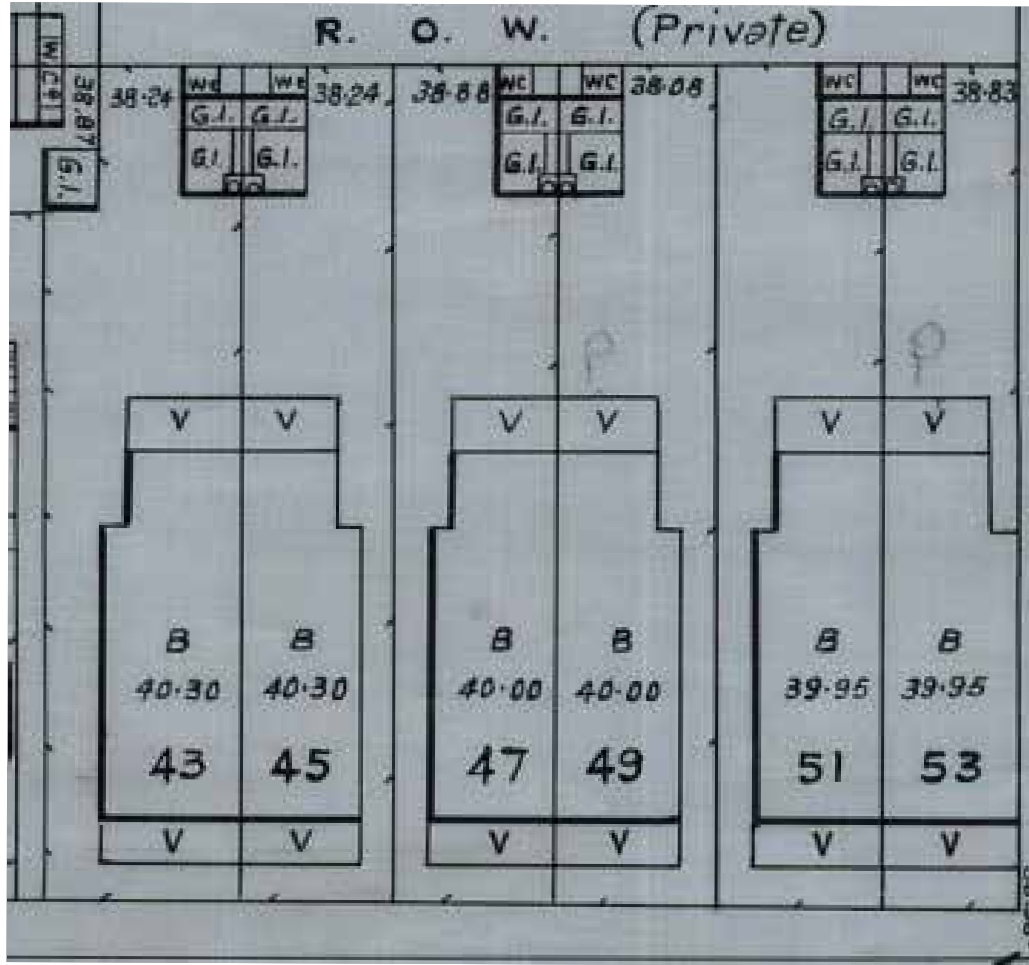
Most recently in 2024 the middle residence at Nos. 47-49 has had an extension added to the rear, but aside from this there have been no visible changes to the subject sites since the mid 20th century.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	John Stuart	Original Landowner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books Midlands Advertiser, 15 Nov 1929, p. 3.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Plan of the site 1954, Sheet 1522. Courtesy SROWA

MUSBURY TERRACE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Musbury Terrace
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8742
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	15-25 Ruth St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This group of terrace houses has aesthetic value as a rare and intact example of the Federation Italianate style executed in rendered brick.
	The buildings are a landmark in the streetscape for its consistent form and presence since the late 19th century.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is representative as an example of terraces built for working families dating from the late 19th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.




PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined residences
Other use	

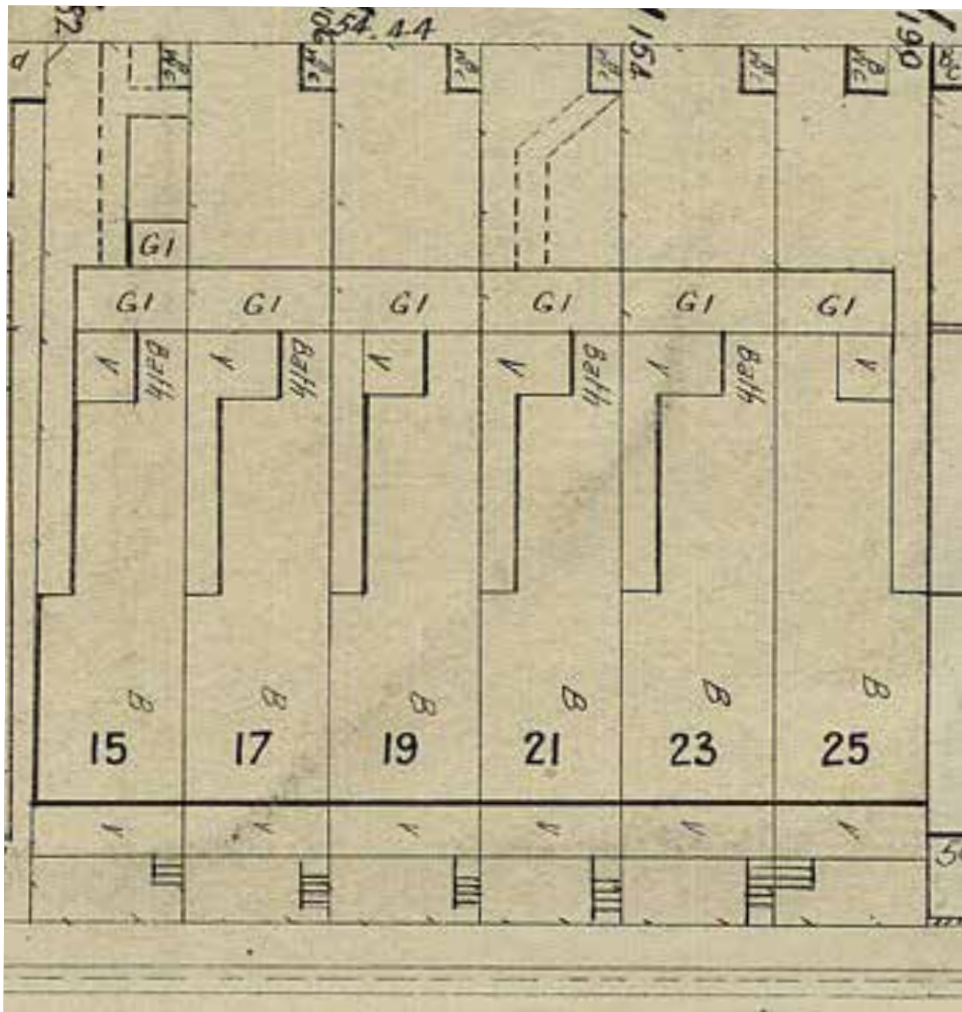
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1897;
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Italianate
Physical description	A single storey terrace of six dwellings, each with its separate decorated parapet, set between pilasters. Each of the dwellings has a bullnose verandah, separated from the adjoining verandah with a brick dividing wall, profiled to the verandah and parapet and capped with ball finials. The parapet has a string course and is centrally divided. The facade, now painted, originally had horizontal stucco bands. Each terrace is one room plus passage in width. Small garden setbacks behind various fences.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The area bounded by Brisbane, Lake, Bulwer and William Streets, and including Amy, Ruth and Edith Streets, was developed largely as workers' housing, with smaller blocks, smaller residences and a number of semi-detached and terrace dwellings. Ruth Street is the widest of these three parallel streets which all bear women's names. Ruth Street was originally named Mary Street but as there was more than one road with the same name in the area, it was changed to Ruth. A right-of way was constructed at the rear of Ruth Street which leads into Amy Street as per the original subdivision and later the eastern end of Ruth Street was re-aligned as was Edith to allow the through continuation of William Street.</p> <p>The row of six terraces at Nos 15-25 Ruth Street was constructed in 1897 with No. 25 being a mirror image of the other five. They appeared on the MWSS & DD plans of 18 August 1897 (Sheet 7) but Ruth Street was not listed in Wise's Post Office Directories until 1898. That year Nos 15-25 were also listed for the first time.</p> <p>City of Perth Rates Books indicate the group was owned and probably built by contractor Thomas Worsick Firth (1865-1925). Firth was born in Lancashire England and his mother was born in Longfield House in Musbury, a small town in Lancashire. This is likely to be the origin of the name of the terrace.</p> <p>In 1898, the houses were occupied by Mrs John Linton (No. 15), Allan Ferrie (No. 19) Nathaniel Cuthbertson (No. 21) and Peter Miller, a carpenter (No. 25). Allan Ferrie was born in Scotland in 1856 and arrived in Australia in 1883, disembarking in Victoria. He was a cabinet maker and wood carver who moved to Perth to work for Smith & Co in Goderich Street, East Perth. He died in 1936.</p> <p>In 1906, one of the terraces was offered for rent for 16 shillings - presumably per week. <i>'Four ROOMS, pantry, bath, connected with main drain, Musbury Terrace, Ruth-st.'</i></p> <p>In 1915, the houses were numbered 27-47 and the occupants were James Watts (No. 27), Charles Manuel (No. 33), Allan Ferrie (No. 37), Frederick C. Ashdown (No. 39), Nathaniel Cuthbertson (No. 41) and Sam Sethergosta (No. 47). In 1925 they were still numbered 27-47 and the residents were James Watts (No. 27), Mrs S. Manuel (No. 33), David Maeer (No. 37), Nathaniel Cuthbertson (No. 39), Chris Cuthbertson (No. 41) and Robert Liddle (No. 47).</p>

Historical Information	
<p>In 1925, Thomas Firth died but the property remained in the ownership of his executors and the Rates Books show that other Firth family members owned adjacent properties in Ruth Street.</p> <p>The numbering of the terraces was the same in 1936 with some changes in occupancies but David Maeer was still at No. 37 and the Cuthbertsons in Nos 39 and 47.</p> <p>In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the numbers had still not been changed back and Moris Borushek was in No. 27, Mrs K.A. Wood (No. 33), Mrs Eileen Klauss (No. 33), David Maer was still at No. 37 but the spelling of his name had changed, Nathaniel and Chris Cuthbertson were still at Nos 39 and 41 as was Cornis J. Ryan, who had been living at No. 47 since at least 1936. The City of Perth building licence cards indicated that H. Forbes applied for permission for brick and iron additions to No. 17 in 1957 and in 1969 J. Zenis applied to construct a laundry for Nos 15-25. Mr Whitehouse also applied for additions to the group dwelling in 1988.</p> <p>According to City of Vincent records the owner/occupier of No. 19 was given permission in 2004 to operate a home-based office. This was Aura International, a multi-media production business. Australian Theatre Director, Raymond Omodei, lived next door to the subject places at No. 13 Ruth Street from 1990 to 2006. During that time the house was extensively renovated and it was put up for sale at between \$1m and \$1.2m in 2006. Actors such as Angela Punch and Amanda Muggleton, famous for the play 'Shirley Valentine', which was brought to Australia by Omodei, also practised there during his tenure.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject site has changed little since that time.</p>	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Thomas Warwick Firth Mrs John Linton Allan Ferrie Nathaniel Cuthberston Peter Miller	Owner and builder First occupant First occupant First occupant First occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 31 March 1906, p. 16.	

Additional Photographs	
	
	



Musbury Terrace, Sewerage Plan 1953. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0092-0092A.

SEWERAGE VENT, STUART STREET RESERVE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Sewerage Vent, Stuart Street Reserve
Other names	
Place type	Other Structure

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	23777 23992
State Heritage Register:	11 Sept 2015
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 28 Jun 2016

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1 Stuart Street
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 50 D/P: 41439
Vol/folio	223/7
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Metropolitan Sewerage Vents is an example of decorative but functional cast iron work in public infrastructure.
	This vent is one of a small sample of surviving c.1911-1930 sewerage ventilation shafts, a once-common piece of infrastructure that appears to have largely been removed and/or forgotten across the country.
	<p>This vent is one of the six representative examples of the standard natural ventilation shafts erected for the Perth and Fremantle sewerage systems from 1911 to 1930, when decorative but functional cast iron work was used for these items of public infrastructure.</p> <p>The Metropolitan Sewerage Vents are valued by people who live and work near them as attractive and quirky mementos of the history of Perth.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Health: Other Government: Other
Current use	Historic site
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1912
Walls	Cast Iron
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical description	The vent comprises an ornate circular cast iron base with fluting and moulding which contains the letters M S (Metropolitan Sewerage) in the lower portion.
	An access panel, measuring approximately 20cm by 10cm and secured by a bolt in each corner, provides visual access into the vent. The base has been painted bronze with scarlet lettering.
	The bases are approximately two metres high, set below a straight circular pipe braced by four metal rods that rise out of the base. The pipe comprises several segments connected together, each approximately a metre in length and between 5–10 cm in diameter. The bottom section of piping is slightly tapered to connect to the base.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>This Metropolitan Sewerage Vents, is one of a series of metal ventilation shafts with decorative cast iron bases, between c.1911 and 1928 to assist in reducing odours associated with the completion of Perth’s new sewerage system.</p> <p>In December 1912, Perth City Council gave permission to the MWSS&DD to use the Council Depot at the corner of Stuart and Palmerston Streets as a ‘house connection depot’ for six months. This is the exact location of the Stuart Street Vent. The December 1912 correspondence makes no mention of a ventilation shaft, suggesting it was erected after this time. However, it is likely it was put up within the following year as the area was house-connected.</p> <p>By June 1913, residences in the vicinity of the Stuart Street Vent had been connected to the sewers. In Perth, 3498 houses were already connected to the sewers, with another 361 in Fremantle. Ventilation of the sewerage system was reported to be largely by way of the connections to private premises. All water closets were being installed without a boundary trap, therefore ‘simplifying the connection’ and ‘improving’ the ventilation system.</p> <p>Current Water Corporation staff members are unclear as to when the elements of Metropolitan Sewerage Vents were disconnected from the sewer system. One opinion is that, after World War Two, changes in the operation of the sewerage system did away with the need for ventilation shafts and they were disconnected. Another is that disconnection occurred following conversion to a closed rather than open sewer system in the 1970s, although some remained connected even into the twenty-first century. A further influence may have been the shift to plastic piping, which suffers less from the corrosive effects of hydrogen sulphide.</p> <p>As areas were redeveloped or the tall shafts deemed hazardous, many vents were removed. It is possible that some may have originally been of galvanised steel and these would have deteriorated quicker than the surviving cast iron vents.</p> <p>In recent years these remaining elements of former public infrastructure have been photographed for social networking sites, as quirky and unusual elements in the streetscape.</p>

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Social Services: Health Governing: Governing and Politics Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	P23992 Metropolitan Sewerage Vents, Assessment Documentation, DPLH 2015.	



HOUSE, 18 STUART ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 18 Stuart St
Other names	Butt Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18054
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	18 Stuart St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 39 D/P: 1488
Vol/folio	566/A/159
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
Statement of significance	The place has social value as it is still demonstrates the scale and form of a home for a professional, or skilled worker typical of the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1906
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The house is a corner model, mirrored around the leading corner. The City of Vincent, had several models of housing that were designed to address the corner. Each principal façade has a gabled protruding front room against which the return verandah terminates. The roof is hipped with gambrel ventilators. The separate skillion verandah is supported by simple timber posts and bressemer. The protruding rooms have bay windows with two double hung sashes. The flying gables above the protruding rooms have a simply bracketed finial which provides drama and emphasis.
	The house retains its original chimneys with corbelled heads. The uniform pale colour scheme and plant screening detracts from the place as a fine example of its style. The property is enclosed by a picket fence to both frontages. The garden has large shrubs and small trees that screen the house.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Stuart Street was named after Councillor Stuart of the Governor Broome Hotel in William Street, Perth and Orange Avenue was named because it was made through an old orange grove in 1896. It was part of Walter Edward Joseph (Joseph) Gallop's market garden. In 1885 Joseph Gallop was granted four acres fronting Lake Street as compensation for the resumption of part of his allotment W1 to round off the corner of Beaufort and Wellington Streets and eliminate an awkward break in the continuity of Barrack Street. It was declared a public road at the request of the City of Perth on 3 June 1905.</p> <p>No. 18 Stuart Street was just a street block east of Robertson Park, a natural wetland known originally as Lake Henderson. The lake was first drained in 1852 for market gardening. Farm buildings were erected there in the 1890s and in 1903 Dr Kenny built a four room cottage there. A Chinese market gardener (Lee Hop) then lived in the cottage and worked the land with the aid of about five other Chinese men. The section of Stuart Street between Lake and Palmerston Streets was part of the Brooking Park Estate, which was developed in 1896. The estate, which consisted of nine lots in the area around Palmerston Street and Orange Avenue, was named for surveyor J. S. Brooking, whose home, 'Lakeside', was on part of the estate, in Palmerston Street.</p> <p>No. 18 Stuart Street was not shown on the 1900 PWD Perth City & Suburbs sewerage plans, and neither Stuart Street nor Orange Avenue appeared in the 1905 Wise's Post Office Directories. In 1906, the street was listed and there were just two houses and in 1907 there were six. Street numbers were listed for the first time in 1908 and No. 18 was occupied by Edward Butt senior.</p> <p>The City of Perth Rates Books indicate that the land was owned in the early 1900s by George Throssell and his son-in-law and draftsman Joseph Hope. George Throssell was the MLA for Northam and Western Australia's second Premier. The property was transferred to contractor Edward Butt who built this residence for himself and the duplex pair at 14 and 16 Stuart Street as an investment property in 1906. It is likely that Butt constructed the residence for himself and his family comprising his wife and three children.</p> <p>In 1910, the occupant was George Watson and in 1919 Thomas G. Hamilton. John Bridgeman was listed as the resident in 1930 and S.P. Nicholas in 1949. Robertson Park was declared a Council Reserve in 1913 and further filling took place in the 1920s.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

By 1929, when tennis courts were established and a pavilion erected, market gardening had ceased. Many local residents played tennis on the courts there or hockey on the oval and the children's playground attracted many of the younger residents.

In 1990 and 2004 there were extensive upgrades made to the tennis facilities and conservation work and re-creation of a wetland began in 2002. No. 18 was also fortunate in having the Stuart Street Reserve across the road, which was established in later years. In 2008 this park had a children's playground and a bicycle track. Both have remained to 2024.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onward show that the subject place had a new roof installed in the early 1980s, and another in the early 1990s. These appear to be the only changes.

In April 2022, plans were approved for alterations and additions, which is to see the rear skillion structure demolished and replaced by a new two storey addition with roof top terrace facing Orange Avenue. This application also included a car port accessed from Orange Avenue.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Edward Butt and family	Owner, builder and occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



NO.4 SUBSTATION, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	No.4 Substation
Other names	Sub Station Electricity Substation
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17629 25118
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	31 Stuart St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 6946
Vol/folio	1069/507
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of a utilitarian structure designed in the Federation Warehouse style to fit within city streetscapes, an approach to constructing and siting industrial buildings that is no longer practised.
	This building is one of four non-adjacent two-storey red brick buildings is a rare example of a complete set of early twentieth-century electricity substations relating to the initial development of an electricity network in Western Australia.
	This is one of the four buildings constructed by Perth City Council to operate as the main line substations in conjunction with the State Government's East Perth Power Station (1916), the first centralised electricity supply in Perth, and this one (No.4 Substation, Stuart Street) continued to operate as an electricity substation into the twenty-first century.
The construction of the substations and installation of the plant was supervised by international company Merz & McLellan, especially Charles McLellan, who advised the City of Perth and State Government regarding electricity production and was influential in the decision to centralise and to switch from direct to alternating current.	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Statement of significance	The building was designed by prominent and prolific Western Australian architect Jack Learmonth Ochiltree and is a good example of his design approach to functional buildings.
	The building has high scientific value for its ability to contribute to the understanding of the development of power to the metropolitan region of Perth, especially No.4 Substation, Stuart Street, which retains some of its transformers and other machinery.
PLACE USE	
Original use	Governmental: Power Station
Current use	Vacant/Unused
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1915
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated fibre cement sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Warehouse
Physical description	The sub-station is an imposing four storey red building capped with a hipped gambrel roof clad with corrugated iron.
	The ground floor has a strong blood and bandages pattern to visually anchor the main façade. The main façade is detailed with pilasters forming full height bays between which are recessed blind window openings, with rendered lintols and key stones. At either end of the sub-station is a two storey annexe, with bullseye detail, surmounted by a rendered loggia in an Interwar Chicagoesque style.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Stuart Street was named after Perth City Councillor Stuart of the Governor Broome Hotel in William Street, Perth. However, in Wises' Post Office Directories for 1916 it was spelt as 'Stewart'. The Stuart Street Electricity sub-station was constructed between 1914 and 1916 as the northern sub-station on the 6,000-volt ring main cable. It was known as the Perth City Council Electricity Sub-Station No. 4. The first electricity power station was constructed at East Perth by the Perth Electric Tramway Limited to supply power for the City's tram system.
In 1912 the State Government took over the tramway system and the power station. A new power station was constructed at East Perth and was operational in December 1916. This power station along Summers Street is still extant today, however was de-commissioned in 1981 and is still waiting on a new use. The ring main cable ran from the power station through the centre of the city to West Perth, with three sub-stations along the route, and then zig-zagged its way north-east to the City of Perth municipal yard on Stuart Street, on the edge of Lake Henderson (Robertson Park), where the northern sub-station was sited before running almost due-east back to the power station. The sub-stations converted the high-voltage alternating current generated by the power station to direct current. All lines connecting to the ring main did so at the sub-stations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The sub-stations on the ring main were the property of the City of Perth at this time, while the tramway sub-stations were the property of the Railways, Tramways and Electricity Supply Department. The ring main was designed by Mertz and McLellan and was installed by Callenders Cable & Construction Company Ltd. It is not certain if Callenders constructed the sub-stations or if that work was put out to tender. The West Australian power system ran on 254 volts, and this was not reduced to 240 volts until the 1940s, at which time also, conversion to alternating power for the end-user was undertaken, resulting in the replacement of large amounts of equipment within the sub-stations.
In 1949, the last year of Wise's Post Office Directories, Sub-Station No.4 was listed in the block between Palmerston and Fitzgerald streets along with Westralian Farmers Co-op Ltd (Wescobee), Dairy Farmers' Co-op Co Ltd and Pascomi's. Wescobee Honey (as it was known), the Co-op (dairy produce merchants) and Pascomi's (milk vendors) were all long-term businesses and very well known in the area.
The Western Australian electricity system was until recently owned and controlled by Western Power Corporation, formerly known as the State Electricity Commission.
In 2008 Synergy was WA's largest energy retailer with around 890,000 customers in the south-west of the State. In recent years, Western Power have removed the remnant plant equipment in the building in preparation for the sale of the property.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the building have changed little since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Jack Learmonth Ochiltree Merz & McLellan	Architect Engineers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P17629 No.4 Sub Station, 31 Stuart St Perth Archival Record prepared for Western Power by Hocking Heritage Studio. July 2017.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MALTINGS PLANT (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Maltings Plan (fmr)
Other names	Union Maltings Union Brewery Harwood's Brewery Perth Pneumatic Maltings Joe White Maltings
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	4648
State Heritage Register:	12 May 2000
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 14 Apr 1998 Municipal Inventory Adopted 08 Dec 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	63 & 65 Palmerston St, 33-35 Stuart St and 10 & 20 Pandal Lane
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place contains building fabric that is of appealing aesthetic and tactile character and consists of industrial building forms that are unusual in their context.
	The place was an integral part of the brewing industry in Western Australia and the local production of malt since the late 1800s.
	The place is associated with a number of persons prominent in the history of Western Australia.
	The presence of the place contributes towards an understanding of cultural and environmental development of the area now known as Northbridge and thus contributes to the area's sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Brewery
Current use	Residential: Flats/apartment block
Other use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Maltings

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1899; 1907; 1925; 1935; 1939; c1937; 1949; 1999
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Warehouse
Physical description	The Maltings Plant, prior to its partial demolition, conversion and refurbishment for residential purposes, was a demonstration of the development of malting in this state showing adaptation and new malting processes, equipment and types of construction necessary to accommodate this dynamic cycle of change.
	Along its street frontages the Maltings presented office and warehousing spaces in relatively unchanging Federation Warehouse facades.
	The place has a zero lot setback from Palmerston Street and to Stuart Street. At the north-eastern corner of the site is a three storey substation built in 1915. The place has been considerably modified to accommodate a medium density inner urban residential development. Interventions have included the replacement of structures, the removal of roofing and large new penetrations in brick walls.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
In the 1850s, the Swan and Stanley brewing companies were founded. David William Harwood was the owner of the Stanley Brewery for some years, and when it was purchased by Swan Brewery he held the position of Chief Brewer at Swan. Harwood set up his own brewery, Harwood Brewery in West Perth. He engaged architect Henry Trigg to design a three storey malthouse and tenders were called for contractors in October 1899.	
Harwood named the new business Perth Pneumatic Malting Company and by June 1900, Harwood was calling for tenders to supply firewood and charcoal for the factory.	
The first malthouse established on the site was what is now called Malt House No 2. In 1906, architect J.J Harwood and Son called for tenders for reroofing the building. This was David Harwood's father Joshua Josiah Harwood who had a distinguished career as an architect with the Public Works until leaving in 1905 to establish a private practice.	
By 1910, Harwood Brewery had also moved to Palmerston Street. In 1917, the Brewery was taken over by the Union Brewery of Kalgoorlie, managed by Albert Muddock.	
In 1928, A. O. Barrett purchased the site and made an agreement with the Swan Brewery to stop brewing and concentrate on malting. The Union Malting Company was registered the following year and further development of the site was undertaken to facilitate malting. In 1935, four reinforced concrete silos and the first of three kilns were built. These were designed by architects Hobbs Smith and Forbes and included a new automatic germinating floor and other facilities. The company produced a booklet for WA farmers on cultivating barley for malting.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

By the late 1940s, the fourth malthouse and a third kiln had been completed, signalling an increase in demand and production. In the community the Maltings was well known for its pervasive distinctive aroma of brewed hops.

In the mid 1950s, the bulk handling store and fifth malt house were built. A two-storey duplex on the adjoining lot, Y251, was demolished in 1972 and the first stage of the fleximalt plant constructed on the site. The second stage was built in 1980-81. The fleximalt process was a faster malting process, and was operated alongside the slower traditional method. In 1986, the Victorian company, Joe White Maltings, purchased the property, forming the biggest independent malting company in the southern hemisphere.

In the late 1990s malting operations ceased and the company vacated the site. Joe White Maltings was then the subject of a residential development, 'The Maltings', by the Australand Property Group. This involved the retention of some existing structures and the removal of others and the result was 137 apartments, townhouses and a museum.

In 2002, 'The Maltings' won a national award from the Urban Development Institute of Australia (UDIA) for its first stage. In 2006 it won a national award for the best urban renewal project in the UDIA's Award for Excellence. The chief judge, Peter Lanigan said it was 'a first-rate example of urban renewal because of its ability to blend heritage and history with modern living' (West Australian 22.4.2006).

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the subject place changed little visually until the aforementioned residential development in the late 1990s and early 2000s. By 2001 the area had been transformed and parking, a green courtyard, and pool can be seen in the photographs. There have been few changes since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry	
	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Economy: Workers and Working	
Associations	Henry Trigg	Architect
	David Harwood	Owner and business manager
Sources	P4648 Maltings Plant (fmr) Assessment Documentation, DPLH 12 May 2000.	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	
	The West Australian, 28 March 1906, p. 8; 6 June 1935, p. 8.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Aerial view 1935, SLWA image b2222470_1



Union Maltings, 1954. SLWA image b2319212_1

HOUSES, 134-136 SUMMERS ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Houses, 134-136 Summers St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11447
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	134-136 Summers St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 2 STR: 51594 LOT: 1 STR: 51594
Vol/folio	2739/498 2739/497
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The pair of limestone houses at Nos 134-136 Summers Street are a fine and intact matching pair of Victorian Georgian cottages in good condition.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The pair of cottages have historic value as a demonstration of small scale development undertaken in the Gold boom period. In this case developed by Mrs Eliza Gibbs who undertook several projects in the area.
	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1896
Walls	Brick Limestone
Roof	Terracotta Tiles
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	A matching pair of houses in a style from the Late Colonial period. The houses are consciously Georgian in inspiration with symmetrical frontages, hipped roofs and symmetrical chimneys. The houses are rectangular in plan with two front rooms flanking central entries. Walls are of limestone with brick quoins to door and window openings. The tiled roofs have clipped eaves.
	The separate skillion verandahs span the full width of the frontages and are supported on plain square posts and bressemerers. Windows are double hung sashes. Entry doors have fanlights. The chimneys align with the front windows demonstrating these are back to back on the dividing walls to the four front rooms.
	Street oriented pair of houses, narrow front gardens and picket front fences. Roof cladding is a later replacement.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Summers Street was named after John Summers, a carriage maker and Perth City Councillor. He purchased about 20 acres of land (Subs 160-165) on the southern side of the street in 1874. At that time the area was outside the township of Perth but during the next few years Perth began to expand northwards. By 1877 the Guildford track had been transformed into a proper road and a map drawn that year also shows Summers Street as made a road. The northern side of the road remained part of Swan Location A4 which was owned by W.B. Andrews from 1830 until 1874 when it was sold to James Dyer, a Trustee for the Perth Building Society.</p> <p>This section of Summers Street was developed as part of the East Norwood Estate, which was established in 1898, on the western side of the Fremantle-Guildford Railway line, in the East Perth area. The subdivision was carried out by the Perth (WA) Estate Company Limited and was a result of the population boom created by the gold discoveries in the State. One member of the Company was Zebina Lane, who was an engineer and mine owner at the Great Boulder mines, and one of many people who made money in gold mining and reinvested it in land developments during this period. The company later developed the adjoining East Norwood Estate on the east side of the railway line.</p> <p>Initially the attraction of the area was that it was away from East Perth's southern factory area; the higher ground meant it was more desirable than the swampy parts; and its proximity to Highgate allowed them to identify with the more socially acceptable people in that area. However, the status of the area did decline somewhat as a result of the installation of the electric tram service along Guildford Road in 1899 and the growing number of small industries which began to set up there. The area was disadvantaged when the Perth to Guildford Railway line was put through cutting off the subdivision, and the construction of the Perth Powerhouse at the river end of the street.</p> <p>The dwellings at Nos. 134-136 appeared on the 1897 PWD City of Perth & Suburbs sewerage plans (Sheet 7, 18.8.1897) and as almost identical detached houses on the MWSS&DD sewerage plan of 1953, and may have been identical when first constructed. They were first recorded on the 1898 City of Perth rate books, under the ownership of Mrs Eliza Gibbs, who had constructed five residences on her land.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No. 134 was occupied by Eliza and Stephen Gibbs and No. 136 by Bernard Walkemeyer, who operated a bakery on the opposite side of the street. Stephen Gibbs was a successful publican and timber merchant. Tenants changed often in the ensuing years.

Wise's Post Office Directories did not list any numbers in 1899 but Mrs Gibbs was mentioned and two 'off Summers St' were also noted. The latter was at the rear of what became No. 138 and that year they were occupied by Edward Bamfield and George Macgill.

In 1900, only Mrs Duncan Cumming was listed at No. 136. In 1910 there was not a No. 134 but No. 136 was occupied by Lewis Gibbs and No. 138 by Stephen Gibbs with the two at the rear of No. 138 by Mrs Louisa Chapman and Joseph Gregory.

In 1920 the residents of Nos. 134 and 136 were Alfred A. Worsley and Mrs S.H. Macmillan who had both been there since at least 1917. Mrs Eliza Gibbs was at No. 138 and three houses were listed at the rear. In 1930 Mrs R. Cunningham was at No. 134, George Macmillan (No. 136) and William H. Gibbs (No. 138).

In 1940, the occupants were Mrs Elizabeth H. Simmons (No.134), Mrs Sarah H. Macmillan (No. 136) and Edith and Ceil Morley (No. 138). The Gibbs family were no longer listed as residents in the street.

In 1948 A. Bianchi of the W.A Trustee Company, who were acting as agents, applied to the City of Perth for a building licence for Nos. 134 and 136 but no details were given. No. 138 was demolished by Homes West and the site redeveloped with a block of 20 flats in 1988 but the other two houses are still extant.

In 1999, local residents successfully fought plans by Westrail to move its bus depot from Hay Street to Summers Street. Improvements were made to the street in 2002 by the East Perth Redevelopment authority and the City of Vincent. These included new footpaths, a new road surface, lighting, grass verges, street trees and underground power.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Nos. 134 and 136 were advertised for sale at \$600,000 to \$650,000 in 2002 with plans available and planning approval for the construction of four town houses at the rear with access by a driveway between the two existing houses.

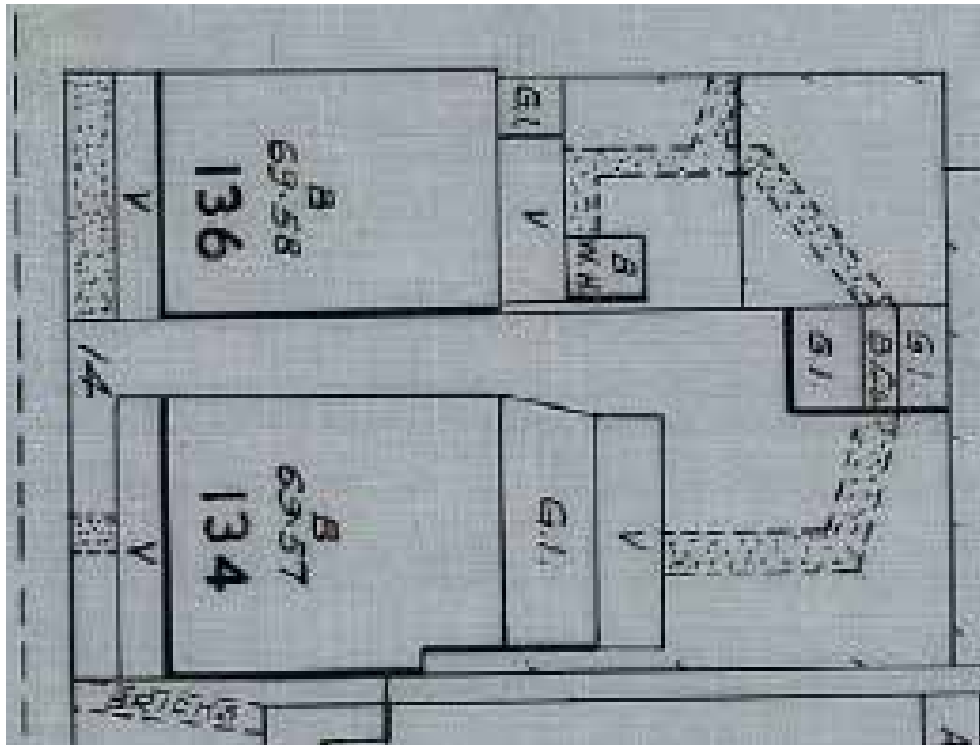
Nos. 134 and 136 were re-roofed with corrugated iron sheeting in 2006. Approval was granted in 2007 to add carports and to develop three town houses at the rear of these cottages with access still provided by an entry between them. In 2007, the owner of the two properties was awarded a Commendation in the City's Building Design and Conservation Awards for conservation works being undertaken on the two properties, including tuck-pointing, re-roofing and internal refurbishments.

Aerial photographs show the addition of the carports to the back of the site in 2007-2008, as well as a renovation of the back portion of No. 134 in 2012.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Eliza Gibbs	First owner and developer
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





THROSSELL HOUSE, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Throssell House
Other names	Wedderburn
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2993
State Heritage Register:	17 Nov 2006
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	15 Throssell St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 19 D/P: 2411
Vol/folio	1854/741
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a fine example of a well-designed Federation Queen Anne style residence, which retains most of its original external features and the intended qualities of many internal spaces.
	The place was constructed c.1905 as part of the suburban residential development associated with the expansion of Perth and its outlying suburbs and demonstrates the early residential development of the Hyde Park (known as Third Swamp until 1899) vicinity and provides a visual and historic connection between the suburban development and the establishment of the park.
	The place contributes to the community's sense of history for its longevity in the streetscape as prominent element and for its continuity of function.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Residence: One and Half storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1905; 1989
Walls	Brick Limestone
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	A substantial single storey residence with a complex roof form which includes a recently reinstated belvedere. The front of the house is of limestone while the sides and rear are of brick. The broken pitch verandah is supported by turned timber posts and a timber balustrade.
	A short flight of steps leads up to the verandah under a gabled entry feature. The roof gable ends are half timbered and infilled with roughcast. The tiled roof is capped with decorative ridge tiles. The original panelled front door features stained glass. The windows are surrounded by quoin detailing. Side windows have pressed metal awnings.
	The dwelling is elevated above a front garden setting behind a pillar and palisade fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Throssell Street was named after MLA, Premier and Treasurer George Throssell who owned Town Lots Y285 and Y286 from at least 1877. These lots, which were situated between Third Swamp (Hyde Park) and Vincent, Fitzgerald and Glendower Streets, were subdivided during Throssell's ownership.
The house at No. 15 was designed by architect George W. McMullen for Richard Sparrow c1901 and originally named 'Wedderburn'. George McMullen had arrived in WA from Victoria in the early 1890s. He initially worked in the Architectural Branch of the Public Works Department (PWD) and began in private practice around 1899. He also designed at least three other residences in the Town of Vincent.
Street numbers were not allocated for Throssell Street in Wise's Post Office Directories until 1908 but Richard Sparrow's name appeared from 1904 onwards when five other households were also listed. Sparrow was a widely respected attorney in Perth, who specialised particularly in patents and new machinery.
From 1893 he had offices in St George's Terrace, Perth and from 1897 to the early 1930s in the Austral Chambers in Barrack Street. He also owned shops at 515-517 Beaufort Street, which were built in 1903-04.
Richard Sparrow and his sister Marian both lived at the property and it was her name that appeared on the title until 1935. The family subdivided Lot 17 and part of Lot 18 in 1924 and the land was purchased by Frances Stevens. This became No. 11 Throssell Street and contained a well which was believed to have been used by No. 15.
In 1930, the Directories listed both the Sparrows and Miss C. Waltham as occupants, indicating that it may have been divided into two residences.
In 1935, the title was transferred to Richard and his sister died three years later in 1938. Richard retired around 1938/39 and when he died on 15 May 1941 he was still residing at No. 15.
The house was then purchased by Christabel Winifred Waltham and she and Mrs Constance Rose Waltham lived there until 1948. It was then bought by the Schlam family. Leopold Schlam died in 1952 but the family remained there until 1958.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1949, the last year of the Directories, the resident were Alice Walter Breitbarth who appears to have also been residing there, indicating that the house was still subdivided. They were there until at least the early 1950s. Alice's occupation was given as 'dealer' and Walter's as 'slipper maker

In 1958, the house was purchased by Mrs Barbara Elsie Rumney, a widow. She resided there until at least 1961 and it may have been rented for a period after that. Between 1980 and 1982 it changed hands twice and then Robert Thomas and Lesley-Anne Mains owned it from 1982 to 1989. It was during this time (1980) that a swimming pool, sauna and pool shed were erected and possibly it was at this time that the original outbuildings were demolished.

In October 1989, it was sold to Ricardo and Concettina Cazzolli who remained in residence until 1999. Several alterations occurred during this time, which included the addition of a belvedere and changes to the loft space incorporating a bedroom, bathroom, etc. and a staircase, which were designed by Fremantle architect Ian Molyneaux. A carport and possibly the wine cellar were added in 1990.

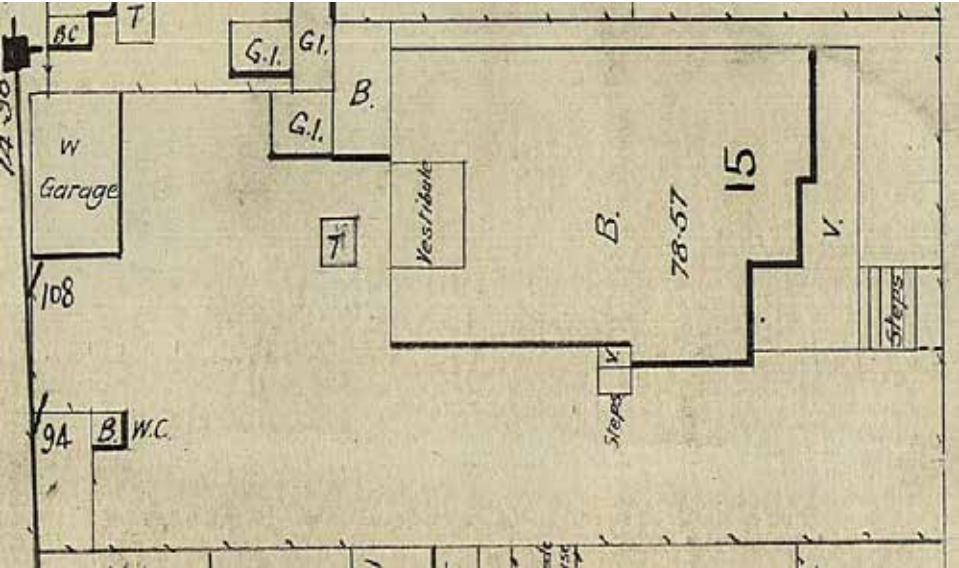
In 2006, the place was included on the State Register of Heritage Places.

Aerial photographs since that time there have been no significant changes in the form or extent of the building although the pool was removed c2008.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	George McMullen Richard Sparrow	Architect First owner and occupier
Sources	P2993 Throssell House Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2006.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1952. MWSSDD Sheet 88, Courtesy SROWA.

HOUSE, 25 THROSSSELL ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 25 Throssell St
Other names	House, 137 Vincent St Hyde Park House Shimenson Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11448
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 08 Dec 1997

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	25 Throssell St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 421 D/P: 92675
Vol/folio	2127/320
Reserve	—


SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Inter War Mediterranean style executed in rendered brick and limestone. This building is a landmark in the streetscape as it is on a prominent corner close to the property boundaries. The place has historic value for its association with the expansion of Perth and its outlying suburbs in the Inter War period.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Shimenson family who were leading retailers in Perth through the first half of the 20th century. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it demonstrates the scale and form of a home for a professional man and his family of the Inter War period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: One and half storey residence
Current use	Residence: One and half storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1933
Walls	Limestone Rendered Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Mediterranean
Physical description	<p>A rendered brick and tiled bungalow with a large, hipped roof and gablets at the apex. The roofline extends outwards forming a verandah that surrounds the Vincent Street and Throssell Street facades. This verandah is supported by an array of Tuscan columns with cast iron balustrades between. The ground level is stepped up and elevated from the slope of Throssell St and sits upon a limestone plinth and basement underneath. A brick staircase leads to the main entrance.</p> <p>Along the principal façade on Throssell Street is a protruding bay window headed by a separate smaller hipped roof. A newer extension has been added to the southern end of the building with a garage underneath and covered balcony above. The building is mostly obscured from Vincent Street with vegetation and generous set back. Little setback from Throssell Street delineated by a low limestone and brick garden wall.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The address of this residence was originally designated as 137 Vincent Street, but has subsequently been designated as 25 Throssell Street. Vincent Street was named after George Vincent, chief draftsman at the Land's Department and original grantee of land on the north side, east from Charles Street. The Street was named by himself upon the issue of first Crown grant in Perth, circa 1876. Later, Vincent Street became part of the Hyde Park Heights Estate, with the eastern end also called the Tramways Estate.</p> <p>Throssell Street was named after MLA, Premier and Treasurer George Throssell who owned Town Lots Y285 and Y286 from at least 1877. These lots, which were situated between Third Swamp (Hyde Park) and Vincent, Fitzgerald and Glendower Streets, were subdivided during Throssell's ownership.</p> <p>This residence was built c1933 for Joshua Shimenson (1905-1994) and his wife Minnie Goldberg (1906-1981) who had married in 1931. Prior to his marriage Joshua lived with his parents Abraham and Annie Shimenson at 141 Vincent Street. No detail of the architect of this residence has been found.</p> <p>Abraham Shimenson established the army surplus store 'Shimensons' in Wellington Street Perth which was an institution in Perth until its closure in 2010. Joshua Shimenson designated his occupation as a salesman so it is likely to have worked in the family shop. During World War Two he served as a Flight Lieutenant with the AIF.</p> <p>Following the war, Joseph and Minnie continued to the live at the house until at least the 1980s. It is noted that the place was designated as 137 Vincent St until at least that time. It is also seen that the couple changed the spelling of their name to Simenson.</p> <p>In 1997, the lot was subdivided and it is likely that this is when the street addressing changed.</p> <p>Aerial photographs of the property since the mid 20th century show that the extent and form of the place has not changed.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Shimenson family	Owners and occupants
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books NAA A9300 Shimenson J.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS
 

FOUR HOUSES, WADE STREET, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Four Houses, Wade Street
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3409
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	29-31, 33, 35, 37 Wade St
Locality	Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	This group has aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Bungalow style with the majority of the original external detail intact.
	The group is a landmark in the streetscape as a demonstration of a replication of design in the 19th century.
	The group of residences reflect the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The residences have historic value as demonstrations of family home built for working families in the early 20th century.
	The group of houses have historic value for their demonstration of small scale property development by builders.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for skilled tradespeople and professionals in the late 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

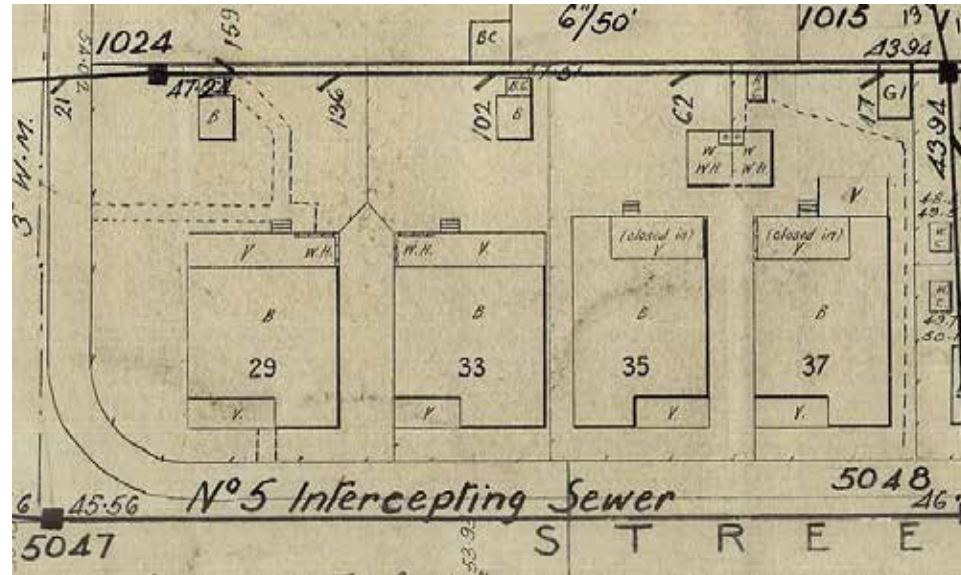
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1899
Walls	Painted Brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	Modest single storey dwellings, No 31 mirrors its neighbour at No. 33 Wade Street and, similarly, No 35 mirrors its neighbour at No. 37.
	All four dwellings have hipped roofs with a feature gable over the projecting front room and a verandah across the rest of the frontage. Each projecting front room has an awning over the window. The walls are tuckpointed and have two heavy stucco bands at window sill and door head height. The chimneys are corbelled. For the pair at No. 31-33, the gable is half-timbered with a rising sun motif, contrasted on 31 and painted out on No. 33. Both 31 and 33 have separate skillion verandahs. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts, which is detailed with a lattice valance at No. 31. For the pair at No. 35 & 37, the gable of No. 35 is treated as a shallow arched bottom chord, linking return eaves, and prominent gable finial. No. 37 is decorated with a circular air vent set high in the gable. No. 35 has a separate bullnose verandah, supported by turned timber posts, and originally had a cast-iron frieze. No. 35 has a separate skillion verandah. All four houses have a small front garden.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Along the front boundary at No. 31 & 33 is a low timber framed cyclone fence, while No 35 has a low brick fence, and No 37 a high brick fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Wade and Lane Streets developed as workers housing on the western side of Lake Poulet (later known as Birdwood Square). In 1920, Chinese market gardens were still being worked on the lake bed at the corner of Beaufort and Bulwer Streets. In the 1920s, the lake area was developed as Birdwood Square with adjoining residential subdivision on Baker Avenue. The large blocks on Baker Avenue resulted in larger homes overlooking the Square, in contrast to the smaller lots and modest houses on Lane and Wade Streets.	
The four dwellings at No. 29-37 Wade Street were built in 1899 and appear on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans. The City of Perth Rates Books for the early 1900s indicate that there were two owners of the four properties. Contractor Martin Luther Lloyd owned 29-31 and 33 whilst Etheline Pitman, also designated as a contractor owned 35 and 37. Builders undertaking small projects such as this for investment was not an uncommon practice during this period of rapid expansion in the metropolitan area. Repetition of housing designs was also common and this group of four with their similar design indicates that the same builder undertook construction of each pair.	
Martin Luther Lloyd (1861-1935) arrived in Western Australia in 1899 therefore this was one of his first projects. He later took on the role of President of the Builders and Contractors Association. Etheline Pitman (c1882-1945) was the wife of contractor Herbert Charles Pitman (c1866-1958) and the couple appeared to have owned many properties in North Perth whilst they lived in Cottesloe	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The first residential listings for the properties appear in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1909 for Nos. 29-31 and 33 and in 1910 Nos. 35 and 37 appear. The four dwellings are situated on the west side of Wade Street, in the space created by the bend in William Street (formerly Clifton Street) where, after traversing the reclaimed area of Lake Thomson, it was redirected to join Clifton Street on the east side of Hyde Park.		
The Wise's Post Office Directories list the occupants in these four dwellings over the years, including Walter E. McDiarmid, William J. Hocking and James Quan-Han at Nos. 29-31; Edward J. Fox, Hugh J. A. Fox, Allen Abbott, Danile E. Bevis, Mrs Francis and Stanley M. Lake at No. 33; Reuben Johnston, John Burns, William Hancock, Mrs Anne Burns, Mrs Minnie Tate, Richard Reed, George H. Bullard, Mrs Lillian Davey and Frank Cullen at No. 35 and Samuel H. Sommers, H. W. Blackburn, Mrs A. Burns, Lieb Sainken, Mrs Ethel M. Warner and Mrs McKendry at No. 37. Grace Emma Fox was shown as the owner of No. 33 in 1951 on a Certificate of Title. The frequently changes of the residency indicate that the dwellings were believed to be tenanted. These occupants were generally skilled tradespeople or professionals and their families.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show little change in the residences until more recent times. In the late 1990s No. 31 (also listed as 29-31) had its roof replaced and in the mid 2000s, No. 33 had an extension added to the rear of the residence, finished by 2008. The four residences have changed little since then.		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Edward Butt and family	Owner, builder and occupier
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Wade St Houses, 1953. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 92-92A.

ST FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH CATHOLIC SCHOOL, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	St Francis Xavier Church Catholic School
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18069
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	19 West Pde
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 583 LOT: 2 D/P: 583 LOT: 3 D/P: 583
Vol/folio	1046/693 1046/693 1046/693
Reserve	—

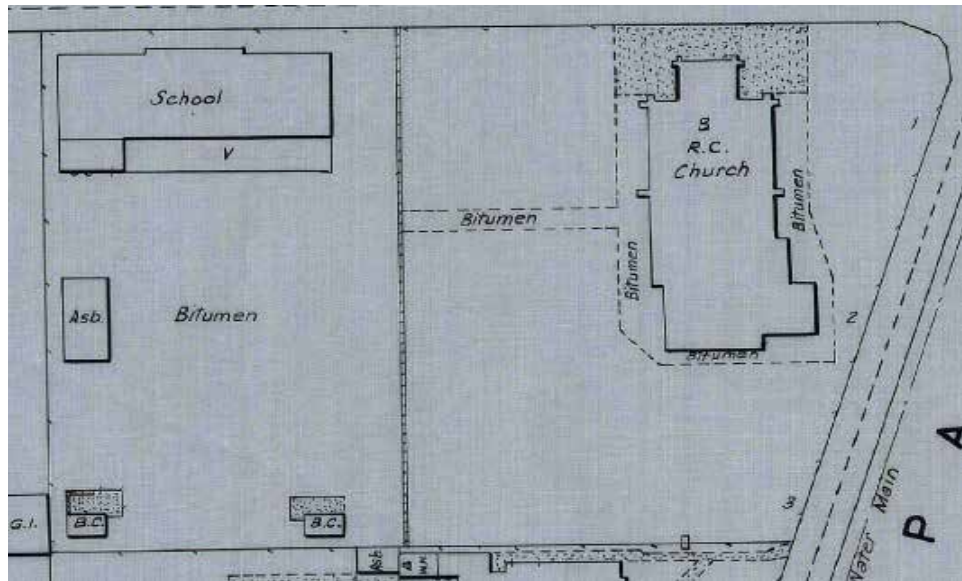
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The original church building constructed c1935 is a good and intact example of the Inter War Art Deco style executed in rendered brick and tile.
	The place has historic value for its association with the growth of this portion of East Perth in the Inter War years and particularly the influx of Catholic migrants to the state who settled in the vicinity.
	The place has historic value for the provision of education to the Catholic children in the district.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for the members of the community and their families who attended this school in the mid 20th century. Its presence in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Education: Primary School
Current use	Health: Other
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1935
Walls	Brick and Brick Render
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Art Deco
Physical description	The single storey school building is laid out in a form comparable with other neighbourhood Catholic primary schools of the period.
	It has a hipped tiled roof with walls of brick dado and render and double hung windows. The street façade has a central symmetrical feature formed by an Art Deco style stepped rendered parapet wall, with two sets of two double hung windows overlain with diagonal tracery. This Art Deco motif was used to articulate other key elements of the school.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The Westralia Estate, on which the Church and school are located, was developed in 1895 on the western side of the Fremantle-Guildford Railway line, in the East Perth area, while the East Norwood Estate was developed in 1898, on the eastern side of the line.		
St Francis Xavier School was constructed c1935, and the church was built the following year. The architect and builder of the school have not been determined.		
The School served the comparatively poorly serviced neighbourhood east of Lord Street. It extends the already strong Catholic educational presence within the district such as Aranmore College and Sacred Heart College. The school is comparable, albeit modest in accommodation standards, with Catholic neighbourhood primary schools developed in other parts of the region in the Interwar period, such as Nedlands and Claremont.		
In 1947, an application was submitted to the City of Perth to erect a school play shed at the subject site by St Mary's Cathedral, the then owner of the school. The plans show that the subject lot accommodates a church and a school and the subject place had an address of No. 25 Windsor Street, East Perth.		
A Sewerage Plan dated 1953 illustrates that the School was built in a rectangular form, addressing Windsor Street. There was a verandah at the rear of the building. An asbestos outbuilding and two brick water closets were located at the rear of the subject lot.		
In 1982, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth submitted an application proposed to construct an extension at the rear of the existing Emmanuel Disabled Centre, which is addressing Windsor Street. The building continues to be part of the Catholic Church stock and services.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Religion	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1952. MWSSDD Sheet 88, Courtesy SROWA.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	St Francis Xavier Church
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8770
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Catholic Church Inventory Adopted 01 Jul 1998

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	19 West Pde
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 D/P: 583 LOT: 2 D/P: 583 LOT: 3 D/P: 583
Vol/folio	1046/693 1046/693 1046/693
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the inter War Gothic style executed in brick and tile with remaining detail evident on the external elevations.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape as a large and prominent building in a leafy green setting in contrast to the industrial aesthetic of the adjacent railway line.
	The place has historic value for its association with the growth of this portion of East Perth in the Inter War years and particularly the influx of Catholic migrants to the state who settled in the vicinity.
	The place contributes to the community's sense of place for its role in the provision of social spiritual services to the community since 1936.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

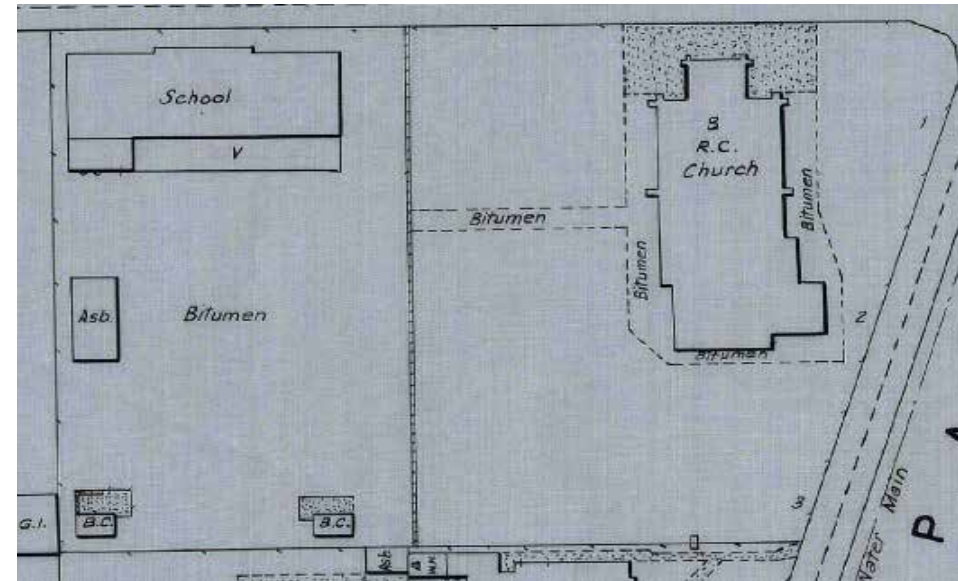
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1936
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Gothic
Physical description	A facing brick, Inter-War Gothic church with a large, tiled gable forming the nave. All gable roof ends are topped with a decorative cross symbol at the apex and the gabled walls have concrete coping. Addressing Windsor Street, protruding from the open gable at ground level, is a small, flat roof vestibule with entry doors on either side. The vestibule is adorned with concrete detailing on the parapet wall and a low pitch gable parapet on the principal façade. Under this gabled parapet are three windows with buttresses on each corner. Above the vestibule is a set of three-pointed arch windows. Around the church building are buttresses and on each longitudinal side of the naïve are four-pointed arch windows. At the rear of the church the roof steps down to a lower gable, forming the chancel with two transepts protruding from each side. On the face of the rear open gabled end is another set of three-pointed arch windows. Concrete mouldings run around the perimeter of the church varying the look of the facing brick. The church has a generous curtilage landscaped with paths, seating and well-kept gardens. Vestibule has a small setback from Windsor Street
	Good
	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The gold discoveries of the 1890s changed the face of the Catholic Church by bringing an influx of lay Catholics from the eastern states of Australia whilst big waves of migration between 1920s and post-World War II meant the rapid expansion of parishes and schools in Perth and the country areas.		
The Westralia Estate, on which the Church and the adjacent school are located, was developed in 1895 on the western side of the Fremantle-Guildford Railway line, in the East Perth area, while the East Norwood Estate was developed in 1898, on the eastern side of the line.		
St Francis Xavier School was constructed c1935, and the church was built the following year.		
St Xavier's Catholic Church was constructed in the Inter War Gothic style in 1936 to a design by architects Cavanagh and Cavanagh and built by Mr A. Hill for £1834 and furnished for £200. The church was opened and blessed by Archbishop Dr Prendiville on 6 December 1936. The church was described on completion as follows.		
<i>It is a small but complete church containing nave, sanctuary, sacristy, choir gallery, confessionals and entrance porch. It is constructed of brick and concrete, with steel frame windows, jarrah frame ceiling and floor, and a roof of Marseilles tiles.</i>		
The church has had minimal change since its construction apart from some minor additions to the rear of the church.		
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Cavanagh and Cavanagh Mr A. Hill	Cavanagh and Cavanagh Mr A. Hill
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 5 December 1936, p. 4	

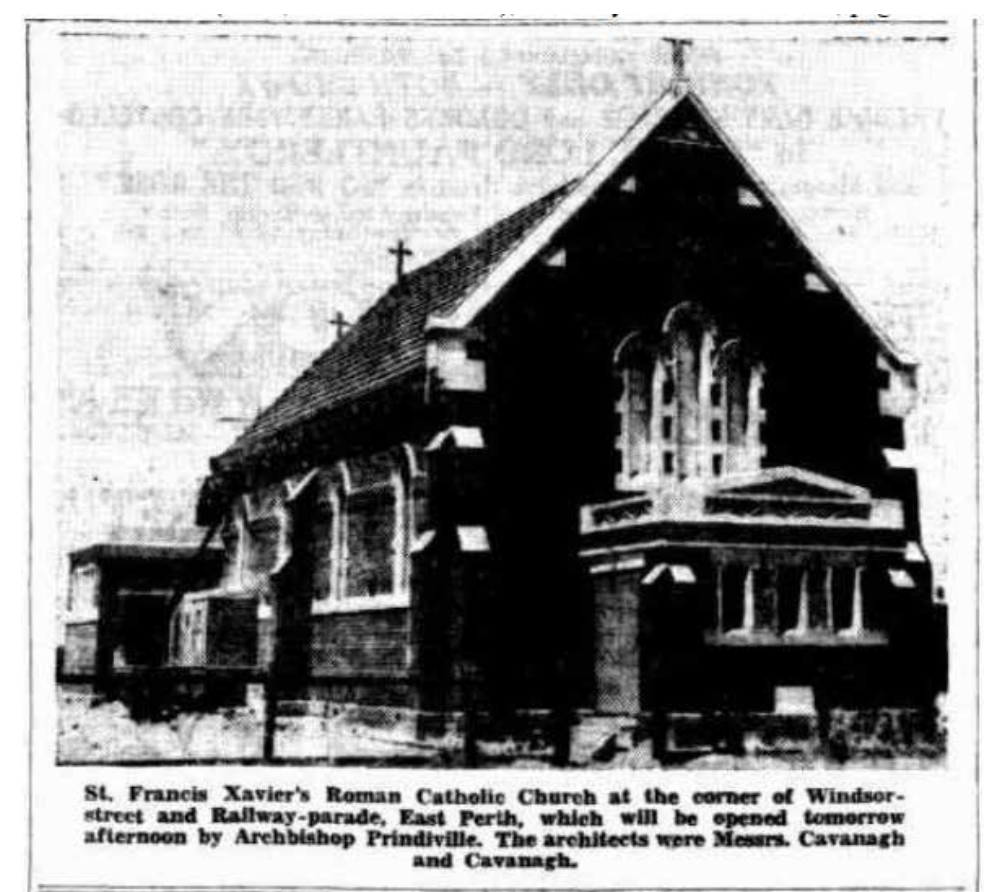
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1952. MWSSDD Sheet 88, Courtesy SROWA.



The West Australian, 5 December 1936, p. 4.

EAST PERTH RAILWAY STATION, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	East Perth Railway Station
Other names	Public Transport Centre, The Westrail Centre
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8769
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 12 Oct 1998 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	West Pde
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 0 D/P: 2052
Vol/folio	2173/800
Reserve	—

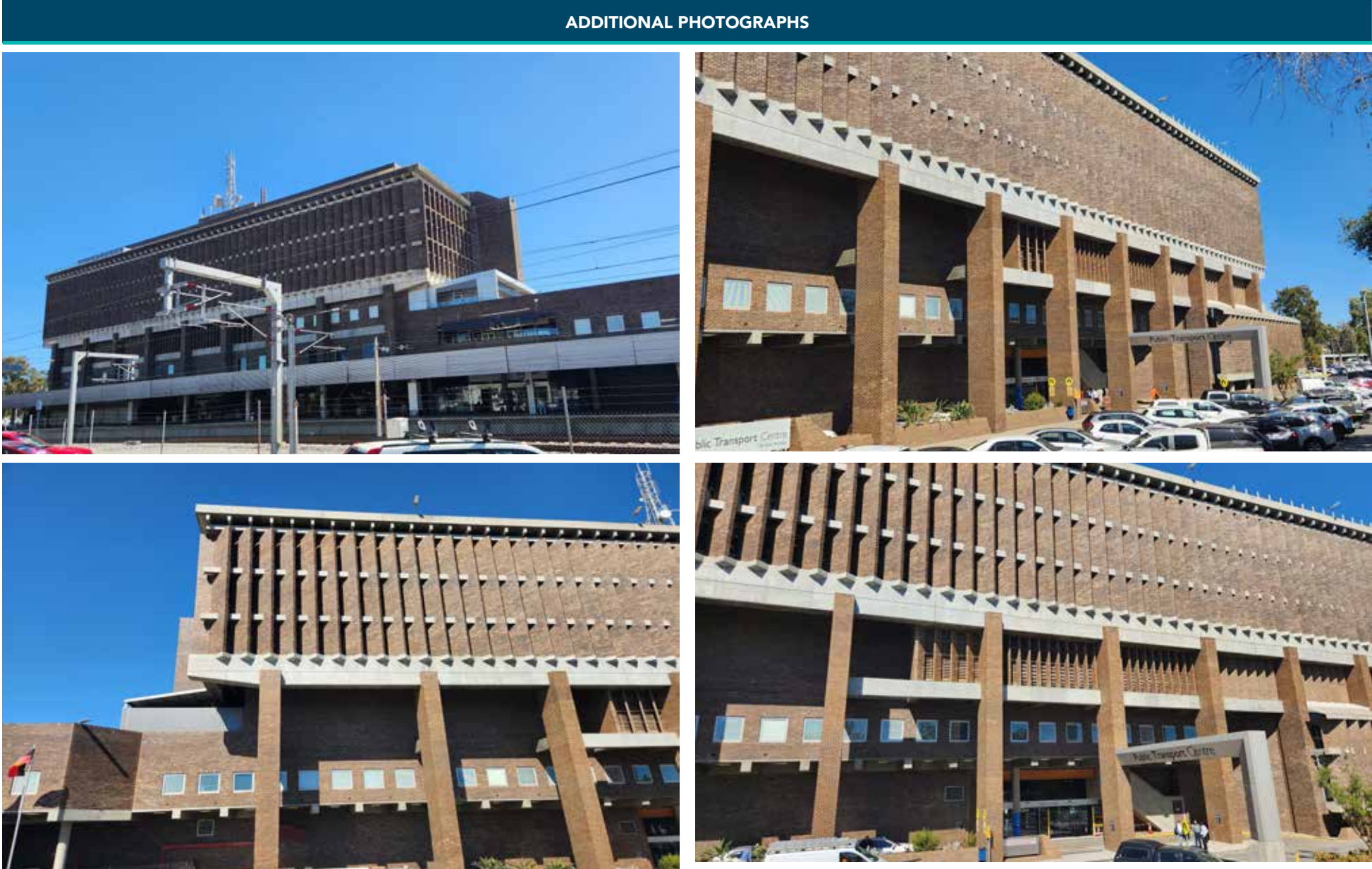
SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The Public Transport Centre is a singular example of the Late Twentieth Century Brutalist style, designed by a notable architectural practice of the day and set new design standards for railway facilities and interior architecture.</p> <p>It is a landmark in the area, made more visible with the development of the Graham Farmer freeway.</p> <p>For a quarter of the century it has been the headquarters for railways in the state and the point of arrival and departure for interstate and intrastate rail services.</p> <p>The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the railway station for travel, work or attending those arriving or departing.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Transport/Communication: Railway Station Transport/Communication: Office/Administration
Current use	Transport/Communication: Railway Station Transport/Communication: Office/Administration
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1976
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th-Century Brutalist
Physical description	The centre comprises a large footprint five storey office block, covered passenger terminal and train sidings. The office tower is constructed in dark brown face brickwork, off form concrete and glass. It is unusual for the passive solar designed angled vertical piers over the windows. The enclosed concourse is a multi level open space, articulated by columns, which accommodates waiting areas, historical display and interpretation, reception and security facilities. The platforms for interstate and intrastate trains are covered for the whole of their length. A footbridge links the interstate and intrastate platforms and the Public Transport Centre with the adjoining East Perth suburban railway station.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Prior to the construction of the Public Transport Centre in 1976, the subject site is listed as WA Government Railways (local sheds) in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1949. In that year, the site accommodated a power house, steel tanks, engine sheds and railway lines as shown on a Sewerage Plan. The Public Transport Centre was built as the interstate passenger terminal and administration headquarters for Westrail. Its construction followed the completion of the standard gauge rail between Kalgoorlie and Fremantle in the 1960s to facilitate passenger and freight transport across the country. The Indian Pacific makes two journeys, each way each week, between Sydney and Perth via Adelaide. It is one of the greatest ways to journey across the continent, the trip covers 4352 km and some of Australia's most severe landscapes.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The building was designed by architectural firm Forbes & Fitzhardinge. In 1977, they were awarded the RAIAWA award of specific merit for interior architecture for the Public Transport Centre. The building set a new standard for railway station design, creating in its public spaces a high quality environment, providing for the needs and amenity of travellers. The history of rail travel is also on display at the Centre. A steam locomotive is situated in the forecourt and a red timber passenger carriage is displayed inside the building. A footbridge crosses the standard gauge line to access the adjoining East Perth suburban station. The building's name has been changed to the Public Transport Centre from the Westrail Centre.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the gradual increase of structures at the subject site. Starting with the demolition of the original sheds before 1970, and the construction of the Public Transport Centre in 1976. In the early 1990s a new building on the northern side of site was constructed and in 2022 a large five-storey building was erected between the northernmost building and the Public Transport Centre. It was completed in 2023 and is home to the Public Transport Operations Control Centre. Similarly on the southern side of the site roofs were added to the platforms over the years, and some buildings were constructed on the southernmost corners of the station in the early 2000s. These were added in around 2006 with what looks like undercover parking and both structures have remained the same since. The Public Transport Centre has remained the same since construction also.		
Historic theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications	
Associations	Forbes & Fitzhardinge	Architects
	Westrail	Occupants
	Public Transport Authority	Occupants
	Journey Beyond's Indian Pacific	Services
Sources	Transwa's Prospector and Merridan Link	Services
	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	
	The West Australian, 5 December 1936, p. 4	



COPLEY'S BANK BUILDINGS (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Copley's Bank Buildings (fmr)
Other names	The Blue Room Perth Bus Terminal Commercial Building, 323 William St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8731
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2007 Municipal Inventory Adopted 27 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	323 William St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 50 D/P: 65603
Vol/folio	1884/910
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good intact example of the Inter War Functionalist style which is largely intact on the upper level and demonstrates the original form and detail.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its scale and location on a prominent corner.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area north of Perth in the Inter War period as a dance hall and roller skating rink.
	It has historic value for its association with the Midland Bus Company who established this place and the surrounding site as Perth's first Bus terminal in 1952.
	The place has historic value for its association with prominent architects of the inter war period, Powell Cameron and Chisholm.
Statement of significance	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value as the location of the former Bus Terminal which would have been visited by large sections of the community in the 1950s.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: shop/retail Residential: Two storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Shop/ Retail
Other use	Transport/Communications: Road - Other Commercial: other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1937
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter-War Functionalist
Physical description	The two storey Art Deco building is central about a truncated street corner. The corner features a cylindrical tower with a clock and flag pole. The walls of the building are rendered with horizontal lines. The suspended awning incorporates horizontal detailing and is stepped up on the corner. The metal framed windows have horizontal lights corresponding with the stripes on the building wall.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The bed of Lake Thomson was used for farming and market gardening until the 1880s, at which time parcels of the land were sold off. William Street, which initially only ended at Newcastle Street, was extended northward across the reclaimed lake bed. The site on the northwest corner of Newcastle and William streets was occupied with residences on the immediate corner, while Chinese market gardens continued to operate behind, bounded at the rear by Forbes Lane.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1936, tenders were called by architect's Powell Cameron and Chisholm for the construction of a two storey business premises for Copley's Bank Ltd. As described in the 'The West Australian', 'the building will be constructed of reinforced concrete and steel, and the external walls will be treated in cream stucco. A clock turret, rising 40ft from the ground, will form the corner section of the structure. The premises will be sub-divided to suit tenants.' Of the 15 tenders submitted the successful tenderer was Finlay and Stoneman's tender of £5591. During construction in mid 1937 a severe storm hit the structure under construction and it was noted that brick walls for the imposing structure had been completed in readiness for the erection of the roof. The strong winds blew over two of the walls 'but the steel-reinforced concrete floor was not fractured by the fall of the many tons of bricks'. This information indicates that the proposal to construct the building of reinforced concrete did not proceed. In October 1937, Copley's Bank Ltd advertised the property for rent. The ground floor of 8000 square feet would 'suit draper, grocer, furniture or motor showroom. Corner position.' The first floor was a separate tenancy and was advertised as 'Factory, above previous shop, 4500 square feet, suit clothing manufacturer or other manufacturing line.' In November 1937, Samuel Copley (1859-1937) the founder of Copleys' Bank died in London where he had lived for many years. Samuel Copley was a highly successful businessman and property developer, and amongst his many projects he and R.T. Robinson purchased and subdivided the landholding which became Mount Lawley. It is not clear whether this place was occupied in late 1937 however by March 1938 the building was opened as 'The Blue Room' cabaret and reception centre. The opening of the event was performed by J.T. Franklin MLC who congratulated the general manager Edson R. Banks on the venture. On the opening the ground floor was largely open space with one large octagonal pillar in the centre and a space for a band and tables around the sides of the room. The upper floor which was larger than the ground floor was used for the supper and promoted as a venue for future event. As expected, the decorations were coloured blue.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
In 1952, the building was officially opened by the Minister for Transport Mr Simpson as Perth's first bus passenger terminal station. The building was described in The West Australian as of 'modern design, comfort and convenience, the bus station compares with the facilities at airport terminals established in the capital cities of Australia'. In the article describing the opening it is stated that the building was also formerly a roller skating rink. Various corrugated iron structures were established on the open section of the site for housing the buses, and a brick motor works building with an open shed at the rear was constructed on the William Street frontage, on the corner of Forbes Lane. The building is currently occupied with retail premises and offices. As of 2024 the retailers on the subject site include The Moon bar, Pietro Gelateria, Grab-and Go Deli, and Western Union. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the subject site changed little until the early 1990s when an addition was constructed on the Newcastle St side of the existing building, adding more retail spaces to the corner. There have been no other visible changes since then.		
Historic theme	Economy: Commerce Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Cultural Life: Recreations - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport	
Associations	Powell Cameron and Chisholm Finlay and Stoneman Samuel Copley	Architects Builders Original owner
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 5 December 1936, p. 4; 9 January 1937, p. 6; 23 January 1937, p. 4; 6 May 1937, pp 20-21; 15 October 1937, p. 32; 26 July 1952, p. 7.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



DUPLEX, 395-397 WILLIAM ST, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplex, 395-397 William St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18070
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	395-397 William St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 28 D/P: 613
Vol/folio	1888/202
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of its original construction in the Federation Georgian style and as a landmark in the streetscape because it is one of the few two storey buildings in the vicinity.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Parrant family who provided dry cleaning and dying services to the community through the first half of the 20th century.
The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Conjoined Residence
Current use	Commercial: Office Commercial: Retail
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1899
Walls	Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Georgian
Physical description	The two storey painted brick building has a symmetrical frontage. It was originally constructed as a residential duplex. One of the original entrances has been removed and the entry blocked up in the 1960s. The roof is a U configuration with a hipped presentation to the street. Central on the frontage is an intrusive fan shaped awning supported on metal piers and clad with corrugated transparent sheeting.
	The windows on the frontage are typically in separated pairs of narrow double hung sashes. They are located towards the outer sides of the front façade, in vertical alignment on both floor levels. Evidence on the upper storey shows where original openings between the two sets of paired windows lead originally onto the first floor verandah, and which have been bricked up.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The bed of Lake Thomson was used for farming and market gardening until the 1880s, when parcels of the land were sold off. One section of the land was subdivided by B. H (Harry) Anstey in 1892, whereby seven separate parcels of land were amalgamated and then developed as a 9.1 hectare residential subdivision. William (Hutt) Street was continued through the subdivision north of Newcastle Street.</p> <p>The semi-detached pair at Nos. 395-397 William Street is part of the development on the reclaimed bed of Lake Thomson. They appear on the 1900 PWD Sewerage Plan but not the 1897 series. The 1900 plans show a verandah extending across the front of the dwellings. One of the subject dwellings is first listed as No. 459 in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1905 which was occupied by Victoria Trelour, hairdresser. This section of William Street was numbered south-north from No. 443 to No. 485 before 1909 and the numbers were re-allocated since then. The subject dwelling at No. 459 is renumbered as No. 395 in 1909, with the occupant Mrs. Annie Wilson. No. 397 first appeared in 1910 with Thomas A. Kerr as the resident.</p> <p>In 1915, No. 395 was occupied by William Thomas. There was no entry for No. 397 at this year. A Sewerage Plan dated 1951 shows that the pair of subject dwellings has an identical configuration, both feature a verandah ran the full width of the street frontage and a sink located at the rear of the dwelling.</p> <p>In the 1961, a Building Licence application was submitted to the Perth City Council for conversion from “existing dwelling into dry cleaning”, comprising both shop and office space. The licence was issued to 'Parrants & Industrial Dry Cleaners'. The conversion proposed removal of the existing verandah, and the ground-floor windows to the façade, replacing them large glass sliding doors. Upstairs, new openings were proposed along the central common wall and both doors to the upper floor leading onto the verandah were bricked up, as well as the southern ground-floor entry.</p> <p>There is a record for an earlier Building Licence 506/26 issued in 1926 to 'Parrants Ltd' suggesting that this business might have used or owned the building from the 1920s through to the 1960s. This is likely to be the business of dyer George Parrant who was part of a family business which has operated in Perth from the late 19th century.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In the early 2000s, until about 2005, the place operated as a brothel.
As of 2024 the two business occupying the subject place are a travel agency, Grand City Travel & Tour, and Chinese supermarket, Pure Blue.
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject site have changed little since that time, with the exception of a flat semi-circular verandah roof added to the front of the building around 2010.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Economy: Commerce	
	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry	
Associations	Victoria Trelour	First listed occupant Owner and occupant
	George Parrant	
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PERTH MOSQUE), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Perth Mosque
Other names	Perth Mahommadean's Mosque
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2156
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	427-429 William St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 100 D/P: 65361
Vol/folio	2734/86
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	Perth Mosque is a notable and unique place within the Northbridge streetscape which demonstrates elements of the Late 20th Century Immigrant Nostalic style.
	The place has close associations with the Muslim community and the earliest Afghans in Western Australia, the cameleers, who facilitated much of the State's exploration.
	The development of the Mosque in the later part of the 20th century demonstrates the growing Muslim population in Western Australia at that time.
	The place is a rare example of a Mosque in Perth built in the early 20th century.
It is highly valued by the growing and diverse Muslim community and is a highly tangible demonstration of multiculturalism.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religion: Synagogue, Mosque or Temple
Current use	Religion: Synagogue, Mosque or Temple
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1906; 1979; 1984; 1997
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Late 20th Century Immigrant Nostalic
Physical description	The Mosque is set behind walls with a prominent columned entrance way. The Mosque has had several campaigns of development, however, there are two basic campaigns.
	The original mosque forms the northern wing of the mosque complex, set behind a courtyard. The principal façade of the prayer space is set behind an extended verandah and has a high tripartite parapet, topped with a cornice of small domes, set between domed tourelles. The upper parapet appears to have functioned as a tower, en lieu of a minaret. The tiled verandah forms the transition between the prayer hall and the courtyard.
	The major extension of recent times forms the southern wing consisting of accommodation for associated activities of the mosque, such as meeting rooms and residential accommodation. It consists of a rectangular structure with a two storey arched loggia between the accommodation and the courtyard, set under a rectangular parapet wall with up stand columns.
A squat tower, matching the original parapet height, is located to the rear of the structure. Between the two wings, aligned with the entry portal, is an arcaded connection between the two structures which leads to the rear of the mosque. Setback behind high rendered walls with a central framed portico.	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
The Mosque has grown incrementally with considerable change from the original structure, however, the modifications have been for the purposes of accommodating growth in the Mosque's activities.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
It was as a result of the discovery of gold in the Kimberley, Goldfields and Murchison regions that brought Muslim migrants to the state in significant numbers. The main reason for this was the importation of camels, and with them their handlers, as a means of transporting goods throughout the mining regions. The first teams of camels and their Afghan handlers arrived in Fremantle in c. 1890.	
By 1904, the Muslim population in WA was approximately 400. Although this community was widely scattered as well as being from different countries, the commitment to their faith resulted in a desire to build a mosque in Perth and a committee was formed for this purpose. Jemadar Faiz Mohamet, a Muslim from India, was heavily involved in the committee and travelled throughout the state raising funds towards its construction.	

The committee purchased four lots of land on the corner of William and Robinson Streets in North Perth in 1904/1905. The foundation stone for the place was laid on 13 November 1905 (the 15th day of Ramadhan 1323) by Jemadar Faiz Mohamet.

In 1906, it was announced that the major part of the building had been completed at a cost of £1,850 paid through statewide fundraising in the Muslim community. The Mosque was built on Lot 16 and a 3 roomed brick cottage and kitchen with an open meeting hall on Lot 17.

Work still had to be completed on various elements such as the exterior, the fountain cistern (for ablutions) as well as the proposed eastern wing of the building, which was to include the committee rooms, library and reading rooms.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The cottage was for the use of Muslims who came to Perth occasionally and could not find other accommodation.

In the inter-war period, most of the founders of the Mosque had died or departed from Western Australia, and the number of people regularly attending the Mosque was very small.

A Sewerage Plan in 1951 shows Perth Mosque enclosed by a brick wall. The fountain is in front of the Mosque, with steps leading from the small verandah to the forecourt.




In 1979, 1984 and 1997 respectively, development approvals were granted to the Mosque for additions, alterations and renovations which comprised additions around the original building up to the property boundary.

The site of the former cottage was cleared in 2006 and subsequently developed as a commercial property.

Perth Mosque remains in use as Western Australia's principal mosque.

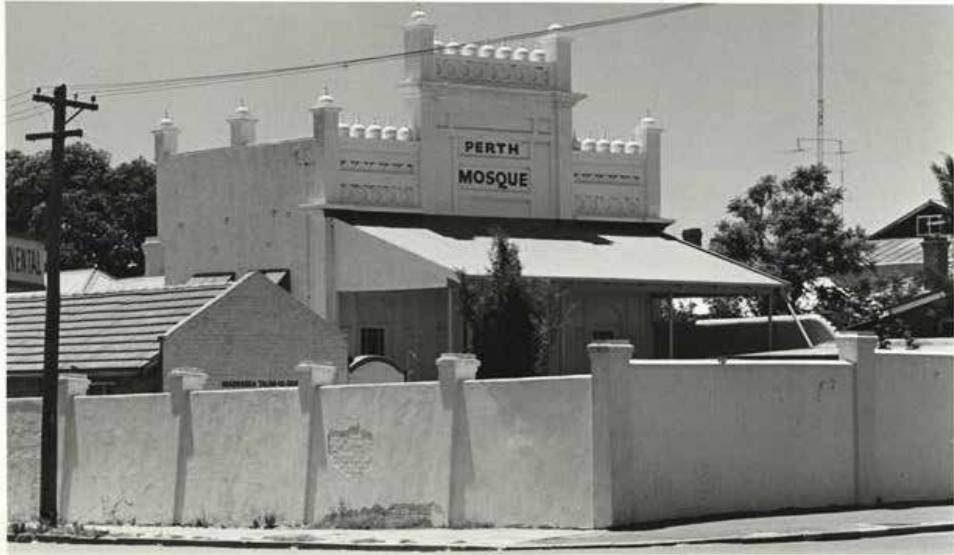
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 and 2009. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The Geraldton Express, 19 Feb 1906, p. 2.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Sunday Times, 18 May 1930, p. 18.



Perth Mosque, 1970. HCWA

HYDE PARK FLATS PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Hyde Park Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18071
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	495 William St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOTS: 1 - 8 STR: 44831
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	Hyde Park Flats have aesthetic value as a good and representative example of the Inter War Functionalist style, as practised in Perth and is a landmark in the streetscape.
	Hyde Park Flats is one of the earlier and more distinguished examples of Interwar flat building designed by architect Harold Krantz.
	In the late Interwar period there was considerable interest in new forms of urban life as represented by residential flats. In the postwar period Harold Krantz, and later his son, became notable architect/developers of residential flats, financed by syndicates which they formed. This block of flats has social value for its demonstration of the scale and type of housing built for working couples and singles in the Inter War period.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1938
Walls	Painted Brick Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Functionalist
Physical description	A symmetrical two storey face brick structure with a tiled hipped roof clad. Its central entry porch, delineated by a thin concrete frame shows Moderne influences. It is similar in form and style to the nearby Roschanmaure flats at No 545 William Street, and its front façade is similarly obscured by trees.
	Trimmed hedge and mature plantings located around the curtilage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other of the older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments.</p> <p>Lot 1 of Town Lot N111 was vacant ground owned by Septimus Sydney Smith to 1939. In that year the land was transferred to Sonia Grodeck and Harold Abraham Krantz and the block of flats was under construction. A Building Licence Plan dated 1938 shows that the two-storey block of eight flats were constructed for L. Grodeck Esq. Each flat accommodated a living room, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen and verandah. At the rear of the flats, the common areas accommodated garages, a laundry and clothes lines for public usage.</p> <p>Architect Harold Krantz was a prolific and influential architect in the 20th century. His architecture practice undertook a range of projects but is most well known for his design and construction of apartments. It is believed that between the 1930s and the 1960s, around ninety percent of the flats built in Perth were designed by architect Harold Krantz, later in partnership with Robert Sheldon and subsequently joined in practice by their sons David and George.</p> <p>Harold Krantz designs were largely based on the premise that the form of a building should suit its function or purpose was a basic principle. He advocated always thinking about architectural design in three dimensions focusing on structure, appearance and economy. He sought to eliminate ornamentation, keeping simple, clean lines of symmetry and often included built in furniture. Maximising use of space and ordering materials in bulk to effect economies of scale were all part of Krantz's approach to design and minimising waste. Its cost-effectiveness however was particularly desirable in the 1930s post-Depression years in Perth.</p> <p>His business model was also innovative as he brought together investors with minimal funds and formed syndicates to enable the construction of larger projects. Such projects were often blocks of flats comprising six or eight flats. The Hyde Park Flats are typical of the scale and form of a Krantz designed project. As he is also listed as one of the owners it demonstrates his commitment, financially and professionally to this type of development. It is noted that he and Sonia Grodeck were partners in the Bulwer Park Flats.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

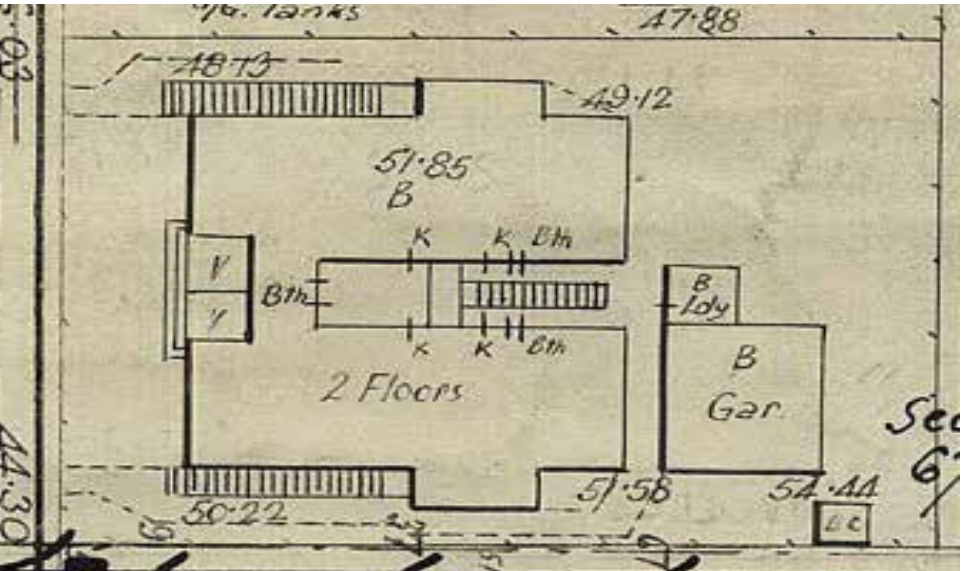
The Wise's Post Office Directories first list the subject place in 1939 with three early residents, namely Ernest O. Bate, Keith Earl and L. R. Ponton. The number of residents grew gradually.

In 1944, eight flats were fully occupied by Mrs. Alma Edmunds, Mrs. Lily Morgan, James L. Healy, Miss Videll M. Wilkins, Robert Meek, William J. Lynas, Norm Eastough and Chu Wan Tong. Since then, the occupancy of the flats changed frequently over the years.

A Sewerage Plan dated 1953 illustrates that the original configuration of the subject place remained in situ in that year. In 2004, the application for demolition of an existing outbuilding and construction of car parking area for the eight multiple dwellings was granted conditional approval by the Town of Vincent. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show the aforementioned demolition of the outbuilding and construction of parking area in 2004. Around this same time the subject building had its roofing replaced. These appear to be the only changes to the building since the mid 20th century.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Septimus Sydney Smith Harold Abraham Krantz Sonia and Leon Grodeck Ernest O. Bate Keith Earl L. R. Ponton	Original Owner Owner and Architect Owners Occupant Occupant Occupant
Sources	Museum of Perth, Perth Apartments: The Krantz Legacy, https://www.thekrantzlegacy.com/ Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Wade St Houses, 1953. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 92-92A.

SHOPS, 452-460 WILLIAM STREET, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shops, 452-460 William Street
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	3485
State Heritage Register:	12 Nov 2004
Other Listing:	Classified by the National Trust Classified 01 Nov 1993 Register of the National Estate Interim 23 Apr 1991 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	427-429 William St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOTS: 1- 12 STR: 56930
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is a significant landmark at the intersection of William and Brisbane Streets and is a recognised landmark at the northern entry to the commercial area of Northbridge
	The place is a good and intact example of a two-storey terrace of shops and dwellings designed in an idiosyncratic rendering of the Federation Free Classical style
	The place was designed by well-known Architect Jack Ochiltree and built for Dr Daniel Kenny, a prominent doctor in Western Australia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and a renowned investor and speculator in real estate.
The place is representative of a form of building where retailers lived over their premises, a practice once common in Western Australia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: shop/retail Residential: Two storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Shop/ Retail
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1914
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	The two storey corner building with principal facades to both William and Brisbane Streets, with ground floor shops and upper level residences, is a landmark structure on a prominent location.
	The ground floor shop fronts are shaded by a cantilevered awing, while the upper level vigorously modelled brick and stucco façade has a high parapet and ornate stucco decoration. The parapet steps down along William Street, and features circular and hanging festoons in the alternate triangular and curved pediments and ball finials. The corner facade has three rows of heavy stucco bands.
	The windows also have stucco bands. The shopfronts and cantilever canopies also step down along William Street from Brisbane Street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The two-storey building at 452-460 William Street was built in 1915 on part of Lot Y104. The building had shops on the ground floor with residences above for the shop tenants and their families. The place was built for Mary Kenny, wife of Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1914) who was a significant property investor in the Perth metropolitan area in the first decades of the 20th century.</p> <p>The place was designed by architect designed by architect Jack Learmonth Ochiltree and initially the contactor was designated as J. Lake. When the building licence was submitted the contractors were Clark and Fergus with costs estimated to be £3568.</p> <p>The five shops were first occupied by Jack Pope, hairdresser and tobacconist (No 450), Mrs J. L. Pitt, draper (No 452), Champion Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co, managed by Sam Lechovsky (No 454), Joshua Loong Choong, fruiterer (No 456), and, Lance & Co, chemist, proprietor F. W. Chegwidden (No 458).</p> <p>In 1930, the property was transferred to Kathleen Mary Kenny and her daughter Geraldine Lukin. In 1936, a building application was approved for the construction of eight brick flats to the south of the building. This was a separate construction to the original building.</p> <p>The practice of shop proprietors living in residential accommodation attached to their business premises declined through the 1950s, and had almost ceased by the 1970s. In 1971, when the place was purchased by the Yozzi family, the first floor above each shop was no longer in use as residential accommodation, and was being utilised as storage space for the most part. This usage has continued through the remainder of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the building has changed little since that time.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Kathleen Mary Kenny Jack Ochiltree Clark and Fergus Jack Pope J. L. Pitt Champion Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co Joshua Loong Choong Lance & Co Yozzi Family	Owner Architect Builder Occupant Occupant Occupants Occupant Occupants Owners
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P3485 Shops, 452-460 William St Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2004.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SILVER CHAIN NURSING ASSOCIATION, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Silver Chain Nursing Association
Other names	Silver Chain Nursing League Muriel Chase Memorial Cottage Myola Cottage
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11451
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	19 Wright St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Lot 101 DP 69483
Vol/folio	1731/241
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	<p>The Silver Chain Nursing Association is a fine example of the Inter War California Bungalow style.</p> <p>The Association grew from community concern for poor children into a popular movement encompassing all levels of Perth society. This movement led to the establishment of the Infant Health Association and infant health centres, then diversified into aged care when the house was opened as a hostel in 1916, with purpose built cottages from 1920.</p> <p>The organisation grew, under Vice Regal patronage, through various nomenclatures, until 1963 when it became known as the Silver Chain Nursing organisation.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for its continuity in the streetscape since the early 20th century and for its association with the provision of community services to all sectors of the community.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Health: Other
Current use	Health: Other
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1920; 1926; 1937; 1954-56; 1957; 1963; 1974; 1980-81
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	<p>The one storey building has a symmetrical front and gable roof of terracotta tile. The building façade is symmetrical, with a pair of narrow double hung windows in a bay either side of the central front door.</p> <p>The timber verandah runs along the front of the building and features timber supports, simple curved valances and a timber balustrade either side of the wide entrance. The window sashes each consist of 6 square panes, and the red brick walls have horizontal rendered stripes. There is a finial atop the gable, and the pair of chimneys on either side have heavy vertical stucco decoration.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1904, Western Australia did not have a children's hospital and it had the highest infant mortality rate in Australia. At that time, the weekly newspaper 'Western Mail' ran a Children's Column by 'Aunt Mary', Muriel Chase. A letter from a reader Arthur Grundy prompted Aunt Mary to suggest the establishment of a society 'for mutual helpfulness', known as the Silver Chain with members as Silver Links who paid a one shilling membership each year. The motto of the organisation would be "Little but Great". The idea was to help poor children. The Silver Chain officially commenced on 3 June 1905.</p> <p>The next suggestion was that money raised could pay for a district nurse, who would go from house to house to help care for sick children who were not sent to hospital. In 1907, the first Silver Chain nurse Sister S. L. Copley, was appointed. Adults began to get involved in the society with gifts in cash and nursing requisites. By Feb 1908, there were 1,500 children enrolled as Silver Links and Nurse Copley was writing regular letters to the Children's Corner. Prominent citizens such as Dr Winthrop Hackett, Lady Bedford, wife of the Governor, and Bishop Riley, as well as many daughters of prominent families became involved in the fundraising. In 1922, the Leederville area got its first district Silver Chain Nurse, Nurse Talbot.</p> <p>Ten years after the Silver Chain Nursing League had been established, it was decided to establish cottage homes for the aged. In 1916, a small cottage was rented in Wright Street as the first Silver Chain Cottage Home. The Wise's Post Office Directories indicate that this cottage was located at No. 49 Wright Street between Lincoln and Broom Streets, with Mrs. M. Slater, a nurse, as a proprietor in that year. This cottage, which was located to the north of the subject place, was listed as Silver Chain Cottage Home (Mrs. A. Morgan, Matron) between 1917-1920.</p> <p>On 3 October 1920, the first purpose built cottage homes were opened on the subject site at Wright Street. They were built by J. Todd and opened by the Governor Sir Francis Newdegate in the presence of approximately 200 people. Part of the building was named Dr. Gertrude Mead Cottage and another part was named the Leederville Cottage because it had been financed by the Leederville committee. The Wise's Post Office Directories illustrate that the subject place was named Silver Chain Nursing League and numbered 21 at this time, with Mrs. A. J. Morgan as the Matron.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In 1924, 18 residents from 60-92 years of age were in occupation. On 5 July 1926, two new wings of additional cottages were opened by Governor Sir William Campion and Lady Campion, and the foundation stone for further extensions was laid by Bishop Riley. Nurse Cherry was appointed resident nurse of the Cottage Homes in 1929. The Muriel Chase Memorial Cottage was opened in November 1937 with Boas Oldham and Ednie-Brown as the Architects. A new section with four bedrooms was constructed and the kitchen and bathroom area was renovated in the same year. Alterations and additions were undertaken in 1954 and 1956 with more rooms and offices constructed.</p> <p>In 1955, the Myola Cottage was erected as a gift from the Myola Club. A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan dated 1955 shows that there were a row of identical brick cottages, each with a front verandah, running around the north east corner of Wright and Lincoln Streets. A spacious lawn was located behind the cottages, with other brick buildings next to it. There were a number of ramps appearing on the map which indicate that the subject place was operated as an aged care home. In 1956, the Silver Chain Nursing Association moved its administration offices to the Wright Street premises, after occupying space in The West Australian Chambers free of charge for many years.</p> <p>A further wing of cottage homes was opened in May 1957 which provided 11 single rooms, one double room, a new lounge and ablution block. In 1963, a new office building was constructed to the south of the existing buildings. A first floor addition was extended in 1974. In 1980-81, a major renovation was undertaken at the subject place which included the demolition of most of the Cottage Homes, except for Myola Cottage and Mead Cottage, and the construction of a new aged hostel began to replace the Cottage Homes. The hostel had a communal building connected by covered walkways to three single-storey residential buildings.</p> <p>In 1996, a planning application for additions to an existing hostel at No. 21 Wright Street was granted conditional approval by the Town of Vincent. The application proposed to construct a new single storey building to the rear of the existing cottage (known as 'Mead House'), which contained 14 single bedrooms. Currently, the subject place is numbered No. 19 Wright Street which is served as Silver Chain's Central Service Centre within the Perth metropolitan area, whilst the Cottage Homes is still operating to its original purpose.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The organisation has been known as the Silver Chain Nursing Association, Inc. since 1963. Previous names have been: Silver Chain Nursing League, Silver Chain District Nursing Association and Silver Chain District & Bush Nursing Association (after amalgamation with the Bush Nursing Society).		
Historic theme	Social Services: Health	
Associations	Silver Chain Nursing Association	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



MICK MICHAEL RESERVE, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mick Michael Reserve
Other names	Royal Park Bowling Club
Place type	Urban Park

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17978
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	413 Bulwer St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 256 D/P: 182072 LOT: 257 D/P: 182072 LOT: 258 D/P: 182072
Vol/folio	33/327
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The park and the hall in the centre have aesthetic value as a leafy green space located in a dense urban environment.
	The Royal Park Hall is good simple expression of the Post War International style executed in brick.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Royal Park Bowling Club which operated from this site from 1965 to 1995 and was well attended by the community.
	The place has historic value for its association with Mick Michael who made a significant contribution to the City of Vincent and the wider Perth community.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for the members of the community who use the place for informal recreation and for those who used the place as a bowling club.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Other
Current use	Park/Reserve
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1965-1975; 1998
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Park/Reserve
Physical description	The former bowling club is a part single and part double storey building with a low pitched gable roof above highlight windows. Sets of French doors open onto the verandahs along both long sides of the building. The former bowling club has recently been sympathetically and handsomely adapted for use as a community facility. The former grounds of the bowling club have been converted into an attractive park with extensive lawns and semi mature trees, together with paths and cycleways which link the resurgent residential area to the east and south of the Reserve to the facilities of Beatty Park and Charles Veryard Reserve.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The building is the former home of the Royal Park Bowling Club, which was an important social institution in the West Perth area. The land which was developed as a club house and bowling greens in 1965, was known as Royal Park until the club closed on 30 June 1997.		
It was proposed in 2000 that Royal Park became part of the Vincent Greenway. This was a 2-5 kilometre green parkway linking seven parks in the Town of Vincent, which follow a valley formally occupied by lakes in the Claisebrook Catchment area. The lakes were gradually altered, commencing with the drainage of Lake Henderson (Robertson Park) in 1873 through to the 1970's draining of Smith's Lake. The closure of the bowling club made it possible to link the adjacent Mick Michael Park with Beatty Park.		
Mick Michael was a well-known businessman and a prominent member of the local Greek community, whose family resided in the area. Like many of the area's residents, Mick Michael was of Greek origin from the island of Kastelorizo (Megisti), Greece. He was Lord Mayor of the City of Perth from 1982 to 1988 and this brother, Dr Ken Michael AC, was the Governor of Western Australia (2006-2011).		
The former bowling club is now the Royal Park Hall which can be hired for functions, and the former bowling greens are now parks, beach volleyball courts and playgrounds.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that there were few changes to the park and bowling club building until the late 1990s when the three grass bowling areas were removed, the volleyball court added and a second structure beside the bowling club building was erected. The two buildings were later linked. There have been no visible structural changes since then.		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Social Services: General Social Services	
Associations		
Sources	Landgate Aerial photographs Municipal Heritage Inventory 2014.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Aerial Photograph 1965. Courtesy Landgate

MAYFAIR FLATS WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mayfair Flats
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17982
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	83 Carr St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOTS: 1 - 4 D/P: 7106
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Inter War Functionalist style which is a landmark in the streetscape.</p> <p>This fine block is one of the most notable of the Interwar designs of the Architect William G. Bennett, a leading modernist of the period and prominent architect in the profession.</p> <p>The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

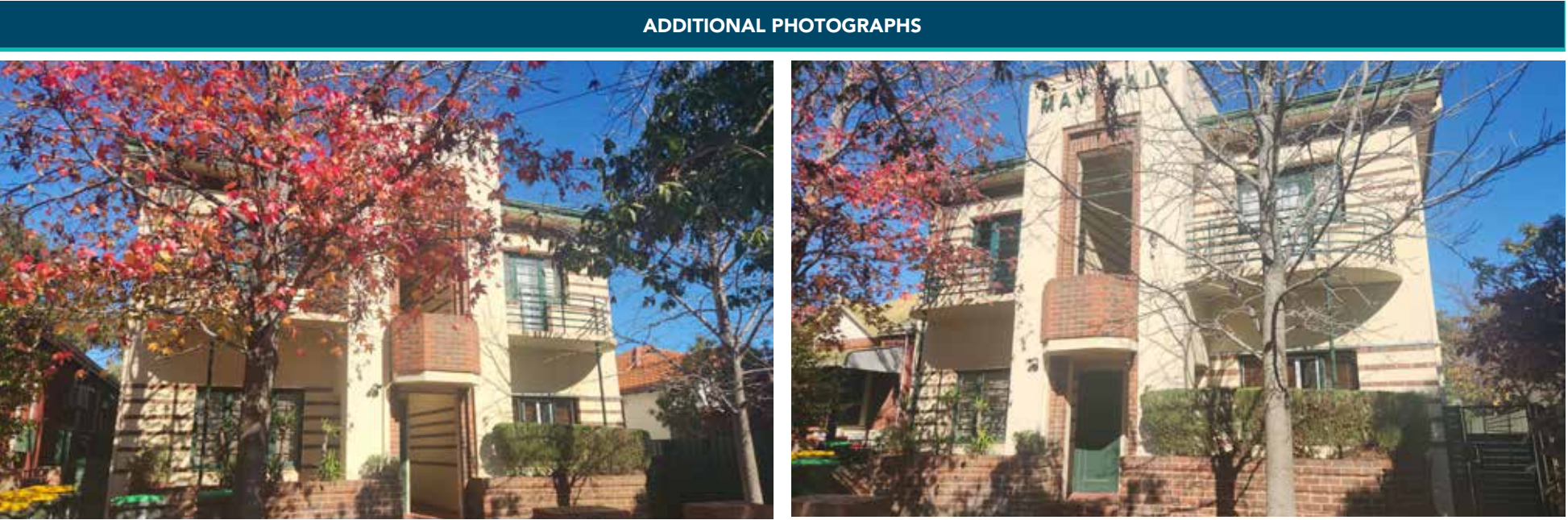
PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Multistorey Residence
Current use	Residential: Multistorey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1937
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalist
Physical description	The double storey rendered and face brick building has a hipped tile roof. The front façade is symmetrical about a central entry and staircase, expressed as a vertical bay that rises to a square parapet and has a recessed window openings, interrupted by an facetted face brick balcony dado.
	The opening is framed in face brick detailing. The name of the flats is on the top of the parapet, in stylised lettering. There is one room at each level, flanking the centre element.
	On both floors there are six narrow horizontal bands of brickwork across the façade, within the height of the window openings. On the ground floor the windows are sets of three with a wider fixed central window flanked by casements each side. Each casement has a configuration of 6 horizontal panes of glass in a vertical format. On the upper floor level the three configuration is a central door with four paned windows each side. The upper floor doors open onto a concrete curved corner balcony with horizontal flat steel railings. The balcony forms the roof to the porch below that is supported by slender circular columns on a curved brick dado wall. Low face brick wall with central entry. Plantings in the setback include some small conifers.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1933, it was reported that 'flat life' was becoming more popular in Perth and suburbs, as evidenced by the construction of several blocks in and around the city. Flat conversion was also seen as a way of dealing with old-fashioned residences at this time, with a number undergoing extensive refurbishment and renovation, which often included a new facade. Other older homes were removed to make way for the new flat developments. No 83 Carr Street is a block of four two-bedroom flats designed by architect William G. Bennett and erected around 1936. They were listed in the Post Office Directories in 1937 for the first time but all were empty at that time. The following year Nos. 2, 3 and 4 had tenants being Mrs E. Brown, Morgan Abrahams and Stan Hogg. No. 1 was leased the following year to Amedeo Re. At that time the other tenants were Mrs Stokes, Mrs Nancy A. Harper and C. A. Gardiner. Mr Re was born in Fremantle in 1910 but left for Italy (the birth place of his parents) as a young child. He returned to Western Australia in 1932. Following his marriage, he and his Italian-born wife and children lived in flat number 1 until they left for America during World War II. Mr Re said in an interview 'They were nice apartments, only four. We had the one downstairs, the right one and we were very happy there. We had a nice garden. We could move around and there was a garden at the front of the house. So the kids could play. When they were too small I used to take them over to Grandma, to play there because they had pets. We did not have any pets because where we were living we were not allowed to have them but my parents were living there in Aberdeen Street and they still had pets. My brothers were there and the children liked to stay there with them and the uncles'.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
In 1949 the residents listed in the Wise's Post Office Directory were F. W. Simpson, J. Haynes, H. M. Giles, Albt Hateley, and were referred to as the Mayfair Flats.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extant of the residence have changed little since that time with the exception of a new roof being added in 2016. This is the only visible change in these photographs.		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	William G. Bennett	Architect
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



CHARLES ST METHODIST MISSION CHAPEL & METHODIST CHURCH, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Charles St Methodist Mission Chapel and Methodist Church
Other names	Uniting Church and Methodist Mission Chapel, Wesleyan Church and Chapel (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2237
State Heritage Register:	13 Dec 1996
Other Listing:	Register of the National Estate Registered 27 Oct 1998; Classified by the National Trust 7 Dec 1987 Uniting Church Inventory Completed 1 Oct 1996 Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	113 Charles St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: Y262 D/P: 222985
Vol/folio	1636/452
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The place is important aesthetically for its landmark quality and as an important component of an historic precinct.
	As a sequential pair of a pre-gold rush timber chapel and a gold rush stone and brick church, the place has a high rarity value.
	The individual buildings are representative examples of their architectural genre.
Statement of significance	The place has historic importance as it demonstrates the pattern of suburban evolution of the metropolitan area following the Gold Rush.
	The place had an important social value to the community and members of the Methodist Church for ninety-six years and, while not currently serving its intended use, the social value has continued for many who recall using these buildings for religious and social activities.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church
	Religious: Church Hall
Current use	Educational: Tertiary Institution
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1890; 1896; 1983
Walls	Stone
	Timber
	Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Carpenter Gothic Federation Gothic
Physical description	The chapel is a timber framed, weatherboard and iron roofed chapel. The chapel has a single entrance under a simple gabled porch, matching the roof pitch. The main façade has narrow lancet windows symmetrically placed either side of the entry porch. It has a timber bellcote on the roof and a diamond shaped vent set into the apex of the gable.
	The neighbouring church is of limestone with brick buttresses and window quoins. The zincalume roof carries 7 triangular ventilators either side of the ridge. The church has entries in the outer bays of the front façade, either side of a central stained glass window featuring gothic tracery. This tracery is unusual in that it is constructed from turned timber rather than the traditional stone or metal frame.
	The original open grassed site has developed into a cluttered, hard landscaped area. Various small and large alterations have been made over many years, some sympathetic and others intrusive

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Anglican minister John Wesley (1703) - 1791) was an early leader of the Methodist movement which began at Oxford University with the foundation of the Holy Club. The first Methodist or Wesleyan Methodist services in Western Australia were held by Joseph Hardey under a large jarrah tree in what is now central Hay Street, Perth. Hardey was one group of Methodists who had arrived in Western Australia on board the 'Tranby' in 1930. Their first church building was erected on a block of land donated by J. Inkpen on the corner of William and Murray Streets in Perth.
The Charles Street Methodist Mission Chapel and Methodist Church are situated on land which was first reserved in 1873 for a Wesleyan Church and Glebe. The first church on the site was a weatherboard Methodist Mission Chapel, built in 1890. This section of West Perth was a suburban fringe area, but rapidly growing. Following an increase in congregation numbers in 1896, the limestone Methodist Church was built. The foundation stone for the Church was laid on 27 October 1896, by Sir George Shenton, Mr Walter Simpson, and Mrs H. Cowell Ashton, wife of William Henry Cowell Ashton the architect and builder. The first service was held on 7 February 1897. The chapel was used for Sunday School and rented for public use.
From the 1930s - 1960s it was used as a youth club by the YWCA and YMCA, while services continued to be held in the Church. In the 1970s, when the congregation grew smaller, services moved back to the chapel, and the Church was used by the youth groups. In 1983, all the buildings except the Chapel were leased by the State for the use of the Technical Education Department (TAFE).
In 1986, the Uniting Church reluctantly accepted an offer by the State to purchase the site and it is understood that many who used the buildings for religious and social activities remain bitter about its resumption by the government.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The last service was held in the Chapel on 15 February 1986. The buildings were used by the TAFE External Studies College Campus for some years, before falling into disuse. The chapel and church are associated with the original Manse, built at No. 482 Newcastle Street which currently operates as a physiotherapy.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since then		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education	
Associations	William Henry Cowell Ashton Sir George Shenton Mr Walter Simpson	Architect and builder Founder Founder
Sources	P2237 Charles St Methodist Mission Chapel and Methodist Church, DPLH Assessment Documentation. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION OF OUR LADY, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation of Our Lady
Other names	St Paul's Anglican Church (fmr) Greek Orthodox Church of Evangelismos
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8599
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	59 Carr St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 105 D/P: 79298
Vol/folio	1908/237
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>The Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation of Our Lady is a major adaptation of an earlier large Anglican Church, that was purchased and extensively changed to suit the worship needs of the local Greek community.</p> <p>The current church demonstrates the contemporary requirements of the hierarchy of the Greek Orthodox Church, for a place of worship. The church houses an historic icon of the Annunciation of Our Lady, from which it takes its name.</p> <p>The church has social value as it is well known and valued by the Greek community of Perth.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	





CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1916; 1958; 1970
Walls	Rendered masonry
Roof	Terracotta Tile Copper sheeting
Architectural Style	Late 20th-Century Immigrants' Nostalgic
Physical description	A large Orthodox church built over two major campaigns. The church features those elements which were required of Greek Orthodox churches - a domed lantern over the crossing topped with a Greek cross, a pair of open towers with domed roofs, topped by Greek crosses, flanking the west façade, a semi circular apse on the sanctuary east wall. In the towers and west façade the original windows were replaced with concrete panels incorporating regular patterns of circular coloured glass windows. The walls are heavily rendered. The church stands in isolation within a paved landscape and the boundary of the lot is defined with palisade fencing atop a limestone wall.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Carr Street was named after G. J. G. C. Carr, Merchant of Perth. His business was on the site of the AMP Buildings in Perth. He was also Chairman of Perth City Council about 1872. It was originally known as Leeder Street, having been named after William John Leeder, an early colonist, and it appeared on the Land's Department's 1858 plan. The name changed to Carr Street around 1902.</p> <p>The church building on the corner of Carr and Charles Street was originally St Paul's Anglican Church built in 1916 to a design by architect George Herbert Parry and constructed by contractors Singleton and Pitman. The first Rector Reverend Lloyd Wilson (BD) was instrumental in fundraising to enable the construction of the church. He was followed by Reverend George R. Holland in 1920. In 1949 Reverend C. A. Walsh was in situ. He later became a Canon and transferred to St Luke's in Cottesloe.</p> <p>In the 1920s and 1930s Greek migrants to Perth, many of whom came from the island of Castellorizo (Megisti), settled in Northbridge. They established the Church of St Michael and St Helene in Parker Street in 1936 with funds raised from within the Greek community. Following World War II, a new wave of migrants came from Greece. Many of these were also Castellorizian, and among them was a family who had brought a religious icon within them. This was the Icon of the Annunciation of Our Lady, which had originally been installed in the church of that name in Antifelo in Asia Minor, only kilometres from Castellorizo. Following the Greco-Turkish War of 1921 the Icon was removed to Castellorizo where it remained for 25 years before being brought to Perth.</p> <p>The new Greek migrants wanted another church, where the icon could be installed. In March 1958, a committee established for the purpose purchased the Anglican Church of St Paul's and its presbytery (No. 125 Charles Street). Following some alterations to the building the first liturgy was held in the new Church of the Annunciation of Our Lady on 6 December 1958 and the Church was consecrated on 9 August 1959. Very Rev. Christophoros Manassis became the foundation priest at the Church and served up until 1975 when he retired.</p> <p>During Father Manassis' service, it was decided that a proper Greek Orthodox Church should be built. Therefore the former St Paul's Anglican Church was demolished, and on June 14 1970, the foundation was laid for the new Church.</p>

Historical Information	
<p>Later that year, Dec 19 1970, the new Church was finally consecrated and since then the church has not changed significantly.</p> <p>The building was extensively renovated in 1970 so that it took on stylistic features typical of Greek Orthodox churches.</p> <p>In the following years, the two houses next to the Church, in Charles Street, were bought to cater for the needs of the community as well as those of the Hellenic Christian Ladies' Union and the Greek Orthodox Youth League of WA. A school was established in 1971 in a transportable building in the church grounds. The residence on the west side of the Church, at No. 59 Carr Street was later purchased for the use of the Greek School.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the aforementioned extensive renovation of the Church as well as the demolition of the southernmost residences at No. 121 in the late 1980s and the subsequent building of the semi-detached structures in their place, allowing for six new residences.</p> <p>In the late 1990s both the northernmost building that sits directly south of the church had new roofs installed. 2017 saw the grounds between the buildings remodelled into parking areas and grassed areas. There have been no visible changes since then.</p>	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	George Herbert Parry Rev Brian Lloyd Wilson Very Rev Christophoros Manassis Very Rev Archimandrite Efstathios Kondilios Very Rev Archimandrite Damianos Karavanatzis Rev Father Antonios Papadokokolakis Very Rev Father Sotirios Vlahopoulos	Original Architect First Rector of St Pauls Church Parish Priest 1958-1973 Parish Priest 1970-1974; 1976-1977 Parish Priest 1975 Parish Priest 1977-1982 Parish Priest 2002-2004
Sources	The West Australian, 12 June 1916, p. 6. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Church of Evangelismos - The Annunciation of Our Lady website https://evangelismos.com.au/	

Additional Photographs

WHOLLEY RESIDENCE (FMR), WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Wholley Residence (fmr)
Other names	Anglican Rectory (fmr) House, 129 Charles St Greek Orthodox Church Rectory
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17983
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	129 Charles St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 106 D/P: 79298
Vol/folio	1908/238
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The fine, large residence, at 129 Charles Street, is rare and an exemplar of a Federation Queen Anne style. It demonstrates the confidence of the early developers in the future of this area with its raised topography and views to central Perth, Parliament House and Kings Park.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Anglican Church and the Greek Orthodox community who have used the place as a rectory since 1916.
	The place has historic value for its association with Patrick Wholley who built the residence in 1904 and lived there until his death in 1911.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the early years of the twentieth century.
Statement of significance	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.
	The place has social value for its association with the Anglican and Greek Orthodox churches which have been important for the provision of service to the community.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Religious: Housing or Quarters

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1904
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey dwelling is elevated at the front, with a raised verandah to the front and side. Main access is provided by sweeping curved concrete staircase with low rendered balustrades and pillars at the base. The place is a balance between the symmetry of the house and the asymmetry of the verandah, which is resolved with a formal geometry denoting Beaux Arts principles of composition.
	The body of the house is symmetrical, with a high pitched hipped roof that features a centre top gablet and twin gables over the rectangular bay windows that flank the central front door. A bullnose verandah runs the entire width of the frontage. It is supported by turned timber posts with a spindled valence.
	The verandah is constructed on a face limestone retaining wall. The front wall is face brick with a horizontal rendered band.
	The windows are pairs of double hung sashes. Elevated from the front boundary behind a brick pier and palisade fence with lawns and minimal plantings in setback.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
In 1904, a building permit was issued for No. 125 Charles Street to contractor Patrick Wholley, of the business of Wholley and Walsh. The residence appears in the 1905 Post Office Directory but it was numbered as 173.	
Patrick Wholley was born in Ireland and was a successful building contractor until his death in 1911, leaving his widow with four sons and four daughters to raise.	
In 1915, Mrs Beatrice Wholley was listed as the occupant and by 1916 the number had changed to 143. The residence was situated in a rapidly developing area, with a new state school around the corner on Newcastle Street (West Perth Public School at No. 480 Newcastle Street), and the Methodist Mission Chapel and Church in the same street block. On the opposite side of Charles Street, a galvanised iron building had been constructed in 1897, as St Paul's Anglican Church.	
Sometime shortly before 1916 (it was listed in Wise's Post Office Directories for the first time that year), a new church building was constructed on the corner of Charles and Carr streets, adjoining No. 129, which was purchased as the presbytery for the church.	
No rector was listed in 1916 but the following year, Reverend Llyod Wilson (BD) was listed as the incumbent. He was followed by Reverend George R. Holland in 1920. In 1949 Reverend C. A. Walsh was in situ. He later became a Canon and transferred to St Luke's Anglican Church in Cottesloe.	
In the 1920s and 1930s, Greek migrants to Perth, many of whom came from the island of Castellorizo (Megisti), settled in Northbridge. They established the Church of St Michael and St Helene in Parker Street in 1936 with funds raised from within the Greek community. Following World War II, a new wave of migrants came from Greece. Many of these were also Castellorizians, and among them was a family who brought a religious icon with them. This was the Icon of the Annunciation of Our Lady, which had originally been installed in the church of that name in Antifelo in Asia Minor, only kilometres from Castellorizo.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Following the Greco-Turkish War of 1921, the Icon was removed to Castellorizo where it remained for 25 years before being brought to Perth. The new Greek migrants wanted another church where the icon could be installed. In March 1958, a committee established for the purpose, purchased the Anglican Church of St Paul's and its presbytery (No. 129 Charles Street).		
Following some alterations to the church, the first liturgy was held in the new Church of the Annunciations of Our Lady on 6 December 1958 and the Church was consecrated on 9 August 1959. The church was extensively renovated in 1970 so that it took in the stylistic features of the typical Greek Orthodox Churches. In the following years, another two houses in Charles Street were bought to cater for the needs of the community as well as those of the Hellenic Christian Ladies' Unions and the Greek Orthodox Youth League of WA. A school was established in 1971 in a transportable building in the church grounds.		
In the late 1990s, the roof cladding of this residence was replaced.		
By 2007 the church owned all the land from No. 121 on the corner of Prospect Place to this residence No. 129.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the aforementioned extensive renovation of the Church beside the subject place, as well as the demolition of the southernmost residences at No. 121 in the late 1980s and the subsequent building of the semi-detached structures in their place, allowing for six new residences.		
2017 saw the grounds between the buildings remodelled into parking areas and grassed areas. There have been no visible changes since then and the place continued to be used for the Greek Orthodox Church community.		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Patrick Wholley and family	Builder and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 67 CLEAVER ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 67 Cleaver St
Other names	Rosewood Florence Hummerston Lodge
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17990
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	67 Cleaver St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 9 D/P: 37143
Vol/folio	242/155A
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	This place is a fine and intact example of the Federation Filigree style executed in brick with timber detail. It is a landmark in the streetscape despite the encroachment of later additions.
	The place has historic value for its association with development west of the city in the early 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with John Henry Prowse who served as Lord Mayor of Perth and was a member of the Federal parliament from 1913 to 1943.
	The place has historic value for its association with Florence Hummerston and the League of Home Help for Sick & Aged (inc) and its subsequent organisations from the mid 20th century predominantly 'Meals on Wheels' and aged care provider, Rosewood.
The place has social value for its association with the services to community since the mid 20th century and is now incorporated into an aged care facility.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Health: Housing or Quarters
Other use	Health: Office

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1910-1914; 2021
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree / Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The single storey two room frontage dwelling has a hipped roof with a prominent and decorative flying front gable, which is bracketed from the wall below and richly detailed with scalloped timber and fretwork in addition to stucco motifs on the roughcast. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts and has a decorative valance and brackets. The entry is marked by an arched entry portico that is detailed similarly to the flying gable. The walls are brick with rendered bands at sill and head height of windows. One side wall has been rendered to a height of approximately 0.900 metres. The chimneys are roughcast and render with a moulded corbelled detail and single pots.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>From 1901 to 1904 Cleaver Street was known as Smith Street and then in 1904 reverted back to its original name. No. 67 Cleaver Street was built between 1910 and 1914 for John Henry Prowse (1871-1944), manager of the United Insurance Company. It is not clear if there was a residence on this site when Prowse purchased the property because in December 1909, architect William Nelson called for tenders for additions to the residence in Cleaver Street for John Prowse. It is likely the additions were substantial as there is no entry of a residence on this site in the Post Office Directories until occupied in 1911 by John Prowse and his wife Edith Jane McNeilance (1868-1939). In 1913, during the time he occupied this house, John Prowse served as the Lord Mayor of Perth and later that year elected to the Federal Parliament where he served until his resignation in 1943. John Prowse's daughter Edith, married Charles Veryard in 1921 who also served as Lord Mayor of Perth.</p> <p>Later occupants were the Styles, Iddon, and Tormey families. Mr Tormey worked for the West Australian Railways and during his residence the place was known as 'Tormey House'.</p> <p>The residence is shown as No. 69 on the MWSSDD sewerage plan - a large house on a double block. It is reputed to have had a large oval lawn, a rose garden and blue Plumbago hedge. In 1949 the resident at No. 61 was George A. James and the occupant of No. 67 Charles J. Price. The League of Home Help for Sick & Aged (inc) was founded in 1953 and Mrs Florence Hummerston was one of the organisers and its foundation president. Mrs Hummerston was also one of the founders of Meals on Wheels the following year. She became a Perth City Councillor and was Perth's first female Councillor. In 1960 she was awarded an OBE (Order of the British Empire).</p> <p>No. 67 was purchased by the League in 1956 and after extensive alterations it became the headquarters. It was officially opened on 23 August 1957 by WA Premier A.R.G Hawke and part of the building became a centre for the Meals on Wheels Community Service. In January 1963, the group purchased No. 61 for a home for elderly men and in September that year No. 71 was added as a home for elderly women.</p> <p>In 1965 extensions were made to the kitchen for Meals on Wheels, the meals being delivered daily to the suburban centres. No. 73 was purchased by the League in 1968 and alterations made to provide a home for the frail aged. On 22 May 1969 this was opened by Perth's Lord Mayor, Tom Wardle as the Florence Hummerston Lodge.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show the changes to the subject site, starting in the 1960s, where four separate buildings can be seen across the block. By 1970 extensions have been added linking up several of the buildings and by 1981 an additional building was added to the southern side of the site. Renovations began again in the early 2000s to the northernmost building, with only one of the initial four buildings remaining as it was in the 1960s in the middle of the site. This middle building, the Florence Hummerston Lodge, became the only part of the site left standing in 2018 when all other buildings on the site were demolished.

By 2021, the Lodge was accompanied by the significant modern structure that stands currently and functions as an aged care facility with Rosewood Care. The Lodge itself changed little during this time.

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	William Nelson John Henry Prowse, MHR Florence Hummerston	Architect Owner and occupier City of Perth Councillor
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



COTTAGES, 5-15 COWLE ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Cottages, 5-15 Cowle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	Cottages, 5-15 Cowle St
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Individual building or group

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	5 - 15 Cowle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>This group of cottages are rare intact examples of cottages in the Victorian Georgian style with minor differences in detail demonstrating individual expression.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The group of cottages is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1896; c1899; 1912
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	The adjoined dwellings at No. 5 and No. 7 Cowle Street are identical in design with the name 'Lena Cottage' inscribed on the stepped pediment of No. 5 'Ivy Cottage' on No.7.
	The two dwellings feature front verandahs with a bullnose roof supported by turned timber posts and filigree angles and valance. The front windows are a pair of spaced double hung sashes.
	The dwellings are a pattern book model borrowed from the eastern states where detached dwellings were often constructed in similar details to form rows or terraces.
	No. 9 Cowle Street is a brick and iron dwelling constructed in the Victorian Georgian style of architecture, featuring the typical symmetrical features of this style with a central doorway and casement windows either side. The subject house is a detached cottage located between parapet side walls. The dwelling has a single room frontage and the front entrance and hallway extend along the eastern boundary of the dwelling. The dwelling features a bull nose verandah supported by timber turn posts.
Physical description	No. 11 and 15 Cowle Street are brick and iron dwelling constructed in the Victorian Georgian style of architecture, featuring front verandahs no. 11 with a bullnose roof and no. 15 an awning roof both supported by turned timber posts.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Both properties have narrow frontages with a minimal setback from the street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Cowle Street was named circa 1870 after James Cowle, a government surveyor who surveyed the allotments in the area. It borders Dorrien Gardens, a recreation area development on the former Lake Henderson. Market gardening activities were carried out on the bed of Lake Henderson after it was drained in the early 1870s; the drain running through Dorrien Gardens, Robertson Park and beyond. The European gardeners were followed by Chinese market gardeners who operated until the early 1920s.
The earliest residence in the street date from 1884, and at least 10 existing places are shown on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans. In the 1950s the Perth City Council acquired the vacant land behind the residences on the north side of the street and established a soccer ground, Dorrien Gardens Reserve, on the former lake bed.
Lot Y198 encompassing what are now Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 13/15 Cowle Street was sold on 6 October 1875 for £9 pounds. John Elsegood, the original owner of this land also owned Y199 and Y201. Mr Elsegood was contracted to erect the Perth-Albany-Eucla telegraph line in the 1870s. In 1897, he was the proprietor of the City Hotel on the corner of Murray and King Streets and in the 1880s he established the Guildford brickworks.
The subject dwelling at No. 5 Cowle Street 'Lena Cottage' first appears in the City of Perth Rates book in 1900 with the owner being Mr John Campbell, a Railway employee, who built the two cottages at No. 5 and No. 7 Cowle Street. Campbell resided at No. 5, and rented out No. 7 or 'Ivy Cottage' (rented to Mrs Collins in 1900). Campbell sold both of the properties in 1913. This information correlates partly with the information in the Wise's Postal Directory which shows that J. C. Campbell resided at No. 5 (numbered No. 3 in the Wise Postal Directory in 1900) and Joseph Collins at No. 7 (listed as No. 5).

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The Wise's Post Office Directories also indicate that both Nos. 5 and 7 Cowle Street were generally leased, with rapid turn overs in tenancies. In 1909 No. 5 and No. 7 Cowle Street are listed for the first time as the numbers by which they are known today, with the occupier of No. 5 being Mrs Margaret Foley and Mr William Opie residing at No. 7 Cowle Street. Prior to 1909 the numbering of the two dwellings is irregular with No. 3 being listed as what is now No. 5 and No. 5 listed as what is now No. 7 Cowle Street.
The longest occupant to have resided at No. 5 Cowle Street was Mrs Annie O'Conner (a dress maker) from 1941 until at least 1949 and the longest one at No. 7 Cowle Street was Mr John Baker from 1923 until at least 1949. The Bakers had four children - Bill, Jack, Ronald and Joyce. Bill, a footballer, played for West Perth and was a member of their 1941 Premiership team. After he joined the army during World War II he played with an army team and coached the younger enlisted men. Harold Mundy, a neighbour from No. 28, said that as young boys, he and Jacky and Billy Baker would ' <i>walk right down the river to the foreshorelike Spring Street. Right around, picking up bottles that the yachtsmen had thrown out. We got a sugar bag and carried them all the way back up there to get a halfpenny for them... each. It was worth it. Better than nothing.</i> '
The residence at No. 9 Cowle Street appears on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans, and it is first listed in the City of Perth Rates Books that year. The house was built in 1896 by Michael Park, a retired civil servant who resided there until 1904. The Post Office Directories list him there early on and then some turnover until the Ferrie family in the 1930s. One of their daughters married 'Checker' O'Keefe, another West Perth footballer, and the other married Doug Irvine, also a well-known sportsman. By 1949 No. 9 was occupied by Mrs Catherine Irvine.
No. 13 & 15 (No. 11) Cowle Street was constructed by Pierce Mangan in 1912 and rented to Cecil Farley that year. A number of changes in tenancy followed. In 1930 it was occupied by Alfred Mills and in 1949 by Jack Lynch. Mr Mangan owned a number of other properties in the area, including No. 15 Cowle Street and the family home at No. 48. On his death the properties passed to his children and were eventually disposed of in 2000.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the subject places received replacement roofs around the 1980s and early 2000s. No. 13 & 15 had an extension added in the early 2000s as well. Aside from these, there is very little visible change to the subject places.		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SEMI-DETACHED PAIR OF HOUSES, 17-19 COWLE ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached pair of houses, 17-19 Cowle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8703
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	17-19 Cowle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 20 D/P: 375
Vol/folio	1299/254
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The duplex pair of terraces are a fine, rare intact example of two storey residences in the Federation Queen Anne style.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the small scale property development undertaken by individuals in the gold boom period.
Statement of significance	The place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Multistorey Residence
Current use	Residential: Multistorey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1898
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The semi-detached two storey terraces were constructed as a mirror pair.
	The terraces are constructed in brick with a medium pitched gabled roof that is clad in corrugated galvanised iron.
	The two terraces are separated by a firewall of which features minor detailing on its end. The facade of each terrace has asymmetrical fenestration on the lower storey. The entry doors are panelled with timber and glass and have a fanlight of which adjacent are two double hang sash windows with multiple windowpanes on the upper sash.
	The upper storey features a symmetrical fenestration with two French doors and fanlight opening on to the upper storey verandah for each terrace. The upper facade features a simple parapet, and a chimney is featured in the centre of each dwelling positioned behind the parapet.
	The balconies of the terraces are supported by turned timber posts, balustrades, fretwork brackets and valances.
Physical description	A small, landscaped garden is present at the front of the two dwellings behind a brick pier and metal front fence spanning the entire lot. A series of concrete steps lead up to the front verandah of the two dwellings.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Cowle Street is located on the former Lake Henderson, which was part of the lake and wetland system which covered much of the Perth area. Due to the arrival of convicts and pensioner guards which increased the population, market gardens were established on some of the lakes which had been drained. Lake Henderson was drained in the early 1870s, with the drain running through Dorrien Gardens, Robertson Park and beyond, and it was farmed by European market gardeners. In the 1870s Charles Street became a major road in the area and the settlers established dairy farms and market gardens along its length, such as in the area along Cowle Street. The land of Lake Henderson was taken up quickly for market gardens, one area was bought by James Fox, at what is now Robertson Park.</p> <p>After the European market gardeners, many Chinese immigrants developed their own market gardens in the same area until the 1920's and 1930's. The closest one was at the rear of the houses opposite, on what is now known as Dorrien Gardens. In the 1930's it was run by Kai.</p> <p>The first land sales on the street took place in June 1870 indicating that the street was likely to have been in existence at this time. It certainly appeared on an early Colonial map dated 1877. The street appears to have been named in honour of Mr James Cowle who was appointed as an Assistant Surveyor in the Survey Department from 20 January 1895 of which he carried out surveys in many different districts from North Perth to Bunbury.</p> <p>The street is located on a distinct slope with the houses on the south side built well above road level while those on the northern side are set below. In June 1870, Perth Town Lot Y207 located on the northern side of the street, was the first lot of land sold along Cowle Street by the Colonial Government and by 1872 all of the lots on the that side had been sold. Development of the land on the southern side of the street took place later than the southern side, between 1875 and 1878.</p>	

Historical Information	
<p>The earliest dwelling to have been constructed in the street was No. 54 Cowle Street on the northern side of the street. This property was owned by market gardener Walter Edward Joseph Gallop (Joseph) who is recorded in the City of Perth Rate Books as the owner of No. 54 Cowle Street at the time it was constructed in 1884. After the European market gardeners, many Chinese immigrants developed their own market gardens in the same area until the 1920s.</p> <p>The subject dwellings at Nos. 17 - 19 Cowle Street were constructed in 1898 by a music teacher Mr Edmund Carige. The architect and builder have not been determined. No. 17 was rented to Miss Hawks, also a music teacher in 1899 and Mr Carige lived in No. 19. The dwellings were owned by Harold Radford from 1920 - 1922, Hermina Scholes from 1922 - 1926, Daisy DePedro from 1926 - 1931 and then Henry Solman from 1932 - 19476.</p> <p>The City of Perth Building Licence Cards indicated that Mr Solman undertook alterations to the dwelling in 1932 and no residents were occupying the dwelling during that year.</p> <p>The Wise's Post Office Directories support this information with regard to the construction date with the first listing of the property being in 1898. At that time Mr Robert Arcus resided at No. 17 and a contractor Mr James Couston at No. 19. Robert Arcus stayed at No. 17 until 1902 but the Directories suggest that the dwellings were primarily rented with regularly changing tenants, some of whom were forced to move on when unable to pay their rent. This was a regular occurrence during the 1929 Depression as were visits by bailiffs to try to seize furniture and other items to offset the tenant's debts. The Mundy family lived at No. 19 before moving across the road to No. 28 some time after 1930. Their neighbour at No. 21 was known as 'Tiger Lil', who was described as a 'lady of the night'. She was murdered later on, but no one was convicted of it.</p> <p>In the first part of the 20th Century the longest residing occupant at the subject dwelling was Arthur F. Phelps who is listed as residing at No. 17 Cowle Street from 1938 until at least 1949.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate there has been little change to the form or extent of these two residents since that time.</p>	

Historical Information		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Edmund Carige	Original owner and occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

Additional Photographs	
	

SEMI-DETACHED PAIR OF HOUSES, 28-30 COWLE ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached pair of houses, 28-30 Cowle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17993
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 29 Dec 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	28-30 Cowle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	<p>This duplex is a rare intact example of the Victorian Georgian style executed in brick.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The duplex is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1892
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical description	The semi-detached pair is an example of the Victorian Georgian style. The dwellings consist of a mirrored pair, which have symmetrical façades. Each front door is in the centre of the façade and flanked by two multi-paned sash windows.
	The front door to the western portion of dwelling has a metal security door while the other front door has a timber framed fly screen door.
	The front façade is Flemish bonded facing brick and a narrow party wall projects from the centre of the façade. The dwellings have a hipped roof and a separate concave bell verandah, which is an uncommon feature of dwellings in the Town.
	The verandah is supported by square metal posts which are not the original. The roof and verandah are clad in corrugated iron. The chimneys are located at the ends of the dwelling. The chimneys are constructed using bricks which are corbelled near the top.
	The side walls are in the English Garden Wall brickwork bond. The dwelling is delineated from the street by a low white timber picket fence.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Cowle Street is located on the former Lake Henderson, which was part of the lake and wetland system which covered much of the Perth area. Due to the arrival of convicts and pensioner guards which increased the population, market gardens were established on some of the lakes which had been drained. Lake Henderson was drained in the early 1870s, with the drain running through Dorrien Gardens, Robertson Park and further. It was farmed by European market gardeners. In the 1870s Charles Street became a major road in the area and settlers established dairy farms and market gardens along its length, such as the area along Cowle Street. The land over the former Lake Henderson was taken up quickly for market gardens, including what is now Robertson Park purchased by James Fox.
After the European market gardeners, many Chinese immigrants developed their own market gardens in the same area until the 1920s. Chinese gardener Hong Cheong is listed as working the reclaimed land behind Nos. 32 and 40 from 1907 to 1916 and in the 1930s another garden further north in Dorrien Gardens was run by Kai. W. E. Bold, who was the Perth City Town Clerk from 1901 to 1944, advocated the 'City Beautiful' movement where the health of a city's residents was enhanced by the beauty of the environment. To implement this philosophy it was suggested that some of the Chinese market gardens, which had the reputation for being unhealthy areas, be converted to public parks and recreation areas. Some of the land was used to establish Birdwood Square, Hamilton Square, Dorrien Gardens, Lake Monger reserve and Robertson Park.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The semi-detached dwellings located at Nos. 28 - 30 Cowle Street were built between 1891 and 1893 and first appeared in the City of Perth Rate Books in 1892. The land was previously owned by Hotelkeeper, John Charles Chipper who also owned the John Bull Inn (now the Criterion Hotel) along Hay Street. His heirs subdivided the land following his death, which included eight blocks in Cowle Street on the north side from the corner of Fitzgerald Street and another seven in Fitzgerald Street (Perth Town Lots Y210, 211, 212, 229, 230 and 231). Chas Crossland & Co. handled the sales of what was advertised as 'splendid building and garden land'. F.D Good purchased the land and Nos. 28 - 30 were constructed in 1891. They were then rented to Frank Bell, a clerk (No. 28), and C. Turner, a surveyor (No. 30).
In 1897 Thomas William Wade bought the properties, and his wife Catherine took on ownership in 1911, after his death. The properties were rented out for many years but the street numbers only appear in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1904 when Mrs Mulwaur is listed as occupying No. 30. William Nicholls moved in the following year and there was a further change the year after. The first resident listed for No. 28 was Frederick Rogers in 1908. In 1910 the occupants were Frederick Rogers (No. 28) and Michael Dwyer (No. 30).
In 1927 David Everett bought the property and lived there until 1929, when he moved next door to No. 32 Cowle Street. That year he constructed about eight tennis courts on the reclaimed land behind Nos. 12 - 32. These operated until at least the 1950's. Andrew Mian states in his historical work, A History of Cowle Street, West Perth, Western Australia, "it is claimed that the courts were the first floodlit courts in Perth and were known as the 'Start Tennis Courts'". The entrance to the courts was the driveway between Nos. 30 and 32 and to advertise the tennis courts, a star was painted on the eastern wall of No. 32.
Throughout the 20th century there were many occupants of the dwellings, indicating that for much of the time, both were rented. One long term family was the Mundays - Esther May (O'Reilly) and Walter John Munday and their three children, who first moved into No. 29 around 1922 and then to No. 28 from 1935 until well beyond 1949. Their son Harold said that like other children of the time, they were to be seen and not heard and they were sent outside to play when the adults had things to discuss. They played in the street and would 'kick a footy, play cricket against the lamp post, 'throw the tin'. "We used to play marbles and we would even play a game called 'follow the tor' and it was down along the gutters of the street." (Harold Munday).

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
It was occupied by the Hicks family in the 1930s and Charlie, their eldest son, played football for West Perth. In 1936 the site of Dorrien Gardens was cleared and in the 1950s the Perth City Council established a soccer ground behind the dwellings on the north side of Cowle Street. In the 1940s the Perth City Council commenced discussion to extend Dorrien Gardens. In a land transfer undertaken in 1969 the land of which the subject place is located was purchased by the Perth City Council from Mrs Emily M Edwards (nee Everett) and transferred to Mr A. R. Roworth in exchange for land to the north of the subject property that was owned by Mr Roworth, who lived at No. 40 and operated a nursery on the land at the rear. Once transferred to the City of Perth the land north of the subject place was consolidated with the existing land that formed Dorrien Gardens.		
Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time. The four buildings from No. 28 to No 40 were unaltered until No. 32 to No. 40 were demolished and a large number of flats were built in their place. This included the portion of the property behind the subject place. The other buildings were demolished in 2014 and the flats completed by 2016. During this time the subject place had the roof replaced. Excluding the roof, there have been no visible changes to No. 28 and No. 30.		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HOUSE, 54 COWLE ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 54 Cowle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17994
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 29 Dec 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	54 Cowle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 60 D/P: 414285
Vol/folio	2959/947
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The earlier portion of the building is likely to reveal evidence of detail of Victorian Georgian style.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is closely associated with Alfred Roworth and market gardens which operated in the vicinity until the mid 20th century.
Statement of significance	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1884; 1904
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The dwelling is a Federation Queen Anne Bungalow constructed from brick and red corrugated iron sheeting.
	It has a front facing gable with a small awning over the bay window. There are three sash windows located on the bay. This front section of the dwelling is an addition to the original rear part of the dwelling that was constructed c1884.
	A separate skillion verandah extends along the façade of the dwelling and is supported by turned timber posts. Two stucco bands situated at the top and bottom of the windows run along the façade. The front door is situated next to the bay window and two sash windows are located past the front door. Two brick chimneys are in the rear section of the dwelling and have rendered corbelled and decorative elements. The dwelling has a hipped roof. The front of the dwelling is built on limestone blocks. A rendered brick pier fence delineates the property from the street of which a concrete paved pathway leads to the front entrance of the dwelling. A manhole is located under the skillion addition, allowing access under the dwelling. A corrugated sheeting shed is located a few metres behind the dwelling and a brick toilet is also located behind the dwelling, close to the property boundary with No. 48.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Cowle Street is located on the former Lake Henderson. In the 1870s Charles Street became a major road in the area and settlers established dairy farms and market gardens along the lake's length, such as in the area along Cowle Street. The land of Lake Henderson was taken up quickly for market gardens, one area was bought by James Fox, at what is now Robertson Park. Perth town Lot Y207 was sold for 9 pounds in June 1870.	
This dwelling (No.54) includes the oldest cottage to have been constructed in Cowle Street, which is one of the five oldest remaining houses in the Town of Vincent.	
The land was purchased by market gardener Walter Edward Jospeh Gallop (Joseph) who also owned the adjacent lots, number Y219, 220 and 221, totalling about 16,000 square metres (four acres). Gallop had arrived in Western Australia in 1829 with his brothers Edward and James. Joseph Gallop died in the 1890s and the land was passed onto his two daughters. Gallop Street, located nearby, is named after him. Gallop constructed the house in 1884 and sold the property shortly afterwards. Mrs T. W. Williams purchased the property in 1884 and then around 1887 sold it to George Bandy, a carrier and later Post Office official, and his wife Elizabeth is listed.	
The house was built in two stages, the first being a square cottage with verandahs at the front and rear, and a shingled roof. George Bandy applied for a building licence in 1904 and additions to the front which were more elaborate were carried out shortly afterwards. At some stage the original shingled roof was also replaced with corrugated iron. The City of Perth Metropolitan Sewerage Plan shows that No. 54 is different from most of the dwellings along the street due to this 1904 front extension. The front rooms of the dwelling were widened as compared to the rear and the bay window which projected from the facade was also a distinguishing feature. George Bandy was a keen gardener, and his orchard was well-known to the young lads of the area. To stop them stealing his fruit and mulberries, he planted a hedge of briar roses along the rear fence and set bee hives under the fruit trees. He also bred racing pigeons on the property and held several speed awards.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1908, the property was re-numbered from No. 40 to No. 54 due to the increase in dwellings along the street. Between 1932 and 1935 there were short term residents living at the property. This reflects the transient nature of lifestyles during the Depression era.

In 1940 it was listed as vacant and in 1940/1941 the property was sold to Alfred R. Roworth, who was already the owner of No. 40 since 1927. The 1949 Post Office Directory shows Arthur G. Chick as the resident. In 1936 the site of Dorrien Gardens was cleared and in the 1950s the Perth City Council established a soccer ground behind the dwellings on the north side of Cowle Street.

In 1941, Alfred Roworth also purchased Nos. 44 and 54 in order to expand his nursery business which operated on reclaimed land at the rear of No. 40. The land at the rear of No. 54 was subsequently used for seeding beds.

In the 1940s the Perth City Council commenced discussions to further extend Dorrien Gardens. In a land transfer undertaken in the 1970s the land of which the subject place is located was purchased by the Perth City Council and transferred to Mr A. R. Roworth in exchange for land to the north of the subject property. Roworth gained as compensation Nos. 28 - 30, 32, 60 and 70A and 70B. Once transferred to the City of Perth the land north of the subject place was consolidated with the existing land that formed Dorrien Gardens. The same thing happened to part of the Mangan's property (No. 48) and, according to John Mangan his mother, Mrs A Mangan, had a written agreement with the Perth City Council that any unused land would be sold back to her. Unfortunately, this agreement only lasted while she lived and the land that was left over was sold to a neighbour rather than back to the Mangan family. In 2007 Alfred Roworth still owned Nos. 28-30, 32, 40, 44, 48, 54, 60, 62 and 70A and 70B.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time, with the exception of a new roof installed in 2021. The residences either side of the subject place were demolished around 2016 to make way for a new apartment development.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Governing: Government and Politics	
	Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Alfred Roworth	Owner and businessman
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006.	
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



DUPLEX, 86-88 COWLE ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Semi-detached duplex, 86-88 Cowle St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17996
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	86-88 Cowle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 and 2 STR: 7728
Vol/folio	1554/341
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style applied to a duplex which is a landmark in the streetscape. The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century. The duplex is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1903
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey semi-detached pair present a symmetrical frontage with the doors together at the centre and a double hung sash window on the one room frontage of each duplex.
	The building has a high pitched hipped iron roof and separate skillion verandah. The walls are brickwork. Set behind low fences, the places are set below the footpath level.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Cowle Street borders Dorrien Gardens, a recreation area development on the former Lake Henderson. Market gardening activities were carried out on the bed of Lake Henderson after it was drained in the early 1870s. European gardeners were followed by Chinese market gardeners who operated until the early 1920s.</p> <p>The earliest residence in the street dates from 1884, and at least 10 existing places are shown on the 1897 PWD sewerage plans.</p> <p>Nos. 86-88 are a semi-detached pair of residences that first appear in the City of Perth rate books in 1904. They were owned by members of parliament, Henry Briggs and Malcolm Moss. That year No. 86 was occupied by Thomas Hamilton and No. 88 by Solomon Levi.</p> <p>In 1909 Thomas Hamilton was still in residence and No. 88 was occupied by Mr Harrison but in 1920 both residences were vacant for some reason. In 1930 the residents were George Hanly (No. 86) and Mrs Rose Baker (No.88) and in 1959 it was Robert McConchie in No. 86 and Mrs Annie Fuller at No. 88.</p> <p>The property is situated near the corner of Charles Street, which became an important thoroughfare during the 1870s. It led to the northern track along which produce grown further out was carted in to the Perth markets. By 1904 when this place was constructed other places in the area included the West Perth Public School (No.480 Newcastle Street), the Methodist Chapel (established 1895) and St Paul's Anglican Church in Charles Street (established 1897), the Commonwealth Hotel which opened in 1898 (now the Hyde Park Hotel), Robertson Park and a number of corner shops, including one at each end of Cowle Street.</p> <p>In the 1950s, the Perth City Council acquired the vacant land behind the residences on the north side of Cowle Street and established a soccer ground, Dorrien Gardens Reserve, on the former Lake bed. Many of the properties on the north side of the street are owned by Alfred Roworth, but No. 86-88 were not part of his estate.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards show a small extension to No. 88 in 2008 and a similarly small addition to No. 86 in 2017. Aside from these the form and extent of the residences have changed little since the aerial photographs began.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



HOUSE AND SHOP (FMR), 167-169 FITZGERALD ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House and Shop (fmr), 167-169 Fitzgerald St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18000
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 03 Apr 2007

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	167-169 Fitzgerald St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 105 D/P: 27170
Vol/folio	1384/756
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The place has aesthetic value as a simple example of a combined shop and premises built in the Victorian Georgian style which is a landmark on a prominent corner.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population in the late 19th century.</p> <p>The place demonstrates the common practice of combining a shop and premises in the late 19th century, and represents the change in shopping practices whereby small corner stores were no longer viable.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail
Other use	Residence: Single Storey Residence
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1895
Walls	Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The shop and attached house is located on the corner of Carr Street constructed c1897 in the Late Colonial style of architecture, demonstrated by the simplicity of its design.
	The house addresses Fitzgerald Street and has a hipped iron roof incorporated into the hipped roof of the shop. A series of concrete steps lead up to a front entry porch. The porch is covered by a bullnose corrugated iron verandah held up by turned timber posts. The entrance to the house is located on the southernmost portion of the facade with one double hung sash window and a small arched opening with a brick sill that has been enclosed adjacent to the door. The shop is truncated with a double entry door on the corner.
	The main shop window faces Fitzgerald Street and three smaller window openings are located along the Carr Street facing section of the shop. A cantilevered steel awning extends around the external perimeter of the shop front. Two brick painted corbelled chimneys are extant on the roofline, together with a bulky air conditioner unit. The shop and attached house have recently been painted cream.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The shop and attached house at Nos. 167 - 169 Fitzgerald Street were situated on Perth LotY197 located on the former Lake Henderson, which was part of the lake and wetland system covering much of the Perth area. Lake Henderson was drained in the early 1870s primarily by convicts under Government supervision. While market gardens were first operated by British migrants, in the early years of the Colony, from the later 1890s they were largely the province of the Chinese. With the influx of population due to the Gold Boom in the 1890s the city of Perth grew rapidly. New suburbs were formed, including Leederville and North Perth to the north of the city. North Perth, first called 'Woodville', was originally controlled by a Road Board and was elevated to a Municipality on 25 October 1901.</p> <p>As the population grew, land usage close to the city centre would undergo change. Western Australia had followed trends of England with regard to the establishment of parks and recreation areas. In the early nineteenth century domain land and government gardens fulfilled the role of parkland. With the growth of industrialisation, however the middle-class desired 'idealised landscapes at the edge of their fast growing towns.' The establishment of parks was closely linked to the wealth with the result that Perth did not begin to develop a comprehensive system of parks until the Gold Boom of the 1890s.</p> <p>In 1900, the Perth City Parks and Gardens Committee was set up to beautify the city. W.E Bold appointed Town Clerk in 1901, was a major advocate of the 'City Beautiful' philosophy, which held that the health and happiness of a city's residents were greatly enhanced by the beauty of their environment. Bold wanted a green belt to connect Subiaco with the Swan River at Maylands. When the idea was rejected, he convinced Perth City Council to purchase various Chinese market gardens for conversion into public parks and gardens.</p> <p>Within what is now the City of Vincent, land was purchased for the establishment of Birdwood Square (Lake Poulett), Hamilton Square, Beatty Park, Perth Oval (Stone's Lake), and Robertson Park (Lake Henderson) which is bounded by Fitzgerald Street, Stuart Street, Randell Street and Palmerston Street. Prior to the commencement of the 'City Beautiful' movement outlined above, the Perth Metropolitan Sewerage Plans dated 1897 indicate a scattering of houses were located along the western side of Fitzgerald Street between Newcastle Street and Cowle Street, with the shop and attached house being one of these early buildings.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>To the eastern side of the street the 1897 maps show Lake Henderson where market gardening was then undertaken. A scattering of garden sheds and cottages were located within this area. Development of the area allocated for market gardening, which is now Robertson Park began in the 1920s with the filling of the Lake Henderson Basin. The filling began at the Randell Street end and, as it progressed the area available for market gardening began to contract toward the south-western corner. By 1928, market gardening had ceased altogether. From the late 1920s various developments took place within Robertson Park, including tennis courts, a tennis pavilion and children's play area. Few remnants are left today to indicate that Robertson Park was once market gardens, apart from what is known today as 'Lee Hops cottage', which is located opposite to the subject dwelling. This was originally used by Chinese market gardeners.</p> <p>A survey of Wise's Post Office Directories provides an indication of the varying occupants and operators of the subject shop and house. These Directories reveal that perhaps the first person to occupy the shop and house was grocer Mr James Morrison. During the late 1890s occupancies changed on a yearly basis with store keeper Mr John Colvin operating the shop in 1898, Mrs Ellen Rooke in 1899 and McCausland Bros storekeepers in 1900. Throughout much of the first decade of the twentieth century a baker, Mr H. F. McSorley occupied the subject place then numbered 195 Fitzgerald Street. In 1908 the numbering of the subject shop and house appears as it is today with Mrs J. M. Morrison listed as a grocer and occupying the attached house with her husband. The Morrison's remained the grocers at the shop until 1915 when grocer Mr M. Spokone occupied the shop for two years.</p> <p>During the World War I and throughout the 1920s the shop continued to operate as a grocer with occupants changing on a yearly basis, one exception being Mrs Gertrude Ferstat occupying the shop and house from 1922 until 1924. A high turnover of occupancy at the shop and house continues throughout the 1930s with Mr Albert Jones being the longest in residence from 1934 until 1937. From 1941 until at least 1949 when the Post Office Directories cease Mrs S. Kyriakucis is listed as the grocer and as occupying the attached house. One of these shopkeepers, possibly Albert Jones and his wife, allowed local residents to listen to their radio. Reg Axford and Harold Mundy said all the families were too poor to own one so the shopkeeper would open the side window onto Cowle Street when the cricket was on and a group of a local men and boys would gather outside to listen.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
<p>In 2006, the shop ceased operation as a delicatessen and Planning Approval was granted at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 11 October that year for change of use from shop and attached house to an office. The plans approved for the change of use indicate that the floor plan of the shop and house were to remain relatively intact, with the shop being converted to office/reception area and the kitchen being converted to a meeting room. With regard to the house, the original bedrooms were proposed to be converted to an office and a store room. The plans also indicate some minor changes proposed to the rear of the house, with the laundry and bathroom being renovated to accommodate new toilets.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the late 20th century onwards indicate the subject place had its roof replace in the late 1980s though aside from this change, there have been little changes made to the form of the shop and residence</p>		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



EDDINGTON, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Eddington
Other names	House, 14 Florence St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18002
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	14 Florence St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 100 D/P: 413693
Vol/folio	2968/566
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a fine and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style which is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings for the affluent members of the community in West Perth during the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with Charles Sheridan and his family who built this family home and the engraving business established on the premises. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	C1905
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	The single storey dwelling has a symmetrical frontage with a full width bullnose verandah. The main roof is hipped with a central feature vented gablet, and twin gables above rectangular bay windows. The gables are infilled with roughcast and detailed with vertical and curved timber battens in contrasting colour. All the gables are topped with finials.
	The central front door is recessed behind an arched opening, and features side lights and a fanlight. The windows in the bays are sets of paired double hung sashes.
	The walls are roughcast render with smooth painted quoins. The verandah is supported by half height pairs of columns on rusticated limestone plinths.
	Two wide concrete steps onto the verandah are flanked by lions on face limestone plinths. The chimneys are roughcast on a smooth rendered base with moulded details around the top.
	Small setback behind a low roughcast with moulded smooth render top fence with low steel palisades between square fluted columns.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>The residence at No. 14 Florence Street has held a long and continuous association with the Sheridan family. On the death of his father in 1895 Charles Sheridan (1879-1941) was just 15 years old and was left with the responsibility of providing for his family. At the time his family lived in the little town of Eddington located between Ballarat and Bendigo in the Victorian Goldfields. At the time this small town offered little business opportunities apart from the uncertainties of gold-mining in Ballarat. In 1901, once his siblings were no longer a burden to his mother, Charles decided to try his luck in the West and moved to Perth at the age of 21.</p> <p>On arriving in Perth Charles had little money but soon began an importing and indenting business. The good he sold were mostly gentlemen's accessories such as cummerbunds, hat vents and other components for tailors and milliners. An accomplished violinist, Charles also formed a chamber quartet with friends from Ballarat to play at formal occasions. Two years after arriving in Perth, Charles had saved enough money to return to Victoria to ask his childhood sweetheart, Jessie Stott, for her hand in marriage.</p> <p>By 1906, Charles was well established in Perth and was living in a large inner-city residence and had bought land on the Swan River in Perth. The couple married in February 1906 and this place was their family home. The architect and builder have not been determined.</p> <p>In 1913, Charles helped Ernest Austin, a jeweller, repay a gambling debt. The repayment of the debt marked the start of the company that still exists today. A small workshop was set up behind the Florence Street property for Austin to work off his debt. Before long Charles was employing additional staff and Austral Engraving and Stamping Company was open for business.</p> <p>With a contract during World War I to supply military cap badges, Austral Engraving moved from being a small engraving and metal components business to a manufacturer of substance. The reputation and expertise gained by Sheridan's during World War I led to other government work, as well as jobs for sporting clubs and private enterprise.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

By the 1920s, Austral Engraving were the largest badge maker and engraver in Western Australia. The name was changed in 1924, to Sheridan's Engraving and Metal Stamping Company. While production continued behind the Florence Street residence Charles believed it to be commercial etiquette to have an office and showroom in the city in Hay Street. On leaving school both Charles' and Jessie's children, Charles junior and Doreen, entered the family business. On the death of Charles Sheridan senior in 1941 at the age of 60, Charles junior took over the family business and his sister Doreen moved to Melbourne.




World War II meant continuing expansion for the company which continued further in the Post-War period as Charles junior expanded the clientele base to rural areas. In 1953 Charles junior married Beryl Olsen and they had three boys who, as children, began helping in the workshop that still operated behind the family home. Charles junior and his wife died in 1982 and 1983 respectively and in 1984 the company's name was changed to Sheridan's for Badges and all three sons were involved in the business.

In 2007, the business was listed as Sheridan's for Badges and was still operating at the subject place where there is both a workshop and a showroom. In 2021 the business is listed as Sheridan's Badges and Engravings and operates out of Jolimont. Their website states that they are 'a third generation family firm, and are one of Western Australia's longest-running family businesses'. The company currently supplies solid copper and brass, silver and gold plated or plastic badges and plaques, spoons, key rings and other mementos to government departments, schools, sporting clubs and a variety of business organisations.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since that time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Sheridan Family	Owners and occupiers
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



DUPLEXES AND TERRACE, HARWOOD PL, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Duplexes and Terrace, Harwood Pl
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18014
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 21 Nov 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	10-26 Harwood Pl
Locality	West Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—





SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>This group of dwellings have aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the Federation Bungalow and Federation Queen Anne styles which form a cohesive group and are a landmark in the vicinity.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of commercial and residential buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population growth following the Gold Boom and in the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The group of dwellings are valued by the community for their continuity in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1898
Walls	Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Worker Cottage
Physical description	<p>A row of three semi-detached pairs and a three dwelling terrace, each is expressed with its separate gable roof and front gable details, is expressed with its separate gable roof and front gable details, above verandahs.</p> <p>Most of the places have bullnose verandahs, with one of the semi-detached pair featuring a replacement skillion verandah.</p> <p>Whilst details tend to remain consistent with each group and vary from group to group, each dwelling has its own colour scheme and own front wall. Close to street, with narrow front gardens and walled front yards. Various changes largely involving loss of detail</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>Harwood Place, with its terrace dwellings and semi-detached pairs, was part of a subdivision of worker's housing at the end of the 19th Century. Attractions of this area would have been its proximity to the City for workers and for those who didn't want to walk in, there was a tram that passed along Charles Street. For couples with children there was the West Perth Public School (Newcastle Street Government School) constructed between 1895 and 1897 and for the religious among them there were the Anglican (later Greek Orthodox) and Methodist churches not too far away in Charles Street. There were also a number of corner shops in the vicinity and a developing shopping strip along Charles Street.</p> <p>The residences on Harwood Place appear on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans but not on the 1897 series. The 1900 PWD sewerage plans indicate that there were originally four semi-detached pairs and a three-dwelling terrace on the eastern side of the street and three semi-detached pairs and a five dwelling terrace along the western side. The buildings on the western side are no longer extant and one of the original semi-detached pairs on the eastern side has since been removed. Nos. 10 - 26 represent the remaining three semi-detached pairs (Nos. 10 - 12, 14 - 16 & 18 - 20) and the three-dwelling terrace (Nos. 22 - 26) on the east side of Harwood Place.</p> <p>In 1939, a building permit was issued to H. Guthrie for the three semi-detached pairs at Nos. 10 - 20, but it is not known what work was carried out at this time. The terrace was part of the estate of Pierce Mangan who died in 1947. Mangan owned a number of other rental properties in Fitzgerald and Cowle streets, plus the family home at No. 48 Cowle Street. On his death the properties passed to his children (some of the Cowle Street ones were involved in the construction of Dorrien Gardens) and they were eventually disposed of in 2000.</p> <p>In 1960, a building permit was issued to P. Goodlich for reconstruction and additions to six semi-detached dwellings, which were possibly the three remaining pairs.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate the three semi-detached pairs had new roofs installed starting in the early 1980s and finishing up in the early 2000s. Similarly the three terrace dwellings had new roofs installed at different times in the early 2000s. All of the residences have remained visually unchanged since then.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS
 
 

ROW OF SHOPS, 452-458 NEWCASTLE ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Row of Shops, 452-458 Newcastle St
Other names	Commercial Building, 452-458 Newcastle St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25180
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 24 Jun 2013

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	54 Cowle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT:1 - 3 STR: 16288
Vol/folio	1841/23
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good and largely intact example of shops and premises built in the Federation Free Classical style on a prominent corner location which contributes to its landmark quality in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the common practice where small stores and services were located within walking distances of nearby homes, and the shop proprietors lived in the same premises. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place. The place has social value as an example of accommodation available for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1901
Walls	Rendered Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	<p>The place is a single-storey brick, iron and glass commercial property constructed in the Federation Free Classical style, situated on the north-west corner of Newcastle and Charles Streets in West Perth.</p> <p>Details include a central triangular pediment inscribed '1894', decorative Corinthian pilasters, and crenelated parapet.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

At the beginning of the 1890s there were few houses situated within Perth and much of the area was still scrubland. In 1884, just prior to the Gold Boom, the population of the Perth district was just over 6000. The 1890s Gold Boom brought a hug influx of prospectors to the State, many of whom became permanent settlers. In 1891, the population had grown to 9,500 and in 1901 it was nearly 44,000. By the end of the Gold Boom in 1911, the population of Perth had reached 87,000. The Northbridge area was highly attractive for investment purposes and because of its proximity to the city and transport routes. Various Buildings, cottages and commercial premises, which provided a range of goods and services, began to appear along Newcastle Street, Fitzgerald Street (formally known as Ellen Street), Aberdeen Street and William Streets in the latter half of the 1890s and particularly in the first decade of the twentieth century. The land in and around these streets were used for a variety of purposes including stables and industry.

Information from the City of Perth Rates Books indicates that this group of shops were built for the owner Louis Benari c1901. Which is inconsistent with the date in the parapet. This date may refer to the date in which Louis Benari established his business on the site, further research may resolve this question. No detail of the architect or builder has been found in this research. Louis Benari owned several other properties in the vicinity including Purtell's Buildings (P8732) 380-388 Newcastle Street. He was a merchant and newsagent who took on a range of projects. In 1905, he took out leases in the Donnelly River area for the mining of Graphite.

The occupants of the shops and residences above indicate that there were many occupants throughout the 20th century. In 1949, the last year of the Post Office Directories, the shops were occupied by a dentist, grocer and confectioner.

Since the mid 20th century aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the place has not changed since that time. The roof was originally clad with red corrugated iron and was changed to the current grey corrugated roof sheeting in the late 1980s.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
	Associations	Louis Benari Original owner
Sources	Landgate aerial photographs, 1954-2024 City of Perth Rates Books Western Mail, 8 April 1905, p. 21.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



View of the shops 2002. Courtesy City of Vincent image 1016171.

NEWCASTLE STREET GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Newcastle Street Government School
Other names	Newcastle Street Infants and Seniors School West Perth School St Johns Church of England School
Place type	Individual building or group
HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	2241
State Heritage Register:	14 Dec 2001
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	480 Newcastle
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 - 4 D/P: 392
Vol/folio	2107/794
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Exceptional Essential to the heritage of the area. Rare or outstanding example. Consider for nomination for State Register of Heritage Places if not already included.
Management category	Category 1 The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.
Statement of significance	The buildings are well resolved examples of Federation Arts and Crafts style architecture in limestone and brickwork, with imposing hipped and gabled tiled roofs and are representative of the Public Works Department's use of the style.
	The place is an imposing structure of significant proportions and has a landmark quality.
	Newcastle Street School is significant in the development of educational facilities and the design of school buildings from 1890, and constitutes an important part of the history of the area and of education in the State.
	It was designed by PWD Architects Charles Rosenthal, and Hillson Beasley, both of whom were significant architects in the history of the State.
Statement of significance	The place is an important component of an historic cultural environment, providing evidence of the evolution of education through its continued usage for education purposes through time;
	The place has social value for the members of the community who attended the school or were associated with people who did and for its presence in the district which contributed to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Combined School
Current use	Educational: Technical School
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1896-7; 1898; 1906
Walls	Stone Brick
Roof	Terracotta tiles
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical description	A three storey red-brick building with a tiled hip roof and a central gable projecting forward on the symmetrical Newcastle St frontage.
	The gable features a triple arched ventilation detail. The ground level is of stone with arches over the now enclosed entranceway. The closely spaced double hung narrow windows at the second level have stone lintels. The top floor windows are double hung with four panes. The central pair of windows on the upper floor features multi-paned fanlights, making them taller than the other windows.
	Horizontal stucco bands feature above the first floor windows and below the windows on both the upper floors. Chimneys are brick with corbelled stucco decoration.
	Set back from Newcastle Street with hard surface in between. Several to facilitate the ongoing function of the place

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Settlement took place in the area on the western end of Lake Henderson in the area of Cowle Street and along Newcastle Street from at least 1884. There was also considerable settlement to the south, between Newcastle Street and West Perth railway station. In 1878 Perth Town Lot Y262 was transferred to the Wesley and Methodist Church. Lot Y261 had been transferred to George Dent. The Perth North Church of England Day School, also known as St John's Day School, was opened on the north side of the Newcastle Street site on 21 January 1889 to cater for the growth in the area. However, the building that it operated in was soon described as 'unsuitable'.	
It became a Government Assisted School in 1890 and in 1891 the Inspector reported: 'The building, which is only a temporary one, is very unsuitable for school purposes. At the time of visit there was very little apparatus of any kind in the school. The new school room, now in course of erection, will be of great help to the successful working of this school'. The new school building was constructed of brick with a verandah on the western side and brick toilets were constructed to the north-eastern part of the site. The footprint of this is shown on the 1897 PWD sewerage plants and the school was listed in the Wise's Post Office Directories from 1895-1896. By 1893, enrolments had reached 114.	
The school could not exist without further help and the Government purchased the property and 'accepted some responsibility for the educational needs of a fast developing shanty town which had sprung up north of the railway line' (J. Rikkers). The Government school opened on 7 February 1895 as the Perth West Public School. The headmistress was Miss Laurina Reid and she was assisted by three part-time teachers. Enrolments in 1895 numbered 156. Miss Reid remained head teacher until 1900 when P. H. Gladman took over.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A new school was designed by Charles Rosenthal in 1895. He had been trained in Victoria and moved to WA in 1895 to a position with the Department of Railways and Public Works. During his time in WA he designed such buildings as the Free Public Library, Royal Mint and the Perth Law Courts. Tenders were called for new school's construction in 1895 and the contract was awarded to Robert and Arthur Bunning. It was built in stone and brick and located on the north side of the existing school but it was not finished until July 1897. In March 1897 the name was changed to Newcastle Street School. That year plans were also drawn by Hillson Beasley for an Infant's School because of the pressure on the existing accommodation. The builders were Lake & Gurr.

The new Infants' School was opened on 5 September 1898. A galvanised iron building was also relocated from Subiaco State School and, although it was intended as temporary accommodation, it remained there for 30 years. A portion of Perth Town Lot Y262 was resumed by the Government from the Wesley Church in January 1898 to increase the size of the school's reserve and in 1900 further changes were made to the site when Reserve No. 3594 was cancelled and reserve 3765 was gazetted. This added about one acre of land to the school area but the grounds were still small.

Eventually the Government was able to purchase some extra land in 1909 from the Wesley Trustees and this was added to the area. Hillson Beasley designed a new brick classroom in 1900 which was created by W. C. Rose of Loftus Street, Leederville. Enrolments continued to expand and extensions were carried out again in 1902 and 1907. Separate schools for boys and girls were formed in 1903, but they amalgamated as Newcastle Street State School in 1908. In 1910 Patrick M. Coughlan was the head teacher.

Various additions were been made to the Newcastle Street School over the years, but enrolments decreased in the 1920s and some areas were not used. Others were in poor condition. The head teacher reported: 'It is in a very bad state indeed... The roof also is nearly rusted through. The appearance of the school is sordid and unpleasant'. Nevertheless budget constraints meant that nothing was done until 1926 when, due to a lack of numbers (only 384 students) and the fact that there were five other schools close by, an announcement was made that the school would be closed.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Plans were drawn in 1927 for a Junior Technical School by the Principal Architect, J. M. Tait. Alterations were made to the Senior and Infant's schools and a blacksmith's shop was added. Facilities were also included for woodwork and drawing classes. Tenders were called for the conversion in 1927 and it was carried out in 1928 by A. Woolhouse. In 1929-1930, the school became an annexe of the Technical Education Department (TAFE), and housed the Junior Technical School. The Junior Tech had been formed in 1917, and was previously accommodated in the Technical School Buildings on the Perth Boys' School site in St George's Terrace.

By 1928, there was a shortage of accommodation at the St George's Terrace site and so the Newcastle Street annexe was opened. The Methodist Mission buildings on the nearby site on Charles Street was also later used by the Technical School. The Infant's School amalgamated with the State School on 1 May 1922 but was reinstated as a separate school, known as Newcastle Street Infants, in 1928. In 1927 plans had been drawn for a new Infant's School on the land acquired from the Wesley Church in 1909. It was constructed in 1928 by J. Lake and consisted of three classrooms, a verandah which could be used for teaching, a teacher's room, hat room and lavatories. A pavilion classroom was also added later. The new School was known as the first Infant's School and later as the Newcastle Street Junior Primary School.

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education	
Associations	William Henry Cowell Ashton Sir George Shenton Mr Walter Simpson	Architect and builder Founder Founder
Sources	P2237 Charles St Methodist Mission Chapel and Methodist Church, DPLH Assessment Documentation. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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When Chrissie Samiotis was a student there in the 1930s, the school only went to Year 3 and she moved on to Highgate State School afterwards. It was the same for her own children Tony and Cath, although they moved on to Leederville State School. The School remained open until 1977 and so, by the time her third child, Evan, was ready to attend school it had been taken over by the Technical School and he went straight into Year 1 at Leederville. According to Chrissie, the school had changed little in the time between the 1930s and when her children went there. One of the few changes was that the original domestic science rooms had become the canteen and later it became the school's library. The building was later demolished to make way for new premises for the Department of Education and Training.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION



Additions comprising a new classroom were carried out to the Perth Junior Technical College in 1934 by J. Shuttleworth, and a further addition was done the same year, again by A. Woolhouse. In 1953 two further classrooms were added to the site. More land was needed for the Technical School and in 1976 the Education Department purchased properties on the southern side of Prospect Place (Lots 2 and 3 of Perth Town Lot Y263), part of which later became a carpark. Further properties on the south side were added in 1978.


The Newcastle Street Junior Technical School remained open until around 2000, but once again there were few major changes in that period apart from the changes in the title, and the change of the purpose of the land to the 'Technical School Site' in 1992 and in 1997, when most of the area was vested in the Minister for Training. The place was subsequently leased to Edith Cowan University and used by the Academy of Performing Arts (c.2001). More recently it has been used by the Central TAFE.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century onwards indicate that the form and extent of the subject place have changed little since that time. Although many of the buildings around the site have been added and altered, the building at No. 480 Newcastle Street has remained virtually unchanged since the 1950s.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	<div>Laurina Reid</div> <div>P. H. Gladman</div> <div>Charles Rosenthal</div> <div>Robert and Arthur Bunning</div> <div>Hillson Beasley</div> <div>Lake & Gurr</div> <div>W. C. Rose</div> <div>Patrick M. Coughlan</div> <div>J. M. Tait.</div> <div>A. Woolhouse</div> <div>J. Lake</div> <div>J. Shuttleworth</div>	<div>Head teacher</div> <div>Head teacher</div> <div>Architect</div> <div>Contractors</div> <div>Architect</div> <div>Builders</div> <div>Builder</div> <div>Head teacher</div> <div>Architect</div> <div>Contractor</div> <div>Builder</div> <div>Builder</div>
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. P2241 Newcastle Street Government School, assessment documentation, DPLH, 2001.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



View of Newcastle Street School, c1910. Courtesy SLWA image b2538931_1.

HOUSE, 27 VIOLET ST, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	House, 27 Violet St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18065
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 12 Sep 2006

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	27 Violet St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 4 D/P: 1308
Vol/folio	1412/352
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	<p>The original residence has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Victorian Georgian style with the majority of the original external detail intact.</p> <p>The place is a landmark in the streetscape as it is the last of the original homes in the street.</p> <p>The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The residence has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built for working families in the early 20th century.</p> <p>This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.</p> <p>The place has social value as it is demonstrates the scale and form of a home for working families in the early 20th century.</p>

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: single storey residence
Current use	Residential: single storey residence
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1903
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Late Colonial Georgian
Physical description	Formerly one of a pair at Nos 25 and 27, owned by the same person. No 25 was demolished and No 27 was retained. Constructed in the early Federation period the house, nonetheless, is in the Late Colonial Georgian style.
	It has a simple symmetrical plan form covered with a hipped roof. The central front entry door, with sidelights and fanlights, is flanked by windows to each of the front rooms. The separate skillion verandah spans the full width of the front façade. It is supported on plain square timber posts set on rendered column bases with solid balustrades.
	The only visible chimney is set behind the ridge of the roof in a position demonstrating it as a double fireplace set in dividing wall between the rooms on the left side of the central passage. Street oriented set close to the street, behind a narrow front garden, enclosed by a chain link fence.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
<p>In the 1890s, the Western Australian Gold Boom led to the suburbanization of Perth including the area known as West Perth. Many of the large Perth Town lots were subdivided for residential and commercial development. In 1890, Perth Town Lot Y 253 was purchased by Alexander Forrest, brother of John Forrest and a well-known explorer, financial agent and entrepreneur, as an investment property. In August 1896, Forrest sold the lot to Elizabeth Herman, wife of Solomon Herman of Perth. Elizabeth Herman subdivided Perth Town Lot Y 253 and sold some of the lots in the 1890s. The subject place was built on Lot 4 of the original Perth Town Lot Y 253.</p> <p>There were a few dwellings built along Violet Street circa 1897 as indicated on a PWD Sewerage Plan, however it is uncertain to conclude that the subject dwelling was built at the time due to the indistinguishable subdivision boundary. Instead, it is believed that No. 27 Violet Street was built circa 1903 as the Building Licence cards show that T. Millar submitted a development application in that year to construct a dwelling at the subject lot. Produce merchant Ernest Eaton is first listed as the occupant at the subject dwelling in the Wise's Post Office Directories in 1908. At that time the owner of the three cottages was Robina Button. She was the wife of licensed victualler Albert Button, and the couple lived in John Street West Perth.</p> <p>The residency of the dwelling changed frequently over the years and the residents included George Pilkington, S. Bradley and Charles Butler.</p> <p>No. 25, to the south of No. 27 Violet Street, no longer extant, was built at the same time with an identical configuration with the subject place. A Sewerage Plan dated 1953 shows that both Nos. 27 and 25 have verandahs at the front and back and a galvanized iron addition at the rear. The entry of the subject dwelling on the City's Municipal Heritage Inventory was requested by the then owner, after approval was given for the demolition of Nos. 21 and 25 in 2001, which he also owned. Nos. 27 and 25 were of the same design, but No. 27 was the most authentic of the three houses. At the time of demolition, both Nos. 21 and 25 had been greatly altered over the years, with most of the visible fabric being replacement material.</p>

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	T. Millar Ernest Eaton	Builder First listed occupant
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



PURTELL'S BUILDINGS, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Purtell's Buildings
Other names	Commercial Building, 380-388 Newcastle St
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	8732
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	380-388 Newcastle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 1 - 5 STR: 11770
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good and largely intact example of shops and premises built in the Federation Free Classical style on a prominent corner location which contributes to its landmark quality in the streetscape.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place has historic value for its association with the common practice where small stores and services were located within walking distances of nearby homes, and the shop proprietors lived in the same premises. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place. The place has social value as an example of accommodation available for working families dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Residential: Conjoined Residences
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Residential: Conjoined Residences
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1906
Walls	Rendered Brick Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	<p>The two-storey brick and iron row of six shops is located on the corner of Newcastle Street and Fitzgerald Street with a nil set back to the road verge and a truncated corner entrance point.</p> <p>The building has a distinct parapet that is decorated with regularly spaced pilasters above a continuous string course. The parapet has the words 'Purtell's Building' embossed along its southern elevation and sets of circle motifs, which are cut into the brickwork and spaced evenly between the pilasters.</p> <p>Each of the six shops has its own hipped iron roof, which are concealed by the decorative parapet. The upper bull nose verandah is supported by turned timber posts, which are connected by a timber balustrade.</p> <p>The tenancies along the first floor are divided by a continuation of the pilaster detail of the parapet and each contains a timber framed sash window. The building is facing brick with stuccoed detailing and below dado.</p>

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	<p>Over the years some of the original materials have been replaced. An interesting component of the shopfronts is a decorative glass panel, with mullion detail, above the height of the doors, which runs the length of each shopfront. This detail only remains on three of the tenancies and has been replaced or concealed on the others.</p> <p>A small portion of the building runs along Fitzgerald Street. This portion comprises the corner shop's east facing window with a nil setback to the road verge and a recessed side entry with a separate bull nose verandah.</p>
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>At the beginning of the 1890s there were few houses situated within Perth and much of the area was still scrubland. In 1884, just prior to the Gold Boom, the population of the Perth district was just over 6000. The 1890s Gold Boom brought a hug influx of prospectors to the State, many of whom became permanent settlers. In 1891, the population had grown to 9,500 and in 1901 it was nearly 44,000. By the end of the Gold Boom in 1911, the population of Perth had reached 87,000. The Northbridge area was highly attractive for investment purposes and because of its proximity to the city and transport routes. Various Buildings, cottages and commercial premises, which provided a range of goods and services, began to appear along Newcastle Street, Fitzgerald Street (formally known as Ellen Street), Aberdeen Street and William Streets in the latter half of the 1890s and particularly in the first decade of the twentieth century. The land in and around these streets were used for a variety of purposes including stables and industry.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>Wise's Post Office Directories for 1895/6 indicate that William Tapping ran a dairy in this area. The more substantial retail developments were generally not constructed until the area was reasonably well developed and the population large enough to support a number of specialty shops. The place at No. 380 -388 was no exception, being constructed c1906, after more than a decade of continuous development in the area.</p> <p>The two-storey building was constructed with six shops on the ground floor and residential accommodation above. It was situated on Lot Y181. It is difficult to ascertain the precise construction date of the subject place as the street numbering in the Wise Post Office Directories changes frequently in the first decade of the twentieth century and as no original Building Licence plans were located.</p> <p>In 1905, there is no reference to any form of shop at the corner of Fitzgerald and Newcastle Streets, rather W. Werrett's Perseverance Wood Yard is listed. In 1907, Mr W Birt a Confectioner is listed at No. 310 Newcastle Street; Mrs F Schulster was listed at No. 312 and William Cody a boot maker was listed with no street address.</p> <p>The City of Perth Rates Books designate the owner in 1906 as Louis Benari, and in 1907 Gertrude Mary Regan. Louis Benari was a merchant who lived in Charles Street West Perth in 1906. No information has been found in relation to Gertrude Regan, or the origin for the name 'Purtell's Buildings'.</p> <p>In 1907, there are six shop uses listed for the premise at No. 378 - 386 including a butcher at No. 378, a costumers shop at No. 380, a dealer at No. 382, Mrs F Schulster grocer shop at No. 384 and William Cody a boot maker was listed at No. 386.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
<p>The place is referred to as Nos. 378 - 386 Newcastle Street until 1938 when it was renumbered to Nos. 380-388 Newcastle Street. A review of the Wise Post Office Directories indicates that the shop tenancies changed frequently. In 1910 the row of shops was occupied by William Allen's butcher shop, 'Alexandra Tea Rooms', William B. Soutar a grocer and Sam Kee's laundry was still there. In 1915 the shops were occupied by Michael Wynne's butcher shop, the Miss O'Dea's Austral Tea Rooms, a green grocer and Sam Kee's laundry. At this time one shop was not occupied and one tenancy did not have a use associated with it. In 1920 the shops continued to be occupied by Michael Wynne's butcher shop, Mrs E Batty's Tea Rooms, one green grocer and one grocer. At this time one tenancy was not occupied and one tenancy did not have a use associated with it.</p> <p>In 1930, following the Great Depression of 1929, all the shops were tenanted with Reg Lege's Butcher Shop in the corner tenancy, Ms Alice Jones's dressmaker, Hurtle Jenkins' Teas Rooms, one green grocer and one grocer and by J Polinelli's Fish and Chip Shop. The replacement of Sam Kee's laundry with Mr J. Polinelli's Fish and chip shop is illustrative of the changing ethnic composition of the area as a new wave of migrants took up residency. The building continued to be inhabited by mixed businesses up until the late 1930s. However, around this time the uses became less assured as in 1940 only two of the tenancies were in operation and the other two were vacant.</p> <p>After World War II Perth's popularity as a suburb declined. People preferred the new suburbs as commercial expansion began to encroach on the residential areas, changing the character of the busier streets. The drop in demand for housing in Perth led to lower rents in the 1960s and early 1970s and, with less income, many of the houses and shops became very dilapidated. Larger commercial firms began to move into the area in the 1970s and 80s. The busy streets 'Newcastle, William and Beaufort' were particularly vulnerable and the result was the demolition of numbers of small shops and dwellings. They were replaced by large-scale outlets, warehouses, car yards and small office blocks.</p>	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A number of Building Licence plans for the building were located and provide an insight into the various alterations that have occurred to the place over time. In 1982, plans were submitted by Brett Nominees for the refurbishment of the shops at Nos. 380 - 388 Newcastle Street and the adjacent shop at No. 121 Fitzgerald Street. The works at this time involved: the demolition of all existing sheds, WC's and laundries to the yard area all of which was then landscaped and paved; the upgrade of the toilet facilities for the shop staff behind tenancy 2 (No.382 Newcastle Street); the re-roofing and repair of the first floor balcony joinery; new kitchens to the rear of all tenancies and the provision of laundry and bathroom facilities to the first floor and the application of a new render and paint to external brick work.

In 1985, a set of plans, submitted by Chris Robinson and Associates were received for a pizza bar on the ground floor and tea rooms along the first floor of the corner tenancy. The application was refused as the premises could not accommodate the required number of parking areas. Revised plans were submitted in 1986, which removed the tea room component upstairs in order to reduce the required number of car parking bays. This application was approved.

On 12 May 2004, the Heritage Council of Western Australia wrote to the City of Vincent advising that they had received a referral pursuant to section 9 of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 in respect to the Purtell's Building. The Heritage Council advised that its Register Committee considered that the place may have cultural heritage value and determined to add the place onto its Heritage Assessment program. No further action in this regard has been taken.

In 2007, one of the owners of the subject property received financial assistance through the Town of Vincent Heritage Assistance Fund to undertake conservation works to the external wall including the removal of paint and tuckpointing.

Since that time the place has been minimally changed externally.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Economy: Commerce	
Sources	Landgate aerial photographs, 1954-2024	
	City of Perth Rates Books	
	Western Mail, 8 April 1905, p. 21.	





CITY OF VINCENT

CONTACT US

The Human Resources team and Vincent manages the workforce planning process in collaboration with all Executive and Management members of the Vincent community.

For more information on workforce planning at the City of Vincent, please contact the Directorates designated Human Resources Business Partner or the Executive Manager Human Resources.

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